

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA decentralized National programmes

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: TR2011/0135.07

1.2 Title: Strengthening Civil Society Development and Civil Society-Public Sector Cooperation in Turkey

1.3 Sector: Justice, Home Affairs and Fundamental Rights

1.4 Location: Turkey

Implementing arrangements:

Please refer to Annex III for implementing arrangements

1.5 Implementing Agency:

The Central Finance and Contracts Unit (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 of the CFCU will act as Programme Authorizing Officer (PAO) of the project. The contact details of the CFCU Director are given below:

Mr. Muhsin ALTUN (PAO-CFCU Director)

Central Finance and Contracts Unit

Tel: +90 312 295 49 00

Fax: +90 312 286 70 72

E-mail: pao@cfcu.gov.tr

Address: Eskişehir Yolu 4.Km. 2.cad. (Halkbank Kampüsü) No:63 C-Blok 06580
Söğütözü/Ankara TURKEY

1.6 Beneficiary (including details of SPO):

The main Beneficiary of this project is the EUSG. The final beneficiaries of the project will be Civil Society Organizations.

Mehmet Cangir (SPO-Deputy Secretary General)

Secretariat General for EU Affairs (EUSG)

Mustafa Kemal Mah. 6. Cadde No: 4

06800 Bilkent, Ankara

Tel: + 90 312 218 13 00

Fax : + 90 312 218 14 64

mcangir@abgs.gov.tr

www.abgs.gov.tr

Partners of the project are:

Suade Arançlı

Association of Civil Society Development Center (STGM)

708 sok. 14/9 Yıldız, Cankaya / Ankara

Tel: + 90 312 442 42 62
Fax : + 90 312 442 57 55
www.stgm.org.tr

Namık Ceylanoğlu
Third Sector Foundation of Turkey (TUSEV)
Bankalar Cad. No:2 Minerva Han Kat:5
Karakoy / Istanbul
Tel: + 90 212 243 83 07
Fax : + 90 212 243 83 05
www.tusev.org.tr

Laden Yurttagüler
Istanbul Bilgi University's CSO Research and Training Center
Dolapdere / Istanbul
Tel: + 90 212 311 50 00
Fax : + 90 212 297 01 34
stk.bilgi.edu.tr

Yörük Kurtaran
Istanbul Bilgi University Youth Studies Unit
Tel: +90 212 317 75 90
Fax: +90 212 317 75 91
santralistanbul, E4-103
Eyup, Istanbul
www.genclikcalismalari.org

Mehmet Ali Çalışkan
YADA Foundation (YADA)
Kosuyolu Mah. İsmail Paşa Sok. No:76
Kosuyolu / Istanbul
Tel: + 90 216 545 15 67
Fax : + 90 216 326 76 97
www.yada.org.tr

Feray Salman
Capacity Development Association (KAGED)
Tunus Caddesi 87/8, Kavaklıdere/Ankara
Tel: +90 312 468 84 60
Fax: +90 312 468 92 53

Emel Kurma
Helsinki Citizens Assembly
Dr. Refik Saydam Cad. Dilber Apt. No:39Kat:3 Daire:10
Şişhane, Beyoğlu / Istanbul
Tel: +90 212 292 6842-43
Fax: +90 212 292 6844
www.hyd.org.tr

The final beneficiaries of the project will be;

- the right-based civil society organizations and civil networks
- local/central government institutions, municipalities, city councils
- active citizens in Turkey.

1.7 Overall cost: 7 365 000EUR

1.8 EU contribution: 6 628 500EUR

1.9 Final date for contracting: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: 2 years following the end date for contracting

1.11 Final date for disbursements: 1 year after the end date for the execution of the contract

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

Democratic institutions will be strengthened through a broader and active involvement of civil society organisations promoting pluralism and values of European integration in the governmental processes

2.2 Project purpose:

Improved environment and organisational capacity for civil society and strengthening the capacities of organised active citizens, more effective civic participation in policy processes at all levels, including a better legal framework for establishing, operating and funding civil society organisations as well as support provided to the sustainable development of grassroots civil society organisations and established organisations and networks.

Measurable indicators:

- Civic engagement (involvement of youth, women and minorities in CSOs activities as well as membership and volunteerism) increased by 3% by 5 years from the end of the project
- Adoption of integration of participation policies increased by 5% by 5 years from the end of the project

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / Progress Report

“Enhancement of freedom of expression and association” is a significant element in the Accession Partnership (2007) and the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis and the Strategy Paper 2003. Moreover, “Facilitating and encouraging the domestic development of civil society and its involvement in the shaping of public policies” is highlighted under a separate heading of “Civil Society Organizations”.

National Programme of Turkey for the Adoption of the EU Acquis (2008)

The NPAA 2008 adopted on 31 Dec. 2008 states that the contribution of civil society into the accession process is of vital importance. In the report, it is mentioned that the development of civil society and its involvement in the shaping of public policies will be more facilitated and the dialogue, communication and cooperation between Turkish civil society and EU member states’ civil society will be further encouraged under Chapter II, Political Criteria, Section VI

titled as ‘Freedom of association, Right to Form an Association and the Right to Peaceful Assembly’.

Accession Partnership with Turkey 2007

The Accession Partnership indicates the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions for Turkey’s membership preparations, which Turkey has to meet in short-term (1-2 years) and medium-term (3-4 years) within the scope of EU negotiation process. The main priorities for Turkey relate in particular to its capacity to meet the political criteria set for EU accession by the European Council at Copenhagen in 1993 and the requirements of the negotiating framework adopted by the Council on 3 October 2005, specifically the requirement to “achieve stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities”.

A short-term priority in the Accession Partnership is the civil and political rights, involving freedom of association and peaceful assembly, and civil society organizations. The proposed project is in conformity with the following objectives specified in the Accession Partnership.

Freedom of assembly and association

- Continue implementation of all reforms concerning freedom of association and peaceful assembly in accordance with the ECHR and its related case law. Implement measures to prevent the excessive use of force by security forces,
- Align with best practices in EU Member States as regards legislation on political parties.

Civil Society Organizations

- Further strengthen the domestic development of civil society and its involvement in the shaping of public policies,
- Facilitate and encourage open communication and cooperation between all sectors of Turkish civil society and European partners.

EC White Paper: A New Impetus for European Youth, 2001

The EC white paper produced in November 2001 primarily desires to promote new forms of European governance. The paper makes significant emphasis on participation of young citizens aiming to ensure young people are consulted and more involved in the decisions which concern them and, in general, the life of their communities. It defines the participation of young people as a gradual learning process through which young people acquire skills or improve existing skills, starting from their own environment and moving to local and European level. In the paper, some proposals coming out of a consultation process with young people regarding participations are as follows:

- Widespread introduction by local authorities throughout Europe of flexible and innovative participatory mechanisms in a wide variety of contexts (schools, sports, halls, associations, etc.) which allow young people themselves to choose their working methods and which rely on intermediaries. Provision could also be made, in accordance with the different local arrangements, for mechanisms for dialogue between the various decision-making levels and networks for the exchange of experience and best practice.
- Member States should publicise what they intend to do to get young people involved; these priorities would also list target figures (for example in terms of target population, deadlines, etc.) and would set out monitoring arrangements.
- Promote networking and direct dialogue, in particular by means of regular meetings

- Finance (with the Member States) pilot projects to support efforts made at local, regional and national levels to promote participation of young people at all levels and in all forms.

EU Presidency Council Decision December, 2004

The EU Presidency Council took the following decisions on 17 December 2004 regarding the involvement of civil society to accession negotiations: “Parallel to accession negotiations, the Union will engage with every Candidate State in an intensive political and cultural dialogue. With the aim of enhancing mutual understanding by bringing people together, this inclusive dialogue also will involve civil society.”¹

The priority areas defined in this project have also been emphasized in *National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis* (NPAA).

National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis which has been adopted in July 2003 states that the enhancement of freedom of association and development of civil society as a priority area under chapter II, Political Criteria Section II titled as ‘Freedom of association, Right to Peaceful Assembly and Civil Society’:

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

In this respect:

- Legislation concerning associations as well as meetings and demonstrations will be reviewed. Provisions in various legislations will be collected into as few laws as possible to provide consistency.
- The legislative and administrative reforms concerning associations, foundations, meetings, and demonstration marches will be implemented effectively.”

Furthermore, references and significance of CSOs in the “*Preliminary National Development Plan (2004-2006)*” is evident especially in relation to participation in local and regional decision-making and strengthening local initiatives in rural development.

In view of economic and social cohesion, participation in decision-making of national, local and regional non-governmental and civil society organizations as part of the stakeholder group has been emphasized in the Preliminary National Development Plan 2004-2006. This Plan includes CSOs in its statement on capacity building in order to be improved in line with EU norms.

According to the Turkey 2009 Progress Report, the awareness in public institutions and in the public at large is growing regarding the crucial role played by the CSOs. However, difficulties encountered with the consultation procedures reflect the lack of trust between State institutions and CSOs, and emphasizes the need for strengthening of the legal framework for collection of donations and tax exemptions for CSOs, in line with EU good practice, to improve CSOs’ financial sustainability. Effective dialogue is lacking between the CSOs and the government on gender-related issues, and involvement of civil society is needed in the development of policies on internally displaced people. On the other hand, the government

¹ Brussels European Council, 16/17 December 2004. 16238/04

took some positive steps towards participation of civil society such as the consultation process conducted for the judicial reform strategy.

In the 2010 progress report, although the constitutional amendments is a positive step towards democratisation, it was criticized that the constitutional reform process was not preceded by a consultation process involving civil society along with political parties. Regarding the anti-corruption policy, it was emphasized that the participation and role of civil society on the executive board of the ministerial committee established and the implementation of the strategy developed for 2010-2014 period should be strengthened. Raising awareness in public institutions and in the public at large about the role played by civil society organisations, including in the accession process, continued. Overall, the legal framework on freedom of association is considered to be broadly in line with EU standards, however, the bureaucratic requirements for fund-raising, obtaining public benefit status and lack of simplified rules for small or medium-sized associations prevent a more enabling environment for associations. Associations face difficulties to meet legal requirements and some are subject to disproportionate controls, and launching of closure cases against LGBTTT associations restrains the full exercise of freedom of association. In addition, some demonstrations in the Southeast of the country related to the Kurdish issue continued to be marked by police violence. The report repeatedly stressed in different sections the importance and necessity of consulting to and inclusion of civil society. The State Minister for EU Affairs and Chief Negotiator performed well by frequently meeting civil society stakeholders to promote their participation in the accession process, and EUSG organised consultative meetings with civil society representatives in this respect. The government also consulted civil society organisations along with universities and relevant authorities on the draft Law for the establishment of an anti-discrimination and equality board.

The NDP states under ‘Strengthening of Governance Mechanisms and Improvement of Institutional Capacity’ heading: *“Work on draft Public Administration Basic Law containing, inter alia, delegation of powers to local administrations, draft laws related to local administrations and draft Law on the Establishment of Regional Development Agencies are being carried on...Capacities of local authorities, CSOs, service unions and project implementation units will be improved in line with the EU norms. Especially young population and female labour force will be supported and their knowledge and skills will be improved. Cooperation between universities, education-research institutions and other groups of the society will be supported”*.

