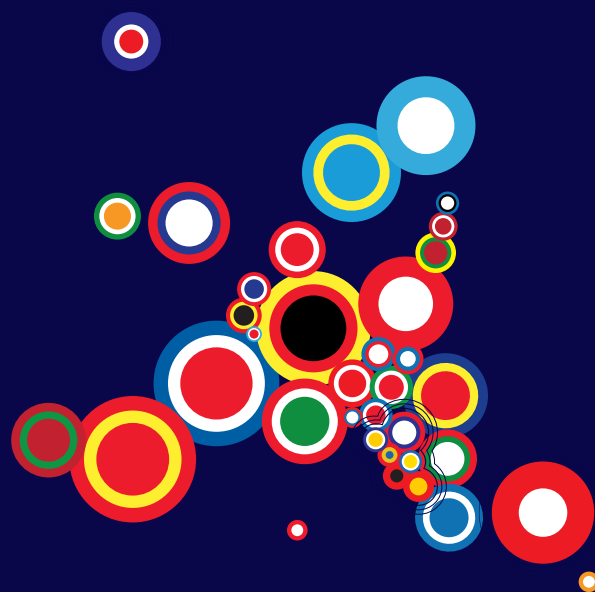




INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA II) 2014-2020

TURKEY Civil Society



Action Summary

Action addresses the three priorities of **CSP** under civil society sub-sector which are improving legislative environment for active citizenship, strengthening cooperation between public sector (at local, regional and national level) and CSOs and strengthening the capacities of and networking between organised active citizens / CSOs. The specific objectives of the Action are to improve legislative environment for active citizenship; to strengthen cooperation between public sector and CSOs and the capacities of and networking between organised active citizens / CSOs

Action Identification	
Programme Title	Annual Action Programme for Turkey 2014
Action Title	Civil Society
Action Reference	IPA/ 2014/ 31874/4/TR/Civil Society
Sector Information	
ELARG Sectors	Democracy and Governance/Civil Society
DAC Sector	15150 - Democratic participation and civil society
Budget	
Total cost	EUR 23.350.000
EU contribution	EUR 20.190.000
Management and Implementation	
Method of implementation	Indirect management
Indirect management: Responsible Unit or National Authority/Implementing Agency	Central Finance and Contracts Unit Ms. Emine Döğər Acting PAO-CFCU Director Eskişehir Yolu 4. km 2180 Cad. (Halkbank Kampüsü) No: 63 C-Blok 06510 Söğütözü - Ankara / TURKEY
Implementation responsibilities	Ministry for EU Affairs Project Implementation Directorate Bülent ÖZCAN Director Eskişehir Yolu 9.km TOBB İkiz kuleleri D Blok 25. Kat 06800 Bilkent Çankaya Ankara
Location	
Zone benefiting from the action	Turkey
Specific implementation area(s)	Turkey
Timeline	
Deadline for conclusion of the Financing Agreement	At the latest by 31 December 2015
Contracting deadline	3 years following the date of signature of the Financing Agreement
End of operational implementation period	6 years following the date of signature of the Financing Agreement

1. RATIONALE

PROBLEM AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

For the existence of a vibrant and active civil society, an enabling legal, political and social environment is necessary. In Turkey, several legal reforms have been made in 2004, 2008 and 2011 on the Civil Code, Law on Associations and Law on Foundations. However, further reform and progress is necessary to enhance the enabling environment as a precondition for a vibrant and active civil society in accordance with the ECHR.

Eliminating restrictions on freedom of assembly and association is one of the measures foreseen in the Action Plan on the Prevention of Violations of European Convention on Human Rights.

The By-Law on Principles and Procedures for Preparation of Legislation of 2005 and By-Law on Strategic Plan Preparation for Public Institutions of 2006 have provided a legal ground for civil society participation in policy-making. For the first by-law mentioned, the level of consultations with civil society should be further increased, since for some legislative proposals, the contribution of the civil society has been limited for various reasons. For the second by-law, further efforts are needed to monitor implementation to ensure the existence of monitoring and reporting systems.

Relevant legal and operational frameworks for implementation and participation should be ensured through a holistic strategy for civil society participation. Thereby, further reform in relevant legal framework, capacity-building in public institutions both in terms of human resources and of methods and forms of participation is necessary. Last, but not least, there is also a need to support the capacities of CSOs on the legal framework, and means and forms of participation.

CSOs are key actors in expressing the demands of citizens and encouraging active citizenship. In order to fulfil this potential there remains some areas which need to be improved. CSOs in Turkey need further attempts and diversified mechanisms for their capacity development. According to the research findings of the survey on reputation of CSOs conducted within the framework of on-going “Strengthening Civil Society Development in Turkey and Civil Society-Public Sector Cooperation in Turkey” Project (TR11/0135.07)”, CSOs lack necessary administrative, human resources, financial and know-how capacity to enable them to build effective and productive dialogue channels to public.