The objective of this project is to strengthen the institutional capacity of target group CSOs in order to encourage civil participation to decision making processes at local and national levels and to enhance dialogue between state and CSOs.

The proposed project is in conformity with the objectives specified in Accession Partnership Turkey 2007 and National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis. It answers to a short term priority of the Accession Partnership to facilitate and encourage open communication and cooperation between all sectors of Turkish civil society.

2.4 Link with MIPD

The aim of IPA assistance to Turkey is to support the EU pre-accession strategy adopted in the conclusions of the European Council of December 2004, and corresponds to three objectives: progress towards fully meeting the Copenhagen political criteria, adoption and

implementation of the *acquis communautaire*, and promotion of an EU-Turkey Civil Society Dialogue.

Civil society development is also one of the important priorities covered by IPA assistance to Turkey. In the MIPD, civil society development is elaborated within the ***Institution Building*** component. Under the component 1 “Transition Assistance and Institution Building” it was stated that “*Activities on promotion of the EU-Turkey Civil Society Dialogue may address a broad range of issues such as religious communities, gender issues, cultural and historical heritage, and human rights. The support provided also seeks to contribute to the strengthening of civil society in Turkey to ensure that it becomes a strong and active partner in the dialogue where pertinent, scholarships, awards and prizes may also receive financial support the document*”.

In the MIPD for 2011-2013, it is stated that assistance will be provided for the *enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms by the whole population as well as encouraging active citizenship through the further development and mobilisation of civil society organisations* under the “Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights” sector. One of the objectives of this sector is identified as “strong democratic institutions and civil society promoting pluralism and the values of European integration”, and it is mentioned that assistance will be provided through Twinning, Technical Assistance, Direct Grants with International Organisations, Grant schemes with civil society and investments into equipment and supplies. The main support under this sector is provided under IPA component I but links to component IV are also important for the sector, in particular where fundamental rights are concerned. The indicators regarding *the civil society development and dialogue, democracy and cultural heritage* under Component I are as follows:

- Promote cultural rights, cultural diversity and protection of cultural heritage
- Development of democratic standards, capacity building of the Parliament, political parties and NGOs to implement legal framework aligned to European standards
- Improved environment for civil society and strengthening the capacities of organised active citizens, more effective civic participation in policy processes at all levels, including a better legal framework for establishing, operating and funding civil society organisations
- Support provided to the sustainable development of grassroots civil society organisations and newly established organisations

Strengthening, sustainability and activism of civil society organisations ensured. Fostered dialogue, communication and cooperation between Turkish civil society organisations and those in EU member states and candidate countries. Increased awareness among civil society and population in Turkey about EU values, fundamental rights, policies and Turkey’s EU accession process through improved provision of EU information and communication.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

Strengthening of civil society and its involvement in decision making processes is considered by the 8th Special Expert Commission on Good Governance in Public Sector under the 9th Five Year Development Plan (2007-2013).

This project shall contribute to 9th Five Year Development Plan encouraging dialogue between CSOs, public and private sector and enable local CSOs for active participation to decision making processes by supporting their institutional capacity.

9th Five Year Development Plan (2007-2013) addresses cooperation of public sector, CSOs and private sector as a basic principle: “In the development process, a competitive market, effective public administration and democratic civil society will function as the institutions complementing each other”²

9th Five Year Development Plan also indicates the importance of cooperation between all sectors of society: “The Plan will serve to provide a long term perspective and unity in objectives, not only for the public sector, but also for the society. Within this framework, it will contribute to the communication and the cooperation towards common objectives among the public sector, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).”

The establishment of Regional Development Agencies and pending reforms for decentralization of public administration together with existing mechanisms of Municipal Councils, Special Provincial Administrations and the Water Basin [Management] regions of the State Water Works (DSI) provide constructive grounds and expedient channels for initiating, mobilizing & exercising democratic governance schemes that can integrate civic-public dialogue, collaborative analysis & action to address public policy issues at local and regional scale. Such exemplary processes and accomplishments at local/regional level are valuable inputs for developing, establishing and employing governance mechanisms at country-level policy making & implementation.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans(where applicable)

Not Applicable

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

Turkey has been a European Union associate member since 1963 and was officially recognized as a candidate for full membership on December 12th, 1999, at the Helsinki Summit of the European Council. As a candidate state, Turkey is destined to join the Union on the basis of same criteria as applied to other candidate states. The Copenhagen criteria specify that candidate countries must be able to assume the burden of membership. The first criterion states in particular that “membership requires that the candidate state has achieved stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities.”

A well-developed and functioning civil society is an essential element of any democratic system and efficient CSOs have a key role to play in expressing the demands of citizens by encouraging their active participation as well as raising their awareness. Accordingly, many elements of the *acquis communautaire* are based on the existence of effective and able CSOs operating within the related policy areas.

² 9th Development Plan, approved by Turkish Grand National Assembly on 28.06.2006 with Law No: 877.

Yet, in order for civil society to fulfil this potential, a number of preconditions are necessary. Firstly, there needs to be a certain level of freedom of association guaranteed in the legislation, along with effective and transparent mechanisms for government dialogue at both the central and local levels. Secondly, the capacity of government representatives and agencies need to be sufficient to ensure effective implementation of the related legislation and mechanisms. Similarly, as a third condition, the capacities of CSOs need also to be sufficiently developed to engage with public authorities and the citizens. Finally, as a fourth condition, social context is to be restructured through trust-building and mainstreaming reputation management in order to increase level of participation and to develop social dialogue.

In this context, the Turkish government has demonstrated important progress in law reforms to expand civic liberties, enable civil society (association and assembly, registration and autonomy), and has developed new legislation to increase cooperation and dialogue with CSOs both at the central and local levels. The 2009 EU Progress Report acknowledges that there is a growing awareness in public institutions and in the public at large about the crucial role played by CSOs, including in the accession process.

The major initiative in this respect was the EU funded SKIP Project (acronym for Civil Society – Public Sector Cooperation Project). SKIP aimed to improve the democratic participation of civil society and the levels of cooperation between civil society and the public sector through a) mapping the problematic aspects in the legislation that presented obstacles to cooperation, b) establishing of a code of conduct outlining the principles of cooperation c) organizing site visits to demonstrate best practices between the two sectors, and d) by funding certain projects to encourage and lead by example.

While SKIP did produce valuable reports and thawed government civil society relations to a certain extent by producing several successful projects involving public-civil society cooperation, it left the government-civil society relations with an uncertain future. The project failed to galvanize action on the CSOs part to engage with government beyond the project timelines, while it also could not succeed on generating political will on the government side to sign a code of conduct outlining relations between to two sectors.

Today, major CSOs working on civil society development are reflecting on the lessons-learned of these past initiatives and are re-considering improving civil society and government relations again. TUSEV has taken on two in depth and internationally comparative needs assessments on civil society in Turkey in 2005 and 2009.³ These studies involved an in-depth literature review, surveys with hundreds of civil society stakeholders, focus groups in each geographical region, and active action planning during a national civil society forum with over 150 stakeholders. In addition, Civil Society Development Center (STGM) has carried out a needs analysis study through a series of focus groups for the Technical Assistance for Civil Society Organisations (TACSO) project in 2009. Being the master of the situation, TUSEV and STGM are considered as the leading organisations in

³ The CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI) is a **participatory needs assessment and action planning tool** for civil society around the world, with the aim of creating a knowledge base and momentum for civil society strengthening initiatives. The CSI is initiated and implemented by, and for, civil society organizations at the country level, and actively involves, and disseminates its findings, to a broad range of stakeholders including: government, donors, academics and the public at large. Please see www.civicus.org or www.step.org.tr for more information.

CSO capacity building. YADA Foundation has undertaken a large sample survey supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK), which is the leading agency for management, funding and conduct of research in Turkey) on the organizational and institutional cultures of CSOs in Turkey, tackling issues such as resources and internal governance. YADA has also approved experience in capacity building, social researches and publications, monitoring and evaluation as well as impact assessments. Istanbul Bilgi University's NGO Research and Training Center has been implementing capacity building programs for youth NGOs in the past 5 years. KAGED mainly promotes the rule of law, human rights principles and values as well as the development of right based approach within both civil society organisations and public administration. KAGED has been managing a large scale financial support from DANIDA which will come to end by April 2012. The programme covers to strengthen civil society networks in Turkey under which annual programmes of Human Rights Joint Platform, Refugee Rights Network, International Criminal Court National Coalition, Justice for Children Initiatives were supported. KAGED also in partnership with Raoul Wallenberg Institute since 2009 to work with municipalities, disability platforms and local CSO networks on violence against women. The Helsinki Citizens' Assembly (hCa) acts with the basic premise that citizens should have a say on the actions and decisions that are directly affecting their life. It takes special care to create a space where differing sides can discuss their problems and produce solutions in the resolution of social problems. hCa aims to extend and further the Helsinki process, process which defines the democratic norms for state-citizen relationship and, which continues along with OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe), the Charter of Paris and beyond. The main focus of hCa is to contribute to the integration of the goals, principles & values stated & encapsulated in such inter-governmental compendia & instruments in the actual daily life practices in societies. Thus, hCa works at the level of civil society & for the strengthening of civic initiative and engagement in the formation & implementation of democratic processes and public policies which affect the life of citizens. hCa works for democratization & for building socio- economic, political, cultural & ecological peace & justice from below, in a pluralistic, inter-cultural, *sans frontiere* manner among citizens, communities and societies, promoting mutual dialogue, understanding & collaboration in efforts to address, transform & transcend conflicts in local, regional & global levels. (for further details on organisational capacities and relevant background of project partners, please see Annex VI).

De facto a handful of CSOs are demonstrating an impressive ability to respond to societal needs. The project partners belong to this group of CSOs, which also hav an important role to play in driving a wider process through which an increasing number of grassroots CSOs can take a more active role in civil participation for policy making and other relevant processes. There is also an increase in the number of CSOs which wish to take a more active role in the policy making process, which will be of great value to society given the immense amount of legislative reform awaiting Turkey in the EU accession process. However, the influence of CSOs on policy development remains limited due to lack of capacities of both public authorities and CSOs. Strengthening mechanisms mentioned above and further encouraging the partnerships among the leading CSOs who could work on behalf of the local/grassroots CSOs to overcome the mentioned problems. The relation between Turkey's civil society organizations and the Turkish society should also be evaluated in terms of the reception of the notion of trust. Studies on trust in Turkey have determined that citizens are more confident in official institutions than in organizations outside the sphere of the state. This weakness of CSOs in Turkey results in low level of participation. Therefore, "civil society" needs to raise its profile in the perceptions of citizens.