In line with the research findings Needs Assessment Report of TACSO it is also mentioned that CSOs, especially in rural areas and small towns, are not aware of their potential to provide input to relevant public authorities to influence social policies. One of the key reasons for limited influence of CSOs over policy is that CSOs have insufficient capacity. Equipped with necessary knowledge, capacity, skills and self-confidence, CSOs will make their voice readily and effectively heard in the decision making processes.

The capacity of public institutions needs to be sufficient to ensure effective implementation of the related legislation and to establish efficient cooperation mechanisms with CSOs. The study on “Reputation of CSOs” have revealed that public institutions indicate that there are some challenges within the public institutions and within CSOs hindering cooperation with CSOs such as lack of institutionalized relations, lack of legal framework, lack of strategies, plans and information in the public sector regarding cooperation with CSOs, lack of specific units/points in public institutions for CSO relations.

Within the scope of the action the capacity of Ministry of Family and Social Policies will be improved in the field of public-CSO cooperation as the Ministry is the main responsible body to develop and implement social policies mainly on disadvantaged groups such as woman, child, disabled, elderly people. However, the Ministry is fully aware of that this mission could not be fulfilled on its own, but achieved in collaboration with CSOs. The mentioned point is also valid for other public institution which has policy-making responsibility. To this end, not only personnel of the Ministry of Family and

Social Policies but also that of other relevant public institutions will be included in the capacity building activities under this action.

The key stakeholder groups are CSOs, networks/platforms/initiatives mainly working on human rights, gender, child rights, environment, youth, disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups, cultural rights/culture and arts etc. Ministry for EU Affairs, Ministry for Family and Social Policy, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Yunus Emre Institute and other public institutions in policy-making position and working with CSOs are main stakeholders of the action as well.

RELEVANCE WITH THE IPA II STRATEGY PAPER AND OTHER KEY REFERENCES

Action addresses the three priorities of **CSP** under civil society sub-sector which are *improving legislative environment for active citizenship, strengthening cooperation between public sector (at local, regional and national level) and CSOs and strengthening the capacities of and networking between organised active citizens / CSOs.*

Action also contributes the objectives of **CSP** under civil society sub-sector which are *to support the development of civil society through more active democratic participation in policy and decision making processes and promote a culture of fundamental rights and dialogue.*

Enlargement Strategy has underlined that empowered civil society is crucial component of any democratic system. In this respect one of the priorities of the strategy is to increase focus on civil society, including capacity building and encouraging the creation of an enabling environment for its development and greater involvement of stakeholders in reforms, including through greater transparency of government action and spending.

2013 Progress Report indicates that “*Government-civil society and parliament –civil society relations should be improved through systematic, permanent and structured consultation mechanisms at political level, as part of the legislative process and with regard to non-legislative acts at all levels of administration.*”

10th National Development Plan of Turkey (2014-2018) points out to the increased role of civil society in solving social problems and supporting development efforts as well as the substantial regional disparities among regions with respect to the number of CSOs, their members and their effectiveness. Therefore, the main objectives in the Plan period are to enhance the democratic participation of CSOs to the decision making processes, to improve the technical and financial capacities of CSOs in order to increase their support to local development initiatives and to promote their project development and implementation capabilities.

SECTOR APPROACH ASSESSMENT

Civil society in Turkey consists of associations, foundations, trade unions, professional/vocational organisations and cooperatives where associations constitute the majority. In addition to these forms, there are also various platforms or initiatives in Turkey working on different thematic. CSOs are active in various fields; nevertheless, the majority focuses on social solidarity and services while a limited group of CSOs work on advocacy. CSOs in Turkey have a series of strengths; however, there still remain areas to be improved, weaknesses and needs to be addressed.

The main problems of CSOs in Turkey is accessing to **sustainable financial resources and implementation of legal framework**. The main financial resources of CSOs are membership fees, donations, revenues from sales and services, grants from national and international donors via grant schemes and supports from the private sector within the context of the corporate social responsibility projects. Significant reforms in legislation directly concerning civil society between 2003 and 2008 can be considered as a milestone for strengthening the legal framework. However, further reforms in both primary legislation and specifically in relevant secondary legislation are necessary to expand the freedom of association by bringing them in line with EU standards.

In the needs assessment report prepared by TACSO¹ it is illustrated that one of the main problems of CSOs is **the weak voluntary culture at local and national level. Lack of qualified personnel** is another obstacle for CSOs. From the organizational aspect, **the strategic planning capacities of CSOs** are weak and majority of CSOs are managed on daily basis. Most of the CSOs have **lack of information on the legislation** their institution is subject to. Furthermore, **good governance principles need to be promoted within civil society**. With regards to **cooperation between CSOs**, it is observed that the level of cooperation and networking between CSOs are increasing, however, cooperation between CSOs working on different areas remain low.

Following Turkey's recognition as a candidate country, there have been significant improvements in the legislation in the field of freedom of association and civil society having a more liberal approach. However there are still room to further enhance the freedom of assembly and freedom of associations.

EU accession process has been the catalyzer for the development of civil society in Turkey. Therefore, the needs and priorities of the sector have been indicated mainly on the official documents related to the accession process. The National Development Plans of Turkey put a great emphasis on the civil society, as well. In addition, several public institutions are involved in the development of the civil society. Yet, a coherent and widely-accepted civil society sector policy or strategy or a single institution responsible for facilitation of such a strategy does not exist in Turkey.