In conclusion, a need for further legal reforms and great concerns regarding implementation remain- mainly with regards to violation of civil rights and the threat to the autonomy of civil society. In addition, there is a need for clear frameworks and mechanisms to translate policies into practice, and ensure transparent and accessible relationships (in terms of dialogue & cooperation) between the two sectors. Currently, consultation and dialogue mechanisms are very few, utilized only when EU demands are at stake. A similar pattern is true for cooperation, where good examples are few and random in the lack of partnership principles and mechanisms. Finally, both sectors need increased capacity in outreach, communication and hands-on-experience in cooperation on various policy issues.

In this context, by capacity building of both sectors, promoting an enabling environment through further reforms and mechanism-building, enhancing reputation and building trust. The project seeks to remedy these problems and support CSOs to realize their full potential in guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities. The Project will give particular attention to the strengthening of co-operation between civil society and the public sector and CSO's democratic participation level with regard to the fulfilment of the Copenhagen criteria. In this respect, participation of young citizens to democratic processes is a major challenge for ensuring a strong civil society in Turkey and its dynamic participation in all areas of public life.

With the publication of White Paper on a new impetus for European Youth (COM 2001/681), the Commission has been working on promoting the participation of young people into society; especially within the context of civil society as this process has been one of the main tools for promoting active citizenship to the democratic processes.

The implementation of the European Youth Pact adopted by the European Council in March 2005 needs the participation of young people's involvement into decision making as young people themselves are the direct, strong and natural stake holder on how this process would be incorporated with the revised Lisbon Strategy, European Employment Strategy, the Social Inclusion Strategy as well as Education and Training 2010. As noted in the Communication on 'Promoting young people's full participation in education, employment and society' of September 2007, one of the focus areas of the European Year on Intercultural Dialogue in 2008 was young people in order to foster a more democratic society. 2011 is also the European Year of Voluntary Activities Promoting Active Citizenship.

The new EU Youth Strategy called "Renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field"⁴ for the years 2010 – 2018 stresses the importance of youth organizations, recognizes the importance of young people's involvement into NGOs and support the dialogue between young people and the decision makers.

Although the young people's involvement in both the decision-making processes, policy making processes and the civil society have been in the forefront agenda of the EU, %20 of the Europeans still think that discrimination on the basis of age (being under 25) is still valid. In the case of Turkey, the situation of young people is not in the agenda of both the decision makers as well as NGOs. This process has also been valid in the EU accession process. For example in the 2008 National Program⁵, issues related to young citizens have only been considered within the context of the Youth Program and the labor market.

⁴ Council Resolution of 27 November 2009.

⁵ Türkiye Ulusal Programı, 2008.

The voting age in Turkey has been 18. It was only in 2007 that the right to be elected to the national parliament age was reduced from 30 to 25.

In this respect, there are still 12.514.737 million citizens in Turkey who are able to vote but cannot be elected. One of the outcomes of this policy is that the median age of the parliament today is 53.76. In this respect, the parliament is a limited platform for the needs of the young citizens to be discussed in the public sphere.

However, young people's involvement in the civil society as well as their presence in the NGOs is limited. There are 86.145 registered associations in Turkey. Out of them only 614 are youth organizations a number that is very limited. Moreover, among the greater civil society, young people's involvement in NGOs is also very limited thus making both the public as well as civic life of Turkey a gerontocracy. For example according to YADA's research⁶ %69.6 of the volunteer organizations have members between the ages of 31-50. The percentage of administrators younger than 24 in the voluntary organizations is only %2.1 There is a very limited formal structure from the side of the government within the context of youth work that provides opportunities for young people's involvement in civil society and empowers their skills in decision-making processes. The disadvantageous situation of young people, the legal obstacles for becoming MPs in the national elections and the non-existence of opportunities both in the form of services as well as the budget expenditures leaves young people in a very disadvantageous situation in the society of Turkey.

In this respect, a certain age group is underrepresented in the policy context. Although the issue of unemployment of young people has been an issue in the Progress Reports of the EU for Turkey, it has only been discussed within the context of active labor market policies. However, as noted, the situation is not limited to unemployment. There is a great social situation in which the needs of a great segment of this society is either not well represented and/or not represented at all both on social and political levels that negatively effects the democratization process in Turkey. In order for the young citizens to engage in civic activities that would provide opportunities for them to reflect their needs on the policy level, programs specifically designed for young people are needed to be addressed in which youth friendly environments and tools would be developed. The program of Istanbul Bilgi University's NGO Center as well as the Youth Studies Unit addresses this; a program designed by taking into consideration the pedagogical needs of the young citizens.

Taking into account all the decisions and documents, it is obvious that the priorities of this project are in line with the priorities of EU Communities. This project has been designed to contribute to the consolidation and broadening of political reforms and EU alignment efforts through strengthening the civil society in Republic of Turkey in the pre-accession process.

This project approach and methodology has been specifically designed to serve towards the fulfilment of the priority field: freedom of association and encouraging the development of civil society. The government of Turkey has taken significant steps in improving the legal and regulatory environment for freedom of association in Turkey. With the adoption of a new Law on Associations (2004) and the adoption of a new Law on Foundations (2008), Turkey is undergoing significant changes in the area of civil society legislation. Nevertheless, the full dissemination and disbursement of these improvements to the beneficiaries can be possible only with a functioning, healthy and active civil society sector that is able to participate in channels of decision-making, to communicate and closely interact with its target group and to

⁶ Türkiye'de Gönüllü Kuruluşlarda Sivil Toplum Kültürü, YADA, 2010

enjoy an increased public on its importance. This is primarily what this project aims to contribute in the development of civil society in Turkey.

It must be stated that this project would avoid any overlaps with the NP2008 PF “Participatory Strategic Governance at Local Level (TR080107)”, “Civil Society Facility-Civil Society Development for Active Participation (TR080108) and the “Capacity Building of Civil Societies in the IPA Countries (TACSO) EuropeAid/127427/C/SER/Multi” projects and complement them to the possible extent. Information sharing and dissemination of know-how with the managements of these Projects will be ensured to avoid overlaps (especially regarding the activities mentioned in the mentioned project such as “developing training programmes and handbooks on participatory civil society and the utilisation of analytical tools”; “delivering training programmes to the members of the board of urban councils on participatory civil society and the utilisation of analytical tools”).

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

Project Impact:

Through its approach strongly focused on partnership and cooperation among lading CSOs in Turkey, the project will hav a multifold impact on:

a) Central and local government: The project is expected to strengthen the notion and mechanisms of participatory democracy central in the government at central and local level. Established principles, improved legislation and strategic approach regarding civil society dialogue will enhance active civil contribution to governmental processes which will further improve the functioning of public institutions. The project will contribute to transformation of the top-down relations between government and citizens/CSOs including networks into healthier and sustaining governance processes that will help mutual trust relationship between government and citizens.

b) Civil society organisations: The project will help establishing an enabling environment for CSOs to actively participate in governmental processes, in order to render them stronger actors of democracy. The capacity building programmes will raise CSOs skills not only to exhibit quality participation but also to monitor those processes and interfere through democratic channels whenever necessary. It is also expected that the built capacity will be disseminated among CSOs and will trigger new/existing CSOs and networks to emerge with the demand to take active role in local/central government processes. Through the course of the project and in the following period, the volume & level of involvement & impact of CSOs and civic dynamics in processes of policy development, implementation and review, and also the quantity & quality of democratic governance practices will have been increased & improved, besides the self-empowerment of civic initiatives through increased competence in subsidiarity assessment of the field/context as well as of the organization itself, together with that of the public/private players.

Young citizens in the civil society organizations will empower with the help of the trainings, study visits and provided information through different channels which, at the end, will empower young citizens in the decision making and policy making processes in the civil society organizations. In addition, young citizens’, of those who have not been involved

beforehand, interest and participation to CSOs is expected to increase as they will be more familiar with civil society and activism particularly regarding the rights- and advocacy-based CSOs.

When CSOs, at the end of the project, will develop reputation management approaches that will enhance their communication with society and the public sector and that will increase their recognition, their distance with society will decrease. Their reputation will increase which in turn increases participation to CSOs.

The reputation campaign will help remove prejudices against CSOs and increase participation. Increased participation will boost society's trust in CSOs. With trust-building and increased reputation, CSOs will be taken more seriously in the public sector.

The project will also help increase the EU visibility. In all project activities such as trainings, seminars, and meetings EU grants and the accession process will be explained, in addition the roles of CFCU, EUSG and ECD will also be explained.

Catalytic effect:

The project is expected to improve transparency and accountability at different levels of government institutions through effective monitoring by CSOs, which will enhance their reliability and motivation of combating corruption and violation of rights. The project will also contribute to mobilisation of civil initiatives (new or existing ones) to take action for active civil participation and enhanced dialogue with government at their localities. Young citizens' participation to CSOs will increase their capacity to run effective advocacy activities such as campaigns, lobby initiatives, etc. Increasing number of young citizens will have increasing effects on the decision making and/or policy making actors and institutions. The project will also give an initial impetus to construction of a master's programme on "civil society, participation and citizenship" with the help of the hybrid distance learning training. The strong catalytic effect will be made possible by the cooperation among the project partners, whose highly complementary competencies and skills will ensure maximum outreach to primarily grassroots CSOs and the civil society in general. This will also contribute to accelerate the already ongoing process of empowerment of other CSOs to share the leading role in their localities.

Sustainability:

The EUSG and all project partners are strongly committed –individually and collectively- to provide a sustained effort in the areas covered by this project.

Approval of the code of conduct, making necessary amendments in legislation and development of a strategic approach to civil dialogue by the government will provide significant contribution to strengthening of participatory democracy in the long run. STGM and TUSEV will keep pursuing these improvements also after the completion of the project. Involvement of other relevant stakeholders, particularly local and national CSOs, will make the pursuit even stronger and disseminate the effort throughout Turkey. Depending on the progress of the project, a separate civil initiative composed of the participating CSOs will be initiated to monitor government's performance in this respect. Funding needs for this initiative will be provided primarily in kind by the participating CSOs and partially through additional sources to be raised by those CSOs which have such a capacity (e.g. STGM and TUSEV).

İstanbul Bilgi University committed to continue the hybrid distance learning programme as a permanent component of its curriculum after the project period. The NGO Training and Research Center and Youth Studies Unit will together be in charge of managing and conducting the programme. The University will also keep the “citizenship and participation” workshops as a part of the curriculum to promote young citizens’ participation in the democratic processes.. Also the international conference will take place annually on related subjects such as “citizenship and volunteering”, “citizenship and lobbying.” The university committed to publish related material based on the discussions of the conferences. Not only the conference material, after the execution of the project, the NGO Training and Research Center will prepare three manuals (on how to organize training, how to organize study visit and how to develop an evaluation and monitoring process) for the use of CSOs based on the experiences of Turkey and this particular project. Least, but not last, the university will continue to run the web portal that provides contemporary information to the citizens with a user friendly language.

The university will develop a master’s program on “civil society, participation and citizenship” in two years based on the experiences of the project (its modules and participants feedbacks).