The Ministry for EU Affairs has been identified as the lead institution of the civil society sub-sector due to its experience and long lasting involvement with civil society. The main responsibility of the Ministry for EU Affairs is to direct, monitor and coordinate the works to be undertaken with the aim of preparing Turkey for EU membership and to coordinate the works after Turkey's accession. Ministry for EU Affairs, bearing in mind the fact that CSOs are the most natural shareholders of the EU process, has been both consulting CSOs periodically through "Dialogue with Civil Society Meetings" and also implementing several projects aiming to increase the efficiency of cooperation between the public sector-civil society, to develop the capacity of CSOs and to promote a dialogue between the EU and Turkey.

Many government institutions have been supporting CSOs through grants and projects. However, although there are a few examples of donor coordination between related institutions in the civil society sector, there is neither a systematic and holistic approach nor coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanism.

Considering above-mentioned respects, it is clear that a national comprehensive strategy is an urgent need for civil society sector. In sector planning document covering the period of 2014-2017, it is planned to address many of the problems and challenges CSOs face with a holistic approach and within the budget limitations. Beside that the 10th National Development Plan are to enhance the democratic participation of CSOs to the decision making processes, to improve the technical and financial capacities of CSOs in order to increase their support to local development initiatives and to promote their project development and implementation capabilities; the IPA funds will also be canalized to contribute to overcoming problems and weak areas of CSOs.

LESSONS LEARNED AND LINK TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Activities supporting civil society can be dated back to 2001 and include nearly 30 programmes. A very large investment and effort were made by the EU and Turkey for supporting the development of capacities of civil society organisations and civil society-public dialogue. As mentioned above Action addresses the three priorities of CSP under civil society sub-sector which are *enabling legislative environment for active citizenship, strengthening cooperation between public sector (at local, regional and national level) and CSOs and strengthening the capacities of and networking between organised active citizens / CSOs*. Moreover Sector Planning Document covers the lessons learnt in the area of

¹ Turkey Needs Assessment Report, TACSO, 2011

civil society development and cooperation between civil society sector and public sector which were identified in the “*Thematic Evaluation of EU’s Support to civil society in the Western Balkans and Turkey*” report (2012).

According to the above mentioned evaluation report, lessons learnt in the area of civil society development are as follows:

- It has been shown that the efficiency and effectiveness of EU assistance would be significantly improved by additional efforts to balance the assistance in order to better reach out to smaller and grass-roots organizations. This can be done by simplification of procedures for smaller grants, through enabling use of local languages, decreasing the share of co-funding and allowing for simplified reporting procedures, whilst respecting the general rules and regulations of EU assistance.
- EU support should further build the capacity of CSOs so that they can effectively play their full role as “watchdogs” when it comes to policy issues and advocacy in matters such as human rights and the fight against corruption.
- So far, EU assistance has contributed to building the organizational, advocacy and fundraising skills of larger CSOs. The second step is ensuring the sustainability and democratic values of all CSOs, including these larger ones, by investing in building their capacities in terms of transparency, CSO governance and accountability. In parallel, thematic (micro) grant schemes which have already proven their capacity for reaching small and local CSOs should be pursued and their number increased, while facilitating access, eligibility and utilization by such local grassroots CSOs.

Likewise, according to the above mentioned evaluation report, lessons learned in the area of cooperation between civil society sector and public sector are as follows:

- The governments in all countries of the WBT region have progressed towards a better recognition of the role, value and contribution of CS to the overall development of their countries. They are also increasingly aware of the need to include CS in decision making processes in all areas of life, in order to positively affect the lives of marginalised and excluded groups in particular. Further investment in building institutional and policy frameworks for cooperation with CS at different levels of government is valuable for enhancing the sustainability of efforts and the longer-term impact of assistance.

The lessons learnt within the scope of the Strengthening Civil Society Development and Civil Society-Public Sector Dialogue in Turkey Project are as follows:

- Public institutions and CSOs may act differently on the same issue area because there are not formalized procedures or frameworks of action to govern civil society-public sector cooperation. The two sides of this relationship often act without knowledge of the other and hence joint action and reporting become impossible.
- CSOs perceive that public institutions do not regard CSOs as natural and equal parties to policy-making processes. This negative perception reduces the chances of CSOs to invoke their legal rights (however limited) to engage and converse with public institutions in various policy areas.

Within the context of EU financial assistance to Turkey, it has been observed that STGM has been the leading beneficiary of the projects supported in the field of civil society development. An impact analysis has been carried out regarding STGM’s support for civil society development under the “Strengthening Freedom of Association for further Development of Civil Society (TR0401.04)”,

“Supporting Civil Society Development and Dialogue in Turkey (TR0604.05)” and “Civil Society Development for Active Participation-TR 0801.08” project. The key lessons learnt and recommendations illustrated under the aforementioned study are as follows:

- Although the general opinion regarding the effects of the trainings on awareness raising, development of skills and enhancement of the information level is positive, a significant part of participants held negative thoughts on the variety and sufficiency of training topics.
- It was identified that the support provided needs to be broadened so as to tackle with the comprehensive and multi-dimensional issues of CSOs and some improvement on just and effective distribution of support is expected.