The built capacity of CSOs will be disseminated as they use this capacity in their field of work. Those CSO representatives who are committed to the organisation they are working for and/or to the field of activity they are involved in will be given priority while choosing participants for capacity building activities in order to ensure the longer term availability and use of the built capacity for that particular organisation and/or field of work.

The establishment of a digital social network focusing on the communication needs of the CSO world will both increase contacts with society and will help the public and private sectors follow what is going on in the civil society. YADA Foundation will keep the web page of this tool alive and build upon it futher improve its structure and functioning after the completion of the Project.

Capacity Development Association was established to provide technical support to right based networks to strengthen the collective work among civil society organisations having similar values and concerns in order to influence public policies and to contribute to the development of participatory democracy. Therefore KAGED will continue to mobilise technical assistance and consultancy services, conduct training and facilitate the dialogue between networks and the public authorities both at national and local levels. Besides, established and soon to be established networks, with facilitation of KAGED, internally agree the mode of meetings. They serve as platform for exchange of information, networking, mutual support and most important of all for advocacy objectives. The meetings provide regularity and continuity of dialogue amongst participating NGOs.

The network mapping tool & subsidiary training materials on the web portal developed & provided by hCa for public access and effective use will have been put into use by way of the tutorial training workshops. The web portal will be sustained and regularly improved both by hCa as the portal manager, but also by the users – direct participants of the workshops and the indirect beneficiaries who gradually keep enrolling on the system and using it online – who affectively employ the tool to draw out their own maps for analytical/diagnostic, strategic purposes, for designing intervention logic, plans & tactics, and for developing strategic alliances, for identifying/building grounds for substantive, issue-based dialogue and collaboration with public agencies, and, for initiating democratic governance processes & mechanisms. In that sense, the activities are designed to kick-start a self-sustaining working

platform, with initial examples provided during the project term. The resulting analytical/diagnostic/strategic intervention schemes developed during the process of the workshops and initiated/implemented through governance schemes (multi-party protocols) will have established themselves as ongoing initiatives on their own. hCa will continue to manage & update features of the web service, and will also follow-up with and support the multi-party protocols that will have been devised and established in the course of the project and in the two years following the project term.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

This project will focus on two highly complementary results that will be achieved through an interlinked set of activities. To ensure smooth implementation of these activities, they will be grouped in four horizontal components according to the complementary competencies, skills and capacities of each project partner.

3.3.2. Results:

The Project aims to achieve 2 results under 4 components in order to fulfil the project purpose:

Result I: Civil society-government relations reach a new level where a permanent dialogue is held and participation of civil society organisations in public debate and decision-making is visibly increased

Measurable indicators:

Component I (STGM/TUSEV/YADA):

- A code of conduct for civil society government dialogue developed by the end of 1st year and has been officially adopted by both Government and civil society representatives
- Legislative barriers against active participation of civil society identified and proposals for legal amendments developed in the 4th half-year and submitted to the Government for approval
- Process initiated by the government to negotiate the legislation amendment proposals developed by the end of the project
- A white paper produced to communicate the need and demand of civil society in order the government to develop a strategy for civil ^{so}ciety development and dialogue with civil society organisations in the 3rd half year
- Min. 3 government institutions started to revise their strategic plans to integrate civil society – government dialogue in the 4th half of the project
- A methodology developed for and a guidebook prepared on monitoring civil society – government dialogue in the 2nd half-year
- Participatory democracy and civil society – public ^{sc}ctor partnerships is covered at least 10 times by national media and 20 times by local media (newspapers, TV/radio channels, etc.) by the end of the project
- At least two follow-up projects have been developed for future civil society development and further intensified dialogue with the government by the end of the project

Component II (İstanbul Bilgi Uni.)

- Min. 2 new researches or projects initiated through new conceptual discussions about the participation, citizenship and civil society triggered by conduction of 5 researches by the end of the project
- Capacity and knowledge of CSOs, decision makers and related parties increased about the European level civil society and citizenship discussions by translation of 6 books identified based on demands of CSOs by the end of the project
- 10 documentary videos prepared on “participation on local, national and international level and citizenship” have been downloaded through the web portal at least 2000 times and watched and discusses by all participants of the hybrid distance learning by the end of the second distance programme
- The board game on “Participation and Citizenship” has been used in min. 20 civil society related trainings by different CSOs and played by min. 500 CSO members by the end of the project
- An international debate environment created on civil participation, citizenship and civil society by the three workshops organized and recommendation/policy papers produced by the end of the first year
- Min. 25 newly produced papers on participation, advocacy and citizenship will be presented in the international conference by the end of the project
- The international conference provided a platform for min. 50 CSO representatives and 30 decisionmakers to develop relations and to form a network.
- Minimum 50 CSOs integrated young citizens into their decision making and policy making processes by the end of the second distance programme

Component III (KAGED)

- Extensive dialogue channels of 8 thematic right-based networks with representatives of the government, legislative organs and the public administration at national and local levels secured through provision of comprehensive and reliable input & information, round table meetings, face-to face lobbying organised by Networks by the end of the third half-year
- Min. 2 out of 8 networks were from thematic fields concerning disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups such as women, youth, disabled people, LGBTT individuals, etc. by the end of the first half-year
- Organisational capacity of 4 existing rights-based thematic networks increased to enable active dialogue with government and strong advocacy and outreach in their fields of work by the end of the second half-year

Component IV (hCa)

- Min. 80 CSOs are reinforced in their strategic capacity regarding (i) proactive vigilance in identifying & tackling issues through initiating/mobilizing governance schemes, and, (ii) building dialogue & pursuing collaboration with and monitoring of public/private actors, in addressing/transforming the multiple factors (legal, administrative, fiscal, operational, corporate, etc.) that make up the “big picture” at local, regional and country-level, towards establishing democratic governance in Turkey by the end of the project
- At least 10 multi-party protocols of issue-based civic-public collaboration at different scales are drawn &/or ready for implementation by the end of the project and are

- endorsed within two years from the end of the project
- At least 30 CSOs from across the country developed/employed the knowledge, know-how & skills for effective self-/field-assessment, subsidiarity, knowledge of dynamics & procedures in public policy development & implementation towards targeted engagement/intervention by civil society by the end of the project
- Min. 14 issue-based maps are produced for the use CSOs & public agencies in collaboration during the 14 tutorial training workshops by effective employment of the online mapping tool during the project term

Result II: Capacity of civil society organizations is improved for better civil dialogue, participation and reputation

Measurable indicators:

Component I (STGM/TUSEV/YADA):

- Desk study and survey on reputation of CSOs is completed by the end of the 1st year to establish a strategy for reputation management which would lead stronger dialogue among the CSOs-public and public bodies.
- Reputation management handbook produced and distributed to the target group within the 3rd half-year
- On-line “Civil Page” of YADA is published by the end of 1st year and received min. 20,000 visitors in total per month.
- Min. 10 CSOs integrated reputation management approach into their strategies and/or activity plans in the second year of the project
- Reputation scores of CSOs among government officials is increased by 25 % by the end of the project
- By the end of the project, 400 CSOs received technical support
- Every 6 months at least 10 CSOs received legal support
- Min. 400 CSO representatives participated in general capacity building and tailor-made trainings and 80% of participants gave a positive evaluation to the event
- Min. 20% of the training participants from CSOs working for disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups such as women, youth, disabled people, LGBTT individuals etc.
- Organisational capacity of 10 local CSOs increased through institutional coaching supports
- Study visits organized among groups of grassroots CSOs led to min. 2 sustainable partnerships or networks
- Institutional capacity and sustainability of min. 5 CSO networks strengthened through organisation of seminar/networking meetings
- Min. 3 out of 20 CSO campaigns supported sustained after the completion of the project
- Min. 5 out of 20 CSO campaigns supported concerned with disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups such as women, youth, disabled people, LGBTT individuals etc.
- Dissemination of information to promote civil participation and active citizenship to at least 5000 people via the CSO festival by the end of 3rd half-year
- CSO festival results in a recommendations and operational conclusions for future actions to improve state-CSO relations

- 1.400.000 € distributed to min. of 65 CSOs have financially supported through grant scheme; 20% of which reached to a capacity to develop larger projects and seek funding regarding their specific core tasks
- At least 90 % of the total amount of the grant has been awarded.
- At least 80 % of the awarded projects have been completed successfully and led to measurable results to improve the performance of CSOs and in better achievement of their objectives.
- Each issue of the bimonthly newsletter Siviliz published in Turkish, English and Kurdish has been received by min. 3000 CSOs/members, public institutions/servants, civil activists and other stakeholders and provided up-to-date developments and agenda of the civil society in Turkey
- A projection of civil society-state relations from past to future and provide insights on potential future state of these relations provided by preparation of a book and a documentary film on the history of state - civil society relations in Turkey; min. 1000 copies of the book and 2000 copies of the film distributed in print, DVD and/or electronic format.
- STGM and TUSEV web sites received min. 20,000 visitors (daily unique based) in total per month

Component II (İstanbul Bilgi Uni.)

- By the end of the project, at least 100 CSO beginner members (supposedly young citizens) improved their practical knowledge and skills
- The research to understand how young citizens perceive participation in the democratic processes is completed by the 3rd half-year
- By the end of the project, 80 participants from 50 different CSOs of the hybrid – long run distance learning program improved their theoretical knowledge and practical skills on teambuilding, civil society, democracy, human rights, advocacy, participatory mechanisms on local, national and international level (municipality, national government and European ways of participation), lobbying, volunteering, campaigning, communication, monitoring public expenditures, reporting and legal mechanisms (with YASADER)
- The documentation of the training program covering pre-, post- face to face training sessions and 11 modules published digitally and 500 hard copies. The hard-copy documentation is distributed to the related stakeholders and through web portal.
- The web portal by Istanbul Bilgi University is on-line by the end of 1st half-year. The web portal received min. 25.000 hit in total per month.
- After the study visit to Ankara, 10 participants developed relations with min. 15 institutions and experts and learned min. 15 best practices on citizen participatory mechanisms.
- After the study visit to Brussels, 10 participants developed relations with min. 15 institutions and experts and learned min. 15 best practices on international (EU based) participatory mechanisms.
- A documentary film on the project activities on participation of young citizens produced and made available on internet
- Young citizens initiated minimum 3 campaigns to change related legislations and to raise awareness on democratic participation processes (such as age of election, being candidate procedures)

Component III (KAGED)

- Goals, objectives and activities of six targeted and structured networks at nation wide and 2 horizontal local networks developed and implemented (annual work programmes). Four existing networks adopted their annual work programmes within the first half year. 4 new networks developed their annual programmes by the end of second half year.
- Sound structure and smooth working process of eight nation wide and local networks achieved (terms of reference). Four existing networks adopted terms of reference in the first half year. 4 New networks adopted in the second half year. Reaching out to other stakeholders of 8 networks strengthened (Outreach strategies and implementation plans). Four existing networks adopted their outreach strategies in the second half year and four new networks in the third half year.
- Smooth work of eight networks ensured through provision of logistic support. Performance indicators for the logistic support towards 8 networks completed in the first half year and implemented until the end of project term.
- Impartial analysis in relevant thematic areas by 8 networks ensured. At least 12 thematic analysis completed by the end of third half year.
- Skills of 8 Network members on new methods for advocacy strengthened. At least 8 advocacy trainings completed by the end of third half year.
- Min. 2 out of 8 networks were from thematic fields concerning disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups such as women, youth, disabled people, LGBTTT individuals, etc. by the end of first half year
- 4 new rights-based thematic civil networks (2 local and 2 national) are up and running with strong bases for institutional sustainability and developed capacity for active dialogue and advocacy by the end of second half year.