Despite the fact that the study mainly focused on STGM’s support to CSOs within the scope of mentioned project, it is valuable to perceive further needs of CSOs and the need of comprehensive and multi-dimensional activities towards CSOs.

2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	
To support the development of civil society through more active democratic participation in policy and decision making processes and by promoting a culture of fundamental rights and dialogue	Assessment on enabling environment, active democratic participation in policy and decision making processes and development of civil society	European Commission – Annual Progress Reports for Turkey	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
To improve the legislative environment for active citizenship; to strengthen cooperation between public sector and CSOs and the capacities of and networking between organised active citizens / CSOs and to enhance civil society dialogue and intercultural exchange between civil societies in Turkey and Europe	Assessment of legislative environment for active citizenship, cooperation between public sector and CSOs and networking between organised active citizens / CSOs in Turkey	- Records of Ministry of Interior - Data of the Directorate for Foundations - Monitoring reports of CSOs (CSI Turkey Report, Reports of TACSO, STGM, TÜSEV, and other CSOs, platforms and networks e.g. CIVICUS reports - Monitoring reports of the TAs - External evaluations	Turkey remains committed to full fledge democratic principles as per Copenhagen political criteria
RESULTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
R1. Transparent and participatory policy making including CSOs as fundamental and legitimate partners has been introduced in public administration practice R2. Participatory capacity to decision-making processes and advocacy skills of CSOs strengthened R3. Capacities of public institutions in implementing participatory tools and mechanisms for effective CSO participation to policy improved R.4. Joint cultural actions and the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage and diversity promoted	- Feedback from CSOs on their participation in policy making and decision making processes in Turkey (R1) - Number of local, regional and national level participation mechanisms established by public institutions or jointly established by public authorities and CSOs including networks, platforms and joint civic initiatives (R1) - Number of CSO networks and platforms active in Turkey (R2) - Number of CSOs reached by means of capacity building activities under 2014 activities (R2) - Number of draft/published legal/strategic documents utilising the code of conduct (R3) - Number of cultural actors from Turkey and from EU Member States involved in the activities (R4) - Number of cultural events and positive media coverage (R4) - Number of cultural institutes involved in EU-Turkey CSD (R4) - Number of exchanges between professionals, academics in the field of archaeology, internships (R4) - Number of participants to visibility events	- Questionnaires and research studies implemented by TATs, both with CSOs and with public institutions (R1) - ROM reports prepared by independent evaluation teams - Survey and independent assessments e.g. CIVICUS reports, platforms and networks reports. (R2) - TAT reports on number of capacity building activities under IPA 2014 (R.2+R.3+R.4)	Related public institutions have political determination to improve legislative environment and to cooperate with CSOs in decision making processes and implementation Both public authorities and CSOs are willing to engage in dialogue and cooperation. CSOs and cultural institutes are willing to collaborate among themselves and also to create networks and platforms. Media are open to promote all sorts of civil society work and dialogue.

ACTIVITIES	MEANS	OVERALL COST	ASSUMPTIONS
<i>Activity 1: Civil Society Support Programme - I</i> Priority areas under the consortium direct agreement(s) and grant scheme for CSO partnerships and networks will be: • Strengthening the concept of active citizenship in Turkish society (R1); • Awareness-raising on active citizenship and freedom of CSOs (R1); • Solidifying efforts to set up a substructure for the establishment of permanent mechanisms that will include CSOs in the public decision-making processes (R2); • Developing tools to determine and overcome procedural obstacles for dialogue between CSOs and public sector by conducting information activities for organized citizens and public authorities on best practices and importance of civic participation in decision making processes and on EU policies on civic participation (R3); • Organising capacity building activities towards CSOs on participation in and monitoring of policy processes; implementing accountability, transparency and democratic governance principles; advocacy and initiatives for policy dialogue with public bodies; communicational and networking skills; participation to decision-making processes (R4); • Building internal dialogue of CSOs by means of supporting establishment/reinforcement of and participation in networks (including European networks) and events in Turkey (and in the EU when relevant) that enable CSOs to support each other and exchange good practices (R4). Priority area under the Grant Scheme for Grassroots organisations will be; • Activities targeting improved administrative, advocacy and communication skills to more effectively participate in policy dialogue (R5);	Direct agreement(s); Service contract and grant schemes	Total cost 23.350.000 € EU Contribution: 20.190.000 €	A strong and inclusive coordination mechanism is established among all concerned institutions and stakeholders for the programme's effective implementation. Renewed commitment of stakeholders to work together towards an improved CSO-public dialogue.
<i>Activity 2: Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies for Public-CSO Cooperation</i> • Increasing capacity of the Ministry and CSOs in terms of mutual policy making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation • Capacity building and acquiring experience on the implementation of code of conduct in the framework of negotiation preparations for Social Policy and Employment Chapter and conducting negotiations • Strengthening cooperation among CSOs and between CSOs and relevant public institutions in the field of social policy • Capacity building for CSOs regarding legal assistance and counselling,	Service		