Component IV (hCa):

- At least 50 CSOs across the country, operating at different scales, have been empowered in analytical/diagnostic/strategic thinking and in operational/tactical competence, resourcefulness and efficiency in intervention by the fourth half-year.
- Min. 50 CSOs integrated network analysis & mapping into their strategic planning &/or intervention design by the end of the project term
- A visual-graphic assessment conducted on the current state arrangements (legal and procedural) for civil participation at local, regional and national levels is produced & available online, as an online public information resource by the end third half-year

3.4 Activities:

National co- financing in the project budget will be covered by the European Union Secretariat General (EUSG).

A balanced geographical distribution of the participants will be taken into consideration for activities. Unless otherwise stated, the activities will be open to participation/application throughout Turkey. Local/regional activities will be organized in a way to ensure the widest coverage possible within that region or locality. When selection is required from among the applicants, a balanced geographical distribution will be one of the key selection criteria along with other key issues (e.g. gender, being a member of a disadvantaged group, etc.). Publications and awareness raising materials will be distributed to the widest geographical coverage possible, and will be made available in electronic format –as long as the material is suitable for electronic distribution- for easy access through internet.

A current reality in Turkey is that there exist fake structures which do not have any relation or added value to the civil society movement in the country. The project partners all together have a large network of connections with the CSOs in Turkey and are well aware of such structures within their fields of work. Still, in order to minimize the risk of such structures to take part in the project activities, the project partners will closely monitor the applicants'/participants' profile and, whenever necessary, will investigate an applicant/participant organisation's involvement in its claimed field of work through its web sites, activity reports, etc. and ask for information from well-known/reputable CSOs and/or experts working in similar fields about the applicant/participant organisation.

ACTIVITIES:

Please refer to Annex X for a more detailed description of the activities

Result I: Civil society-government relations reach a new level where a permanent dialogue is held and participation of civil society organisations in public debate and decision-making is visibly increased

- I. 1. Development of a code of conduct based on agreed principles for civil society – government relationship (Component I)
- I.2. Identifying legislative barriers against active participation of civil society and producing amendment proposals for improvement (Component I)
- I.3. Producing a white paper on integration of civil society government dialogue into institutional strategies of public institutions (Component I)
- I.4. International Conference (Component I)
- I.5. Good practices and monitoring methodology on civil society-government dialogue (Component I)
- I.6. Information Producing Activities on Participation of Young Citizens (Component II)
- I.7. Impacting on decision making at governmental level (advocacy) (Component III)
- I.8. Reinforcing civic competences to initiate/mobilize/ democratic governance schemes (Component IV)

Result II: Capacity of civil society organisations is improved for better civil dialogue, participation and reputation

- II.1. Guide Development for Reputation Management (Component I)
- II. 2. Mainstreaming 'Reputation Management' among CSOs (Component I)
- II. 3. Construction of a 'Civil Page' as a social media (Component I)
- II.4. Capacity building for CSOs - including *inter alia* two grant schemes - (Component I)
- II. 5. Participation of Young Citizens in Decision Making and Policy Making Processes (Component II)
- II. 6. Supporting right based CSO alliances to impact on decision making at governmental level (Component III)
- II. 7. Equipping CSOs with skills in analytical/diagnostic/strategic thinking and operational/tactical competence, resourcefulness and efficiency in intervention (Component IV)

Project coordination and monitoring (overall horizontal activities for the project - Component I)

Project Components:

Due to contractual and fiscal requirements, the project activities are grouped under two results. One of the results include activities to be carried out mainly by STGM, TUSEV and YADA (component I), while the other result covers the activities to be carried out particularly by Istanbul Bilgi University CSO Training and Research Unit and Istanbul Bilgi University Youth Studies Unit (Component II), KAGED (Component III) and hCa (Component IV). The distribution of activities into the four components is as follows:

Component	Activity
Component I (STGM/TUSEV/YADA)	I.1.-I.5. II.1.-II.4. + Project coordination and monitoring
Component II (İstanbul Bilgi Uni. NGO Research and Training Center / Youth Studies Unit)	I.6. II.5.
Component III (KAGED)	I.7. II.6.
Component IV (hCa)	I.8. II.7.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

Before any contract is concluded, the project partners will agree on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which sets out the way of cooperation and to which each member commits itself. With the MoU each partner will also commit to resolve any potential conflicts in a constructive manner and share all information on activities with other partners, aiming at good cooperation.

The temporal sequencing of activities is given in Annex VII.

3.6 Linked activities

There are several donor agencies providing support to CSO projects according to their specific programmes. During the last five years, private companies also initiated CSO support programmes and campaigns (under the corporate sponsorship) in different fields of activities.

The “Decentralized Facility Targeted to Civil Society in Turkey” project is funded by Denmark. It supports the direct participation of CSOs and professional associations in the promotion of the role of civil society in meeting the political Copenhagen criteria.

Matra Fund (Bilateral Dutch Assistance): The “MATRA programme” in Turkey has been funded by the Government of Netherlands since the Helsinki European Council Meeting of 1999 which confirmed Turkey as an official EU member state candidate. This programme concentrates on support to the transition towards the reinforcement of good governance, democratic citizenship and civic society. To implement the Matra programme, several

instruments have been developed. “Matra Small- Scale Embassy Projects Programme” (KAP) supports the establishment of small CSOs dealing with activities in the areas of legislation, good governance, environment, information, education and media. The Matra Projects Programme as “twinning” supports cooperation between Turkish CSOs and Dutch CSOs.

UNDP-GEF/SGP: The “Global Environment Facility” (GEF) has a small grant programme which provides financial and technical support (including capacity building training courses) to CSOs in environmental areas specifically on biodiversity conservation and international water bodies.

EC Activities

The "European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights" (EIDHR) was created in 1994. Approximately 100 million Euros are available annually to support human rights, democracy and conflict prevention activities worldwide, to be carried out primarily in partnership with CSOs and international organizations. The EIDHR focuses on four themes: democratization, good governance and the rule of law; abolition of the death penalty; fight against torture and impunity and for international tribunals and criminal courts; combat against racism and xenophobia and discrimination against minorities and indigenous people. In addition there is a greater concentration on certain focus countries. Turkey became a focus country in 2002, which means that the Commission sets itself the target of supporting Human Rights projects in Turkey for an average of €2 million per year, allocated both to macro-projects, presently managed by EuropeAid in Brussels, and micro-projects. These are administered locally by the Representation of the European Commission to Turkey. The yearly envelope for EIDHR micro-projects in Turkey is €600,000. The aim is to contribute to democracy by providing small-scale financial support for initiatives from grassroots non-governmental and non-profit organizations.

Technical Assistance for Improving Co-operation between the CSOs and the Public Sector and Strengthening the CSO’s Democratic Participation Level (SKIP) Project was launched in October 2005. The British Council commenced work on this project providing Technical Assistance to the EUSG. The project is designed to improve cooperation between CSOs and the Public Sector both through Grants for concrete partnership projects and also through developing formal channels and procedures that will improve and increase CSO participation in planning and policy development. One of the significant expected outputs of the project is the draft Code of Conduct for CSO-Public Sector cooperation. The project is funded by the EU as part of its wider Programme of work for strengthening Civil Society in Turkey, and completed as of December 2006. The aim is to create an environment in which public sector institutions and CSOs can develop cooperation more effectively in order to strengthen the democratic participation level of civil society and the ties between the public sector and civil society.

“EU-Turkey Civil Society Dialogue” seeks to integrate civil society into the process of Turkey’s EU accession. It aims to generate mutual knowledge and understanding between civil societies in both Turkey and EU Member States. The dialogue creates fora where mutual concerns and topics of common interest can be discussed. Further to the EU funded activities below, projects contributing to Civil Society Dialogue are also carried out on a bilateral basis between EU Member States and Turkey.

In 2007 EU launched the new Civil Society Facility Program through three strands: Civil initiatives and capacity building, “People to People” program and partnership actions. The general objective of the program is to strengthen civil society within a participative democracy stimulating a civil society friendly environment and culture. The purposes of the program is to increase the overall capacities, accountability and credibility of CSOs, to enhance CSOs’ services and role in democratic process, to reinforce dialogue and to strengthen ties between CSOs within the region and with their counterparts in the EU, and to develop CSO’s consultation towards citizens and public authorities.

Consequently, IPA support will be provided in accordance with the Facility national and regional initiatives along the following three strands.

- National civic initiatives and capacity building of CSOs focussing on strengthening the CSOs role in the democratic process, to be implemented by EC Delegations or in the case of decentralised implementation by the beneficiary country.
- “People 2 People” Programme: Under this component programme managed by DG Enlargement directly, capacity building and networking of the civil society sector will be offered via the opportunity for CSOs operators to visit EU institutions, as well as relevant umbrella of CSOs and other European, national and international organisations in order to familiarise themselves with set of EU policies, programmes, initiatives and best practices.
- Partnership actions: to be launched at regional/horizontal level and the national level, providing grants via calls for proposals to CSOs including business organisations and social partners for dialogue, networking and transfer of knowledge in areas important for reconciliation, the stabilisation process and for European Integration.
- The IPA 2008 Regional/Horizontal Issues Programme will prepare the grounds for the rolling out of the IPA Civil Society Facility in all National Programmes as concerns some countries, and at the same time it will complement the national programmes by providing multi-country co-operation and exchange opportunities. The IPA 2008 Civil Society Facility – Regional/Horizontal issues Programme will cover the following activities, with a total IPA contribution of 13.2 M€:

- **A technical assistance: through a service contract** the project will give hands-on support to CSOs of the candidate and potential candidate countries/beneficiaries. It will include: assessment of the legal environment, determination of needs and provision of necessary training opportunities and assistance to raising CSOs skills and services, dialogue between CSOs and public authorities, as well as cross border partnerships for future actions.

- **People 2 People Programme: As described above.**

- **Partnership actions:** Three actions are included: 1) A service contract to support an Environment Forum managed by DG Environment in order to raising dialogue with CSOs from the beneficiary countries and ensure that environmental CSOs from the beneficiary countries acquire the full range of necessary organisational and institutional skills in line with the EU acquis; 2) A call for proposal to select grants allowing partnerships of Beneficiaries and EU CSOs to support environment, energy efficiency, health and safety at work, and 3) A call for proposal with the same purpose in the area of fight against corruption, organised crime and trafficking. "

- **Technical assistance for Civil Society Organisations (TACSO)** TACSO is an EU funded project, working in seven Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) and Turkey. In these countries, TACSO seeks to contribute to the strengthening of civil society and its ability to participate in decision-making processes. It acts as a bridge between the civil societies of these countries, building contacts, networks and capacity through exchanges, training and increased communication and provides technical assistance in the form of training, facilitation, and help desk presence.

This project would not only avoid any overlaps with the NP2008 PF “Participatory Strategic Governance at Local Level (TR080107)”, “Civil Society Facility-Civil Society Development for Active Participation (TR080108) and the “Capacity Building of Civil Societies in the IPA Countries (TACSO) EuropeAid/127427/C/SER/Multi” projects but also program the project activities considering the activities, target groups and the outputs of the mentioned projects. Information sharing and dissemination of know-how with the managements of these Projects will be ensured to avoid overlaps (especially regarding the activities of the mentioned projects such as “developing training programmes and handbooks on participatory civil society and the utilisation of analytical tools”; “delivering training programmes to the members of the board of urban councils on participatory civil society and the utilisation of analytical tools” and capacity building activities for both public sector and civil society organisations).

Macro-projects:

EuropeAid supports macro level EIDHR projects through call for proposals. Eight projects targeting Turkey were selected since 2001, in the fields of human rights promotion (3), torture prevention and rehabilitation of victims of torture (3), freedom of expression (1), and improved access to justice (1).

Regional Environmental Centre

In May 2004, the Regional Environmental Centre was officially launched to provide services to the environmental CSOs as well as municipalities primarily on EU accession issues.

Training Activities

The project partners are already providing different training programmes for CSOs in Turkey.

STGM is currently delivering general capacity building trainings to build capacity of CSOs on participation to decision making process; tailor-made trainings to respond to varying training needs of CSOs including topics like PCM, strategic planning, volunteer management, discrimination and homophobia, CSO management, advocacy; and institutional coaching supports in the form of one-to-one capacity building supports for individual CSOs. These capacity building activities are undertaken within the scope of the ongoing “Civil Society Development for Active Participation” project (TR0801.08).

TUSEV is delivering on-demand trainings on CSO legislation in Turkey. Primarily foundations and associations are the target group of these trainings. The training covers details on Law of Foundations and Law of Associations with links to Civil Code and other legal regulations regarding fiscal and financial management of CSOs.

Istanbul Bilgi University's CSO Research and Training Center is also running a set of training programmes for CSOs. The CSO Training and Certificate Programme is a 4-month training programme for CSOs including various topics such as civil society and democracy, CSO management, advocacy, communications, volunteer management, EU integration, civil participation and monitoring public expenditures. There's also a separate programme for monitoring public expenditure, which is complemented with a two-day camp activity. The Unit is also implementing a distance learning programme, which is the first of its kind in Turkey. The 2011 programme is focused on EU accession and integration including topics like concept of EU and EU integration, EU citizenship, advocacy, EU institutions and structures, EU legislation and policies, EU funds, EU expansion and negotiation processes.

KAGED is already implementing a joint training programme on human rights together with Human Rights Center of Ankara University. In addition, trainings are occasionally delivered on rights of disabled people and implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, refugee rights, child rights. KAGED extend trainings to local administrations on developing policies against discrimination. Also, on-demand monitoring, shadow reporting and strategy development trainings are delivered to rights-based networks.

3.7 Lessons learned

The major initiative regarding civil society-government dialogue was the EU funded SKIP Project (acronym for Civil Society – Public Sector Cooperation Project). SKIP aimed to improve the democratic participation of civil society and the levels of cooperation between civil society and the public sector through a) mapping the problematic aspects in the legislation that presented obstacles to cooperation, b) establishing of a code of conduct outlining the principles of cooperation c) organizing site visits to demonstrate best practices between the two sectors, and d) by funding certain projects to encourage and lead by example. While SKIP did produce valuable reports and several successful projects involving public-CSO cooperation, the code of conduct component did not go through and left government-civil society relations without any guiding principles to this date. Lessons learned from this project were certainly very valuable. One lesson learned was that if there is a lack of political will from the government side, such efforts are not likely to go through. Yet, it was no surprise as the project had failed to involve high-rank or willing government representatives from the beginning. Implementation problems within the project, such as timing, delays and capacity of the implementing organizations also added to this failure. Two years after SKIP, CSOs are starting to reflect on the lessons-learned and re-considering working on a new code of conduct.

Political tendencies have significant influence on relationships and dialogue between/among CSOs and government institutions. Many times, government institutions, especially the local ones, prefer to work with those CSOs which hold a political standing close to that of the government, which severely undermines the dialogue efforts. A similar attitude is true for CSOs towards government institutions. The current political atmosphere in Turkey is growing gradually more polarised, increasing the risk of conflict. To overcome potential problems, it is essential to build positive and yielding dialogue between civil society and government institutions through stronger CSOs to get involved in processes that directly and/or indirectly affect the civil society.

In terms of building the capacity of civil society, it is critical to respond the exact needs and demands of CSOs. A series of lessons learned from previous capacity building activities are as follows:

- Decentralizing services increases effectiveness dramatically. The local support centre offices established by STGM in four provinces (Adana, Denizli, Diyarbakır and Eskişehir) have significantly increased capacity to deliver services to local grassroots CSOs and to keep closer connection and communication with them.
- Technical assistance has been among the most widely demanded services of STGM. The local support centres' (LSCs) effect in elevating the amount and extend of these services has been enormous.
- One to one communication (through telephone or face-to-face) with local CSOs is crucial for building and sustaining yielding relations. Communication through electronic means is significantly less effective to create participation of CSOs to activities especially at local level.
- Small-scale campaign supports are highly effective to increase advocacy abilities of grassroots CSOs, even as effective as small grants at times. The amount of such supports should be increased in line with the extent of resources at hand.
- Providing organizational support to thematic CSO groups and networks proved to be touching a significant need for those CSOs which are falling short of resources to carry out their activities and mutual communication effectively.
- Instead of nationwide-general trainings, the effects of tailor-made trainings are much noticeable. TM trainings are also effective tools to increase motivation of local CSOs.
- Participation of local CSOs to programming and organizing of capacity building activities increases the appropriation of the activity. In addition to including local CSOs on determination of needs of themselves, it is also wise to involve local CSOs to organization of activities. Developing the sense of doing together increases the effectiveness of activities.
- Organizing capacity building activities on actual needs and expectations of local CSOs increases effects of activities. The perception "if we are in need of something, they [the capacity building organisations] will be here for us" is vital in order to sustain support.
- Answering needs of local CSOs in their localities develops a positive perception among local CSOs. Working with local CSOs in their offices-fields of work strengthens appropriation.
- STGM and TUSEV web sites are among the most popular references on civil society issues throughout Turkey. Publications are very handy and effective tools to disseminate information, to reply to CSOs needs and to increase visibility. Booklets, which convey practical and basic guiding information, receive more demand compared to more voluminous books.

YADA has accumulated social-scientific knowledge on the needs and vulnerabilities of civil society in Turkey through a number of research studies. In its most recent research project, supervised by Prof. Dr. Mesut Yeğen and financed by TÜBİTAK, YADA has completed Turkey's most comprehensive (in terms of number of CSOs contacted, near 2500) field study on civil society organizations. Before that project, YADA was responsible for conducting the monitoring-evaluation of STGM's activities, between 2005-2009; another important experience through which YADA came into contact with CSOs in provinces all over Turkey. These experiences showed YADA that Turkish society's levels of trust in civil society action and CSOs are very low, and that CSOs have to take initiatives to increase and manage their reputation.

Istanbul Bilgi University Youth Studies Unit has been in contact with youth NGOs that are active in youth rights issues in the past four years. The NGO Center on the other hand has been in contact with the young members of rights based organizations since its founding. Through the work – within the context of study visits, trainings and other forms of learning environments – that both organizations have implemented:

- Experiential learning cycle based non-formal trainings designed specifically for young citizens in which they are the only participants works. Because they feel more free to engage with their peers.
- Organizing learning environments with the support of new technologies is successful if face to face contact (in the form of trainings/meetings) is also provided
- Greater learning comes into life if alternative tools (in the form of distance learning and study visits) are used.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA EU CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIV CONT C
ACTIVITIES	I B (1)	I N V (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)
Activity 1												
Direct Grant (Component I)	X	-	4.175.000	4.175.000	3.757.500	90.0	417.500	10.0	417.500			
Activity 2												
Direct Grant (Component II)	X	-	690.000	690.000	621.000	90.0	69.000	10.0	69.000			
Activity 3												
Direct Grant (Component III)	X	-	700.000	700.000	630.000	90.0	70.000	10.0	70.000			

ent III)												
Activity 4												
Direct Grant (Component IV)	X	-	400.000	400.000	360.000	90.0	40.000	10.0	40.000			
Activity 5												
Grant Schemes	X	-	1.400.000	1.400.000	1.260.000	90.0	140.000	10.0	140.000			
.....												
TOTAL IB			7.365.000	7.365.000	6.628.500	90.0	736.500	10.0	736.500			
TOTAL INV												
TOTAL PROJECT			7.365.000	7.365.000	6.628.500	90.0	736.500	10.0	736.500			

Amounts net of VAT

- (1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV
- (2) Expressed in % of the **Public** Expenditure (column (b))
- (3) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

The Turkish authorities commit themselves to provide national cofinancing according to the above provisions. The NAO will verify that co-financing has been provided in line with the above provisions before submitting requests for funds and final declarations adjusting payment requests to the above ratio as necessary.

5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Contract Completion
Direct Grants		I. Quarter/ 2012	IV. Quarter/ 2013
Grant Schemes		II Quarter/ 2012	IV. Quarter/ 2013

Duration of the project: 24 months from start of implementation

As indicated under section 1.6 of this project fiche, the beneficiary of the Project is the Secretariat General for EU Affairs /EUSG) and the Project partners are Association of Civil Society Development Center (STGM), Third Sector Foundation of Turkey (TUSEV), Istanbul Bilgi University's CSO Research and Training Center, Istanbul Bilgi University Youth Studies Unit, YADA Foundation (YADA), Capacity Development Association (KAGED) and Helsinki Citizens Assembly (hCa).

Due to a set of legal restrictions, the partners can not form a single consortium and have to make separate contracts as shown below (please see Annex VIII on this issue).

There are 4 (four) separate direct grant agreements to be signed with:

- 1- STGM, TUSEV and YADA consortium for a budget of EUR 4.175.000. The rest of the project budget (1.400.000 EUR) will be contracted with a number of CSO projects in the context of the grant schemes.
- 2- Bilgi University CSO Research and Training Centre for a budget of EUR 690.000.
- 3- KAGED for a budget of EUR 700.000
- 4- hCa for a budget of EUR 400.000

The direct grants will be used for implementation of the project activities by the project beneficiary and partners. Through their widely recognized leading role regarding capacity building of CSOs throughout the country in Turkey, the project partners have individually and collectively the unique combination of competencies and experiences that are necessary for the success of this project. The grant schemes, however, will be implemented by CFCU. The CFCU will be the contracting authority for the grant schemes, and the project will include activities to provide technical assistance to the implementation of the grant schemes. The costs of the technical assistance services will be disbursed from the direct grant under Component I. There will be no re-granting from the direct grants.