<u>Activity 3: EU-Turkey Intercultural Dialogue</u> Priority areas under the activity will be: • Capacity building for Yunus Emre Institute to engage more actively in cultural exchange in the context of EU-Turkey civil society dialogue. • Developing and implementing long term multinational/multilateral joint cultural initiatives in Turkey and in the EU to contribute to mutual understanding. • Activities to increase the visibility of EU-Turkey civil society dialogue in Turkey and in the EU Member States. • Enhancing/strengthening Yunus Emre Institute's collaboration with the EU National Institutes Network (EUNIC).	Service (capacity building to Yunus Emre Institute and overall visibility to the whole programme) and grant scheme		Sufficient interest by EU Member States/cultural institutes Cultural institutes have sufficient capacity/ strengths to increase visibility of CSD and give it a more permanent structure Equal distribution of the cultural activities in the EU and Turkey facilitating mutual dialogue is possible.
<u>Activity 4: EU-Turkey Anatolian Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Institute</u> <u>Priority areas under the activity will be:</u> • Refurbishment of a building, establishment and equipping of a Turkey – EU Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Institute in Gaziantep, including spaces for visiting researchers and interns from the EU • Collecting, preserving and promoting common cultural heritage of the EU and Turkey by providing access to the Ancient Anatolian Civilizations' archaeological and historical heritage works to specialists, as well as to the wide public from the EU and Turkey.	Service, Works and Supply contracts		Results of preparatory TAIEX workshop(s) with the participation of relevant actors including international organisations (e.g. CoE, Europa Nostra, etc.) will be taken into account in the design of the centre.

• Creating accessible sources of information on different cultures, political and economical systems, thus enhancing the awareness of opportunities for the creative sectors in Turkey and in the EU member states • Establishing or linking to networks among archaeology institutes of Turkey and EU member states for sustained dialogue, know-how and knowledge sharing in the field of common cultural heritage, ensuring that the latest research, technologies and sustainable archaeological practice are exchanged • Promoting a community-based approach to cultural heritage throughout Turkey, ensuring the active engagement of the communities where archaeological sites are based as well as interested civil society from the EU as a strategy for a sustainable future of cultural heritage sites • Promoting an open centre to the public as well people engaged in creative sectors.			
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ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION

Activity 1 - Civil Society Support Programme entails direct agreement(s) with a CSO consortium (as per 2011 programme), a service contract and two grant schemes.

The first component, *Strengthening Civil Society Development and Civil Society-Public Sector Cooperation in Turkey – phase II* is a follow-up of the IPA 2011 project. It will focus on an improved environment and organisational capacity for civil society. It will also promote a more effective civic participation in policy processes at all levels, including a better legal framework for civil society organisations (establishing, operating and funding).

The second component, a *Grant Scheme for CSO partnerships and networks on strengthening cooperation between public sector and CSOs*, will aim at strengthening the cooperation between public sector at all levels (from national to local) and civil society organisations in particular those organised in partnerships and networks.

The first two components will cover the following non-exhaustive list of priority areas:

- Strengthening the concept of active citizenship in Turkish society;
- Organising joint (public institutions and CSOs) working groups to review, analyse and develop draft law proposals and improvements to be made in the secondary legislation;
- Awareness-raising on active citizenship and freedom of CSOs;
- Solidifying efforts to set up a substructure for the establishment of mechanisms that will include CSOs in the public decision-making processes;
- Conducting information activities for organised citizens and public authorities on best practices and importance of civic participation in decision making processes and on EU policies on civic participation;
- Developing tools to determine and overcome procedural obstacles for dialogue between CSOs and public sector;
- Organising capacity building activities towards CSOs on participation in and monitoring of policy processes; implementing accountability, transparency and democratic governance principles;
- Building internal dialogue of CSOs by means of supporting establishment/reinforcement of and participation in networks and events in Turkey that enable CSOs to support each other and exchange good practices;

The third component will be a ***Grant Scheme for Grassroots CSOs*** aiming at improving their administrative, advocacy and communication skills to participate more effectively in policy dialogue.

The fourth component will be a service contract for Technical Assistance to assist the MEU during the implementation stage. Both the Directorate for Project Implementation and Directorate of Civil Society, Communication and Culture will jointly be responsible for the implementation of the activity. The TAT's main task will be to ensure coherence between the various components and therefore will support the Ministry to implement the Grant Scheme for Grassroots CSOs and to conduct promotion and visibility activities of the ***Civil Society Support Programme***.

Activity 2 - Strengthening the Capacity of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies for Public-CSO Cooperation will help to increase the capacity of MoFSP and related institutions working in the

field of social inclusion so as to achieve structural improvements for the participation of CSOs in policy making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and to support them to integrate in CSO-public sector dialogue.