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The project shall seek to provide equal opportunities, gender equality and participation by more marginalized groups/organizations/individuals to the target groups in principle in terms of services provided such as training, seminars, grant schemes etc.

The project shall also seek gender equality to the extent possible in the selection of permanent and temporary staff. In addition, measures such as having women facilitators in workshops, having an approach sensitive to gender equality while preparing posters, brochures and the web site for the project will continue to be implemented at every stage of the project.

The project will pay particular attention to access of people with disabilities to activities and outputs. Meeting logistics and publications (printed and electronic) coming first, the project staff will put utmost effort to provide minimum standards for inclusion and access of people with disabilities.

An affirmative action budget will be allocated to activities for above mentioned purposes.

6.2 Environment

The project will seriously consider environmentally sensitive programmes and activities during the project implementation phase. A strategy to for environmental sensitive implementation of the activities will be prepared in project. The project activities will seek ways for creating minimum ecological footprint possible.

Local travel will be made by bus and/or train unless the passengers' personal conditions (e.g. health problems, disability, etc.) or the urgency of the activity to reach at does not dictate travel by airways.

Recycled and acid-free paper will be used for publications as long as such paper is available with reasonable prices, which is affordable for the project budget. The project staff will be encouraged to take necessary measures to minimize the use consumables, especially photocopying and printing paper. Electronic communication and filing will be the rule, unless otherwise required, to reduce photocopying and printing need. New equipment will be purchased taking the level of energy consumption as well as their specifications into consideration.

Reducing waste and recycling will be promoted among the staff both in the office and for activities outside.

6.3 Minority and vulnerable groups

Inclusion and access of children to project activities will be taken into consideration to the extent possible. The project staff will seek counsel from CSOs working on child rights in order to explore feasible ways to actively reach children and have their contribution to project activities and outputs.

Throughout the project children's right to take part in democratic processes will be taken into consideration. Their representation will be sought along with other groups of civil society in project activities. Whenever required, measures will be taken to enable children's participation to activities (e.g. allocating a shuttle bus for their in-city travel).

Other disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups such as women, youth, disabled people, LGBTT individuals, etc. will be overseen for active participation in and benefiting from project activities. Under Component I, the component staff will put effort for min. 20% participation from these groups in training activities. Component II of the project is mainly aimed at young citizens. Under Component III, min. 2 networks to be supported will be chosen from among the ones working for these groups. Overall, the project team will put every effort to encourage and enable active participation of CSO members from these groups in project activities.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Log frame in Standard Format

Annex II: Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme

Annex III: Institutional Framework

Annex IV: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents

Annex V: List of acronyms

Annex VI: Organizational capacities and relevant background of project partners

Annex VII: Tentative Action plan

Annex VIII: Explanations and legal references to Turkish law clarifying why a single consortium cannot be formed

Annex IX: Indicative Budget breakdown

Annex X: Detailed description of project activities

ANNEX I: Log frame in Standard Format

ANNEX 1 – LOGFRAME			
LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX For Project Fiche	IPA decentralized National programmes		
Strengthening Civil Society Development and Civil Society-Public Sector Cooperation in Turkey (TR2011/0135.01)	Contracting period expires: 2 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires: 1 year after the end date for the execution of contracts	
	Total budget: 7.365.000 EUR	IPA budget: 6.628.500 EUR	
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Democratic Institutions will be strengthened through a broader and active involvement of civil society organisations promoting pluralism and values of European integration in the governmental processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CSO rate of participation in governmental processes raise by 5% by 5 years from the end of the project – CSO monitoring capacities increased by 20% by 5 years from the end of the project – Citizen participation, level of organization and socio-political context improved by 3% by 5 years from the end of the project 	<p>EC regular report</p> <p>CIVICUS Civil Society Index Data Indicator Matrix</p> <p>CIVICUS Civil Society Country Report</p> <p>Reports of academic and research institutions (including MA and PhD thesis studies)</p> <p>Annual/thematic reports, publications, web sites, etc. of CSOs, especially the partners of this project, concerning civil participation</p> <p>Annual finance/activity reports of CSOs submitted to Department of Associations</p> <p>Reports of government institutions'/public agencies'</p>	

		(local, regional, country level) activities involving CSOs	
Project purpose			
Improved environment and organisational capacity for civil society and strengthening the capacities of organised active citizens, more effective civic participation in policy processes at all levels, including a better legal framework for establishing, operating and funding civil society organisations as well as support provided to the sustainable development of grassroots civil society organisations, newly established organisations and networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civic engagement (involvement of youth, women and minorities in CSOs activities as well as membership and volunteerism) increased by 3% by 5 years from the end of the project - Adoption of integration of participation policies increased by 5% by 5 years from the end of the project 	<p>EC regular report</p> <p>CIVICUS Civil Society Index Data Indicator Matrix</p> <p>CIVICUS Civil Society Turkey Report</p> <p>Reports of academic and research institutions (including MA and PhD thesis studies)</p> <p>Annual/thematic reports, publications, web sites, etc. of CSOs, especially the partners of this project, concerning civil participation</p>	<p>General public attention is not diverted due to political agenda (elections, etc.)</p> <p>Public administration and government institutions effectively implement good governance principles</p> <p>EU promotion and encouragement and/or obligation continues towards public agencies for official involvement of CSOs in public policies, decision making and implementation</p>
Results			
Result I: Civil society-government relations reach a new level where a permanent dialogue is held and participation of civil society organisations in public debate and decision-making is visibly increased	<p><i>Component I (STGM/TUSEV/YADA):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A code of conduct for civil society government dialogue developed by the end of 1st year and has been officially adopted by both Government and civil society representatives - Legislative barriers against active participation of civil society identified and proposals for legal amendments developed in the 4th half-year and submitted to the Government for approval - Process initiated by the government to negotiate the legislation amendment proposals developed by the end of the project - A white paper produced to communicate the need 	<p>Code of conduct document</p> <p>Drafts of proposed legal amendments</p> <p>White paper document</p> <p>Monitoring methodology document</p> <p>Regular progress reports</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluation reports</p>	<p>Active participation of NGOs and relevant government institutions.</p> <p>Higher interest of local and national media</p>

	<p>and demand of civil society in order the government to develop a strategy for civil society development and dialogue with civil society organisations in the 3rd half year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min. 3 government institutions started to revise their strategic plans to integrate civil society – government dialogue in the 4th half of the project - A methodology developed for and a guidebook prepared on monitoring civil society – government dialogue in the 2nd half-year - Participatory democracy and civil society – public sector partnerships is covered at least 10 times by national media and 20 times by local media (newspapers, TV/radio channels, etc.) by the end of the project - At least two follow up projects have been developed for future civil society development and further intensified dialogue with the Government by the end of the project <p><i>Component II (İstanbul Bilgi Uni.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min. 2 new researches or projects initiated through new conceptual discussions about the participation, citizenship and civil society triggered by conduction of 5 researches by the end of the second year - Capacity and knowledge of CSOs, decision makers and related parties increased about the European level civil society and citizenship discussions by translation of 6 books identified based on demands of CSOs by the end of the second year 1. 10 documentary videos prepared on “participation on local, national and international level and citizenship” have been downloaded through the web portal at least 2000 times and watched and discusses by all participants of the hybrid distance learning by the end of the second distance programme - The board game on “Participation and Citizenship” has been used in min. 20 civil society related 	<p>Media monitoring reports</p> <p>Training assessment reports</p> <p>NGO Festival records</p> <p>Statistics of Prime Ministry-General Directorate of Publications and Information</p> <p>Survey results on reputation of CSOs in Turkey</p>	
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	<p>trainings by different CSOs and played by min. 500 CSO members by the end of the second year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An international debate environment created on civil participation, citizenship and civil society by the three workshops organized and recommendation/policy papers produced by the end of the first year - Min. 25 newly produced papers on participation, advocacy and citizenship will be presented in the international conference by the end of the second year - The international conference provided a platform for min. 50 CSO representatives and 30 decision makers to develop relations and to form a network. - Minimum 50 CSOs integrated young citizens into their decision making and policy making processes by the end of the second distance program <p><i>Component III (KAGED):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive dialogue channels of 8 networks with representatives of the government, legislative organs and the public administration at national and local levels secured through provision of comprehensive and reliable input & information, round table meetings, face-to-face lobbying organised by Networks by the end of third half year. - Min. 2 out of 8 networks were from thematic fields concerning disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups such as gender, 		
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	<p>youth, disabled people, LGBTT individuals, etc. by the end of first half year.</p> <p>2. Organisational capacity of 4 existing rights-based thematic networks increased to enable active dialogue with government and strong advocacy and outreach in their fields of work by the end of second half year.</p> <p><i>Component IV (hCa):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Min. 80 CSOs are reinforced in their strategic capacity regarding (i) proactive vigilance in identifying & tackling issues through initiating/mobilizing governance schemes, and, (ii) building dialogue & pursuing collaboration with and monitoring of public/private actors, in addressing/transforming the multiple factors (legal, administrative, fiscal, operational, corporate, etc.) that make up the “big picture” at local, regional and country-level, towards establishing democratic governance in Turkey by the end of the project. – At least 10 multi-party protocols of issue-based civic-public collaboration at different scales are drawn &/or ready for implementation by the end of the project and are endorsed in the three years from the end of the project At least 30 CSOs from across the country developed/employed the knowledge, know-how & skills for effective self-/field-assessment, 		
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	<p>subsidiarity, knowledge of dynamics & procedures in public policy development & implementation towards targeted engagement/intervention by civil society by the end of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min. 14 issue-based maps are produced for the use CSOs & public agencies in collaboration during the 14 tutorial training workshops by effective employment of the online mapping tool during the project term 		
<p>Result II: Capacity of civil society organizations is improved for better civil dialogue, participation and reputation</p>	<p><i>Component I (STGM/TUSEV/YADA):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk study and survey on reputation of CSOs is completed by the end of the 1st year to establish a strategy for reputation management which would lead stronger dialogue among the CSOs-public and public bodies. Reputation management handbook produced and distributed to the target group within the 3rd half-year On-line “Civil Page” of YADA is published by the end of 1st year and received min. 20,000 visitors in total per month. Min. 10 CSOs integrated reputation management approach into their strategies and/or activity plans in the second year of the project Reputation scores of CSOs among government officials is increased by 25 % by the end of the project By the end of the project, 400 CSOs 	<p>Regular progress reports</p> <p>Training assessment reports</p> <p>ToRs, contracts and reports of trainers (S/T experts)</p> <p>Participant lists and photographs from trainings/meetings</p> <p>Campaign materials and reports; brief information on each campaign on STGM’s web site</p> <p>Media monitoring reports</p> <p>Contracts of grant awarded projects</p> <p>Monitoring reports and final reports of the awarded projects</p> <p>Web page statistical reports</p> <p>Survey results</p>	<p>Request from NGOs on legal advice</p> <p>Availability of well qualified experts for project evaluation and monitoring of the grant scheme</p> <p>Active participation from media and NGOs to the festival</p>