During the activity's preparation and implementation process, MoFSP will also involve relevant institutions like Ministry of Development, Department of Associations and GD of Foundations at national level and other related public bodies at local level. The activity will be a pilot to establish the necessary mechanisms ensuring public-CSOs cooperation, among others by putting into practice the Code of Conduct drafted by TÜSEV in the scope of "Strengthening Civil Society Development in Turkey and Civil Society-Public Sector Cooperation in Turkey" Project (TR2011/0135.07). This will also contribute to the accession negotiations i.e. Social Policy and Employment chapter. In the final stage of this "pilot", the results and best practices will be shared through an effective dissemination strategy, involving all key stakeholders, with other relevant public institutions in Turkey.

Activity 3 – "EU-Turkey Intercultural dialogue" will involve the cultural institutes from EU and Turkey together with their partners (CSOs, universities, etc.), in sustainable cultural exchanges for mutual understanding. The overall objective will be to form an effective network among the cultural institutes – whichever statutes they have in their respective countries - of EU and Turkey through intense cultural exchange in the framework of collaborative activities. There will be two components of the programme. A Service Contract for capacity building for Yunus Emre Institute for grant scheme management as well as an overall visibility and branding for the whole programme. In addition, a grant scheme, implemented by Yunus Emre Institute, where multilateral/multinational long term and sustainable cultural exchanges of interested national cultural institutes will be supported. To enable a true dialogue, activities will be equally implemented in Turkey and in EU Member States. All aspects of contemporary arts - music, performing arts, plastic and visual arts - and literature will be covered. Active participation of citizens as well as wide media coverage to give an impetus to Turkey's EU accession will be encouraged.

Activity 4 - EU- Turkey Anatolian Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Institute will be implemented by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The overall objective of the activity is to develop inter cultural dialogue between the EU and Turkey by means of protection and promotion of common cultural heritage and by through civil society dialogue. Whereas the specific objective of the activity is to provide accessibility to the Ancient Anatolian Civilizations' archaeological and historical heritage works by collecting, preserving and promoting the shared values and common cultural heritage of the EU and Turkey by means of collaborative activities. The institute will be set up in Gaziantep following a TAIEX activity which will bring together experts in the field and that will be concluded by a report offering design recommendations for a sustainable centre. The final design will be approved by the involved stakeholders including the EU Delegation. Once completed this EU-Turkey centre should provide for joint research, analysis & restoration, offering trainings, internships to young experts etc... (non-exhaustive list) This centre should not be limited to the use of experts only but should also be open to the public as well people engaged in creative sectors. Therefore activities should be open and inclusive of the public, CSOs, artists, youth, academics etc... from Turkey as well as the EU. The connection of this Centre to other centres and archaeological networks in the EU should also be ensured to enable exchange of knowledge and know-how, on the latest research, technologies, governance models (particularly based on a community led approach) and sustainable archeological practice.

Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep will support the project locally and grant a historical building to be restored as the institute. This restoration and refurbishing works will be covered by the project. The action has a potential to make Gaziantep a hub of international cooperation bringing to the fore what EU-Turkish archaeologists have done and will do in the future. Sustainability will be ensured by involving local stakeholders.

The ToR for Technical Assistance will be drafted in line with the TAIEX experts' recommendations and in accordance with the agreement of the involved stakeholders including the EU Delegation.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

For Activity 1- Civil Society Support Programme:

The beneficiary of the “*Civil Society Support Programme*” is Ministry for EU Affairs (MEU). Both the Directorate for Project Implementation and Directorate of Civil Society, Communication and Culture will be responsible for the implementation. MEU will coordinate the implementation of the activity, ensuring the involvement and participation of all concerned institutions, including Consortium members who will be signatory of direct agreement(s) under component 1, sector representatives and other relevant stakeholders. The Technical Assistance Team will be established to assist MEU for the implementation of the grant schemes and visibility issues. A *Steering Committee* will be formed composed of representatives from the EUD, MEU, CFCU, other relevant public institutions and CSOs’ representatives. Additionally, an *Action Monitoring Committee* will be established with the participation of MEU, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, EUD, CFCU and CSOs’ representatives for monitoring the progress of the activity.

For Activity 2- Technical Assistance for Capacity Building of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies for Public-CSO Cooperation:

Ministry of Family and Social Policies is the main beneficiary and will coordinate the smooth implementation of the activity. A Technical Assistance Team will provide capacity building services to the Ministry and other related institutions included in the activity. A Steering Committee will be composed of representatives from the EUD, MEU, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, CSOs and the CFCU. Other relevant organisations may be invited as seen fit.

For Activity 3- “EU-Turkey Intercultural Dialogue”:

Yunus Emre Institute is the main beneficiary and the responsible entity for the smooth implementation of this activity. The Institute is established under the Yunus Emre Foundation, one of the public foundations in Turkey established under the auspices of Turkish presidency in accordance with the Article 5653. The revenues of the Foundation are allocated from the national budget, related state institutions and organisations, incomes from immovable owned by the Foundation and other contributions and donations.

In addition a Technical Assistance Team will be contracted to support the institute during the implementation of the activity.