	<p>received technical support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every 6 months at least 10 CSOs received legal support - Min. 400 CSO representatives participated in general capacity building and tailor-made trainings and 80% of participants gave a positive evaluation to the event - Min. 20% of the training participants from CSOs working for disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups such as women, youth, disabled people, LGBTT individuals etc. - Organisational capacity of 10 local CSOs increased through institutional coaching supports - Study visits organized among groups of grassroots CSOs led to min. 2 sustainable partnerships or networks - Institutional capacity and sustainability of min. 5 CSO networks strengthened through organisation of seminar/networking meetings - Min. 3 out of 20 CSO campaigns supported sustained after the completion of the project - Min. 5 out of 20 CSO campaigns supported concerned with disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups such as women, youth, disabled people, LGBTT individuals etc. - Dissemination of information to promote civil participation and active citizenship to at least 5000 people via the CSO festival by the end of 3rd half-year - CSO festival results in a recommendations 		
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	<p>and operational conclusions for future actions to improve state-CSO relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.400.000 € distributed to min. of 65 CSOs have financially supported through grant scheme; 20% of which reached to a capacity to develop larger projects and seek funding regarding their specific core tasks - At least 90 % of the total amount of the grant has been awarded. - At least 80 % of the awarded projects have been completed successfully and led to measurable results to improve the performance of CSOs and in better achievement of their objectives. - Each issue of the bimonthly newsletter Siviliz published in Turkish, English and Kurdish has been received by min. 3000 CSOs/members, public institutions/servants, civil activists and other stakeholders and provided up-to-date developments and agenda of the civil society in Turkey - A projection of civil society-state relations from past to future and provide insights on potential future state of these relations provided by preparation of a book and a documentary film on the history of state - civil society relations in Turkey; min. 1000 copies of the book and 2000 copies of the film distributed in print, DVD and/or electronic format. - STGM and TUSEV web sites received min. 		
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	<p>20,000 visitors (daily unique based) in total per month</p> <p><i>Component II (İstanbul Bilgi Uni.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the end of the project, at least 100 CSO beginner members (supposedly young citizens) improved their practical knowledge and skills - The research to understand how young citizens perceive participation in the democratic processes is completed by the 3rd half-year. By the end of the project, 80 participants from 50 different CSOs of the hybrid – long run distance learning program improved their theoretical knowledge and practical skills on teambuilding, civil society, democracy, human rights, advocacy, participatory mechanisms on local, national and international level (municipality, national government and European ways of participation), lobbying, volunteering, campaigning, communication, monitoring public expenditures, reporting and legal mechanisms (with YASADER) - The documentation of the training program covering pre-, post- face to face training sessions and 11 modules published digitally and 500 hard copies. The hard-copy documentation is distributed to the related stakeholders and through web portal. - The web portal by Istanbul Bilgi University is on-line by the end of 1st half-year. The 		
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	<p>web portal received min. 25.000 hit in total per month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After the study visit to Ankara, 10 participants developed relations with min. 15 institutions and experts and learned min. 15 best practices on citizen participatory mechanisms. - After the study visit to Brussels, 10 participants developed relations with min. 15 institutions and experts and learned min. 15 best practices on international (EU based) participatory mechanisms. - A documentary film on the project activities on participation of young citizens produced and made available on internet - Young citizens initiated minimum 3 campaigns to change related legislations and to raise awareness on democratic participation processes (such as age of election, being candidate procedures) <p><i>Component III (KAGED):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals, objectives and activities of six targeted and structured networks at nation wide and 2 horizontal local networks developed and implemented (annual work programmes). Four existing networks adopted their annual work programmes within the first half year. 4 new networks developed their annual programmes by the end of second half year. - Sound structure and smooth working 		
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	<p>process of eight nation-wide and local networks achieved (terms of reference). Four existing networks adopted terms of reference in the first half year. 4 New networks adopted in the second half year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reaching out to other stakeholders of 8 networks strengthened (Outreach strategies and implementation plans). Four existing networks adopted their outreach strategies in the second half year and four new networks in the third half year. - Smooth work of eight networks ensured through provision of logistic support. Performance indicators for the logistic support towards 8 networks completed in the first half year and implemented until the end of project term. - Impartial analysis in relevant thematic areas by 8 networks ensured. At least 12 thematic analysis completed by the end of third half year. - Skills of 8 Network members on new methods for advocacy strengthened. At least 8 advocacy trainings completed by the end of third half year. - Min. 2 out of 8 networks were from thematic fields concerning disadvantaged and/or vulnerable groups such as women, youth, disabled people, LGBTT individuals, etc. by the end of first half year - 4 new rights-based thematic civil networks (2 local and 2 national) are up and running 		
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	<p>with strong bases for institutional sustainability and developed capacity for active dialogue and advocacy by the end of second half year.</p> <p><i>Component IV (hCa):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – At least 50 CSOs across the country, operating at different scales, have been empowered in analytical/diagnostic/strategic thinking and in operational/tactical competence, resourcefulness and efficiency in intervention by the fourth half-year. – Min. 50 CSOs integrated network analysis & mapping into their strategic planning &/or intervention design by the end of the project term – A visual-graphic assessment conducted on the current state arrangements (legal and procedural) for civil participation at local, regional and national levels is produced & available online, as an online public information resource by the third half-year 		
<p>Result I: Civil society-government relations reach a new level where a permanent dialogue is held and participation of civil society organisations in public debate and decision-making is visibly increased</p> <p>I. 1. Development of a code of conduct based on agreed principles for civil society – government relationship (Component I)</p>	<p>18 service contracts will be made under several activities (see the “Indicative list of Subcontracts” subheading under Annex X); total cost: €796,000</p> <p>I.1. Desktop research, kick-off meeting, 7 one-day meetings with NGOs, one-day meeting with government representatives from the central administration, two-day national conference, lobbying and dissemination; 30 STE days</p>		

<p>I.2. Identifying legislative barriers against active participation of civil society and producing amendment proposals for improvement (Component I)</p> <p>I.3. Producing a white paper on integration of civil society government dialogue into institutional strategies of public institutions (Component I)</p> <p>I.4. International Conference (Component I)</p> <p>I.5. Good practices and monitoring methodology on civil society-government dialogue (Component I)</p> <p>I.6. Information Producing Activities on Participation of Young Citizens (Component II)</p> <p>I.7. Impacting on decision making at governmental level (advocacy) (Component III)</p> <p>I.8. Reinforcing civic competences to initiate/mobilize democratic governance schemes (Component IV)</p>	<p>I.2. Desktop research, two-day workshop, consultation, lobbying and dissemination; 147 STE days</p> <p>I.3. One-day workshop, e-consultation, one-day compilation meeting lobbying and dissemination; 30 STE days</p> <p>I.4. 15 STE days</p> <p>I.5. Identifying good practices, producing a guide book, methodology for monitoring, pilot implementation; 60 STE days</p> <p>I.6. Research, documentation, translation, documentary, board game, workshops, international conference; outsourcing, 20 STE days</p> <p>I.7. Desk studies, analysis, meeting, conferences, capacity building activities</p> <p>I.8. Researches, translation, info briefings, brochures, 12 STE days</p>		
<p>Result II: Capacity of civil society organisations is improved for better civil dialogue, participation and reputation</p>			
<p>II.1. Guide Development for Reputation Management (Component I)</p> <p>II. 2. Mainstreaming 'Reputation Management' among CSOs (Component I)</p>	<p>II.1. Desk study, reputation survey, reputation management handbook, dissemination of findings</p> <p>II.2. Reputation management consultancy, 10 case studies and 20 search conferences, 20 workshops, communication trainings, print advertorial, documentaries and publications, publicity activities,</p>		

<p>II. 3. Construction of a 'Civil Page' as a social media (Component I)</p>	<p>campaign evaluation; 120 STE days</p> <p>II.3. outsourcing</p>		
<p>II.4. Capacity building for CSOs - including <i>inter alia</i> two grant schemes - (Component I)</p> <p>I</p>	<p>II.4.1. Help desk, legal support; 140 STE days</p> <p>II.4.2. 15 general capacity building trainings (CBTs), 20 tailor-made trainings (TMTs), 10 institutional coaching (IC), 6 study visits among CSOs, evaluation by participants; 318 STE days</p> <p>II.4.3. 45 STE days</p> <p>II.4.4. 80 STE days</p> <p>II.4.5. Outsourcing</p> <p>II.4.6. Two grant schemes; 1099 STE days</p> <p>II.4.7. Siviliz bulletin, Civil Diary, documentation and book on CS history (outsourcing); 20 STE days</p> <p>II.4.8. web sites; 168 STE days</p>		
<p>I. 5. Participation of Young Citizens in Decision Making and Policy Making Processes (Component II)</p>	<p>II.5.1. 2 training sessions (distance learning + face to face); 144 STE days</p> <p>II.5.2. web portal, e-forum; outsourcing</p>		
<p>II. 6. Supporting right based CSO alliances to impact on decision making at governmental level (Component III)</p>	<p>II.5.5. outsourcing</p>		
<p>II. 7. Equipping CSOs with skills in analytical/diagnostic/strategic thinking and</p>	<p>II.6.1. Needs assessment, working group studies, trainings, meetings, publications, research</p>		

<p>operational/tactical competence, resourcefulness and efficiency in intervention (Component IV)</p> <p>Project coordination and monitoring (overall horizontal activities for the project - Component I)</p>	<p>II.7. Online web service, thematic and geographic group seminar-workshop/tutorials, demonstrative maps, online powerrelations/dynamics map/diagram, info-briefings and publicity/advocacy events</p> <p>Monitoring, evaluation, auditing; outsourcing</p>		
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**ANNEX II: Amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project
(IPA contribution only)**

Contracted	I/2012	II/2012	III/2012	IV/2012	I/2013	II/2013	III/2013	IV/2013	
Direct Contract (Component I)	3.757.500								3.757.500
Direct Contract (Component II)	621.000								621.000
Direct Contract (Component III)	630.000								630.000
Direct Contract (Component IV)	360.000								360.000
Grant schemes		1.260.000							1.260.000
Cumulated	5.368.500	1.260.000							6.628.500
Disbursed									

Direct Contract (Component I)	2.157.500				1.600.000				3.757.500
Direct Contract (Component II)	371.000				250.000				621.000
Direct Contract (Component III)	380.000				250.000				630.000
Direct Contract (Component IV)	220.000				140.000				360.000
Grant schemes		1.260.000							1.260.000
Cumulated	3.128.500		1.260.000		2.240.000				6.628.500