For Activity 4- “EU-Turkey Anatolian Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Institute”

Ministry of Culture and Tourism is the main beneficiary of the fourth activity. Metropolitan Municipality of Gaziantep will support the project locally and grant a historical building to be restored as the institute. The Technical Assistance Team will provide assistance to the Ministry for implementing the project and one of the most important tasks will be to support the Ministry in connecting this Centre to other centres and archaeological networks in the EU.

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

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD(S) AND TYPE(S) OF FINANCING

Activity 1- Civil Society Support Programme will be composed of direct agreement(s) with the Consortium of CSOs implementing the 2011 project, two grant schemes and a service contract. The first grant scheme is *Grant Scheme for CSO partnerships and networks* which will be launched through Call for Proposals .Another Call for Proposals will be announced for *Grassroots organisations*. Finally, the third component will be a service contract for a Technical Assistance to assist MEU in the implementation of the aforementioned grant schemes and promotion of the activity.

Activity 2- Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies for Public-CSO Cooperation will be implemented through a service contract with a Technical Assistance Team.

Activity 3- “EU-Turkey Intercultural dialogue” will be composed of a service contract for a Technical Assistance team to assist Yunus Emre Institute in the implementation of the grant scheme, and capacity building of the Institute as well as programme branding and visibility.

Activity 4 –“EU- Turkey Anatolian Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Institute” will be carried out through TA contract, a works contract , a supply contract and a supervision contract.

4. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING (AND EVALUATION)

At the grant scheme level, in order to monitor the grant contracts a monitoring team will be formed within MEUA together with the Technical Assistance Team throughout the implementation. At the activity level, a *Steering Committee* will be formed for with the participation of representatives of the EUD, MEUA, CFCU, CSOs representatives and other relevant organisations for Activity 1 and representatives from the EUD, MEUA, CFCU, Ministry of Family and Social Policies and other relevant organisations for Activity 2. Steering Committees will meet every six month to monitor the activity.

For the monitoring of the Action, an *Action Monitoring Committee* will be established with the participation of MEUA, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, EUD, CFCU and CSOs’ representatives. This committee will meet annually or semi-annually and responsible for the monitoring of the Action holistically. In addition, an ex-post evaluation of the Action by independent evaluation team will be foreseen.

Besides, an evaluation study to measure the impact of the whole Action is foreseen in 2020. But this activity will be taken into account in the upcoming action documents.

INDICATOR MEASUREMENT

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
<u>Action outcome indicator 1:</u> Number of CSO networks and platforms active in Turkey (To improve the environment for active citizenship and to strengthen the capacity of organised active citizens)	Positive feedback from CSOs concerning the implementation of relevant legislation Improvement of the public institutions' perception with regards to civil society. CSOs institutional management systems, human resources and external relations are improved. Financial sustainability of the grantees is improved Increase in the number of citizens who volunteer in CSOs and initiatives	0	N/A	Consultations have taken place to change the laws and redeem the implementation process Increase by one point on each percentage of the baseline	Increase by one point on each percentage of the baseline	Consultation exercises feedback Monitoring reports of the TA External evaluations Reports of TACSO, STGM, TÜSEV, and other CSOs, platforms and networks CIVICUS reports Data of the Ministry of Interior – department of associations Data of the Directorate for Foundations Other relevant data provided by line ministries

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
<u>Action outcome indicator 2:</u> Number of local, regional and national level participation mechanisms established by public institutions or jointly established by public authorities and CSOs including networks, platforms and joint civic initiatives; Number of draft/published legal/strategic documents utilising the code of conduct	Quality* of structures and mechanisms in place for dialogue and cooperation between CSOs and public institutions * in terms of: - CSO representation in general - representation of smaller/weaker CSOs - its visibility and availability - government perception of quality of structures and mechanisms - CSOs perception of structures and mechanisms	No systematic mechanism in place		A mechanism is under discussion with CSOs at all public administration levels	There is a systematic established structure for dialogue and cooperation	National registry and / or information from national government and surveys with CSOs (Department for Cooperation with CSOs and Secretariat for European Integration) Future IPA programming documents and activities
<u>Action outcome indicator 3/4:</u> Number of partnerships among cultural institutes and their partners Number of exchanges between professionals, academics in the field of archaeology and cultural heritage	Developing and implementing long term multinational/ multilateral joint cultural initiatives in Turkey and in the EU to contribute to mutual understanding. Establishing or linking to networks among archaeology institutes of Turkey and EU member states for sustained dialogue, know-how and knowledge sharing in the field of common cultural heritage, ensuring that the latest	Not known		At least 5 long term partnership are established and Yunus Emre Institute has the capacity to involve in long term multinational/ multilateral joint cultural heritage initiatives with EU partners		TAT reports Yunus Emre Institute reports CSOs independent reports Media coverage

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
	research, technologies and sustainable archaeological practice are exchanged					
Action output indicator 1: TA contracts	Visibility material produced allowing for better connection among activists, CSOs, platforms and networks Coherence ensured among components of the sector Smooth implementation of grants	N/A		N/A	N/A	Indicators to be developed at the contracting phase.
Action output indicator 2: Grants	Greater links among CSOs whether thematically, regionally or locally Increased capacity of CSOs and grassroots in particular Increased number of joint-actions	N/A				tbd at the moment of contracts' signature
Process indicator 1: Number of contracts	4 service contracts	N/A	N/A		N/A	monitoring reports
Process indicator 2: Number of contracts	Approx. 40 grant contracts	N/A	N/A		N/A	monitoring reports

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (AND IF RELEVANT DISASTER RESILIENCE)

According to the OECD-DAC's methodology, in the activities foreseen, environment and climate change (mitigation and/or adaptation) should be classified as "not targeted" (Rio markers), as these issues are not relevant in the context of this action. The activities on this Action Programme are envisaged not to have any negative effect to climate change.

ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY (AND IF RELEVANT OTHER NON-STATE STAKEHOLDERS)

The main target group of this Action is civil society in general. Therefore, during the preparation of both Sector Planning Document and Action Document a consultation process has been carried out by the Ministry for EU Affairs as the lead institution. Two working group meetings and several one-to-one meetings were organised with the participation of both public institutions and civil society organisations. Moreover, the Sector Planning Document and Action Document have been shared with key CSOs and their feedback has been reflected to the documents.

With regard to the implementation of the action, CSOs will be members in the *Steering Committees* of the activities and the *Action Monitoring Committee*.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Gender balance will be sought on all the managing bodies and activities of the Action, and importance will be given during all stages of contracting and implementation. Equal participation of women and men will be secured in the design of activities and access to the opportunities they offer. Promotion of gender equality and equal opportunities will be considered when preparing guidelines for applicants for the calls for proposals. The selection criteria for the grant schemes will favour projects that demonstrate a positive impact on equal opportunities. Appropriate guidance will be included in guidelines to applicants. All contractors shall be requested to provide monitoring data recording the participation of men and women in terms of expert inputs (in days) and of trainees/beneficiaries benefiting under the project (in days) as an integral component of all activity progress reports.

MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minority encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. This Action Document will contribute to the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms without any discrimination. Throughout the Action, minorities and vulnerable groups will be observed for active participation in and benefiting from the activities. The participation of children, women and groups with low-income level will be promoted through the democratic processes. Representation of these groups will be promoted along with other groups of civil society in all of the activities. Whenever required, measures will be taken to enable children's and women's participation to the activities.

Activity 2 - Technical Assistance for Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies for Public-CSO Cooperation will have a particular focus on vulnerable groups. MoFSP are working with the CSOs in the field of social inclusion which includes vulnerable groups. This activity will contribute to Ministry's cooperation with CSOs in the field of social inclusion and therefore their involvement in the policy making process will be enhanced.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

Under Activity 1 - The sustainability of partnerships will be promoted through partnership agreements among CSOs whether under the CSO Consortium activities or the grant schemes . Existing partnerships and networks will be strengthened and new partnerships/cooperation among CSOs at all levels will be established.

Activity 2 will be the first stage of promoting public-CSO cooperation in the fields of responsibility of the MoFSP. Bearing in mind that the Ministry of Family and Social Policies is the authority responsible for generating and implementing the general social policies, in the policy making process, the Ministry needs to closely work with CSOs. This pilot activity will allow for setting-up some sustainable mechanism and models that could be inspirational to civil society-public authority dialogue in other institutions and at various levels (e.g. other ministries, local level, etc.). Dissemination efforts will be strongly supported by the MEU.

For Activity 3, the capacity of Yunus Emre Institute for the design and management of long term cultural cooperation projects will be increased and this will provide for a guarantee for further new cultural cooperation projects.

For Activity 4, the databank to be established at the archaeology institute is the main sustainability component which will be accessible by all interested parties both in Turkey and EU which will be a model institute for future collaborations. In addition, the end products of the creative industries using the data shared from the archaeology centre will be another important sustainability component for this activity.

7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Necessary measures to ensure constant, consistent and effective communication with target audiences along the implementation period will be carried out under each activity. Each activity will outline set of tasks to ensure visibility of the activities, build up awareness among stakeholders on the carried out activities and their results, and support the involvement of partners and stakeholders into the implementation.

Taken into consideration the target groups, using a media is absolutely essential in delivering the messages. Giving the messages through television channels, radio channels and print media (both local and national) will have the highest impact on target groups, local population while a more active use of web based communication will help to reach general public.

The communication and visibility of the Action will be carried out in three different forms:

- Via direct communications (Workshops, trainings, seminars etc.) with key stakeholders including local and national authorities
- Publicity/public information outreach including press media conference, media interviews, press releases, newspaper, photo opportunities, newsletters, research papers, reports etc.
- Web based communications including setting up a website, email distribution lists and social media channels

In order to reach the target group of the grant schemes, a group of comprehensive communication and visibility activities will be conducted by the MEU after the calls for proposals are announced. Details of the communication and visibility activities will be developed before the launch of calls for proposals. Moreover, a particular communication and visibility plan for the implementation stage will be prepared for both activities at the inception phase of the Technical Assistance.