Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA decentralised National programmes

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: TR2010/0136.03

1.2 Title: Prevention of Domestic Violence against Women

1.3 ELARG Statistical code: 01.36 - Political Criteria

1.4 Location: Turkey

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 Program Authorizing Officer (PAO) of the project. The contact details of the CFCU Director are given below.

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1.6 Beneficiary (including details of SPO):

Main Beneficiary : Gendarmerie General Command

Side Beneficiaries:

- 1) Prime Ministry Directorate General on the Status of Women
- 2) Prime Ministry Directorate General on Social Services and Prevention of Children
- 3) Ministry of Justice
- 4) Ministry of Interior
- 5) Ministry of Labour and Social Security
- 6) Ministry of Education
- 7) Turkish Statistical Institution
- 8) Turkish Bar Associations
- 9) At least (1) NGO relating to domestic violence issues against women will be invited to the project but the name of NGO(s) has/have not been decided yet.

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Financing:

1.7 Overall cost (VAT excluded)¹: € 3.100.000

1.8 EU contribution: € 2.790.000

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

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

Overall objective is to ensure the respect of human rights among citizens based on gender equality and minimize domestic violence incidents particularly against women.

2.2 Project purpose:

Project purpose is to strengthen the capacity of the Gendarmerie in protection of human rights based on gender equality particularly, in the field of combating violence against women.

The total cost of the project should be net of VAT and/or other taxes. Should this not be the case, the amount of VAT and the reasons why it should be considered eligible should be clearly indicated (see Section 7.6)

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

2008 Accession Partnership document states that "Pursue measures to implement current legislation relating to women's rights and against all forms of violence against women, including crimes committed in the name of honor. Ensure specialized training for judges and prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, municipalities and other responsible institutions and strengthen efforts to establish shelters for women at risk of violence in all larger municipalities, in line with current legislation."

2008 NPAA includes priority concerning to combat violence against women. According to the 2008 NPAA;

- In accordance with the current legislation, special trainings of judges and prosecutors, law enforcement bodies, municipalities and other relevant institutions regarding the women rights will continue.
- The works on establishing shelters for women under the threat of violence in the municipalities will continue. Informative and raising awareness trainings on combating violence against women will be provided to the law enforcement officers and employees working in the health sector.
- The activities to determine the reasons and results of violence against women will be conducted.
- Spreading the applications of micro credit in various provinces to other provinces in order to increase the participation of women to labour force will be ensured.
- Measures on the prevention of violence against women will intensively be monitored and trainings and raising awareness activities will be supported. Comprehensive and broad campaigns will be organized in order to raise awareness of the public about combating violence against women and the participation of all sections of the society will be ensured
- The report of the Parliament's Investigative Commission established in order to determine the measures necessary to be taken through investigating reasons of the honour killings and violence against women and children has been endorsed by our Government. Within the framework of the Prime Ministry Circular No. 2006/17, report recommendation on combating violence against women and honor killings will be implemented.

2.4 Link with MIPD

MIPD 2009-2011 under Component I – Transition Assistance and Institution Building while addressing the Copenhagen political criteria by supporting those institutions directly concerned by political reforms, highlights the need for training on combating against domestic violence for the law enforcement services.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

Gender equality has been underlined in the PNDP as a part of "*The second dimension:* development of human resources and increasing employment" of "Turkey's Development Strategy", with emphasis on "creating equal opportunities for employment".

The Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013) also holds a provision to increase public awareness in order to prevent violence against women. However, it does not refer to the need to provide assistance for victims.

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

The National Action Plan for Combating against Domestic Violence against Women 2007-2010, prepared by the Prime Ministry Directorate General of the Status of Women under an EU funded project, is composed of six priority areas focusing on legislative arrangements, awareness and mentality change, enhancement of women's socio-economic status, protection services, recovery and rehabilitation services and inter-sectoral cooperation.

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

Violence against women (VAW) is a violation of human rights rooted in inequality between women and men and it is widespread in Turkey. According to the results of the recent "National Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey" (2008), 2 out of 5 women have been exposed to physical violence by their husbands or partners at least once in their lifetime. There is significant variation between regions with regards to experiencing physical violence, which is the highest with 53 percent in the Northern Anotolia and lowest in Western Marmara with 25 percent. These figures show the scale of the problem and need for immediate action.

The main problems, which are also listed in 2008 and 2009 Regular Progress Reports in the context of violence/domestic violence against women, are as follows:

- Domestic violence, honour killings, and early and forced marriages are still a serious problem.
- Number of reported honour killings is 220 and there is an increase compared to 2006.
- There is still need for reliable data.
- Women are reportedly reluctant to have recourse to the police or the courts due to lack of confidence in provision of effective protection.
- The Law on Municipalities, which provides for the establishment of shelters for women in metropolitan municipalities and in municipalities with a population of 50 thousand or more, and in particular the provisions on shelters, are not yet fully implemented and the number of shelters remains lower than provided for under that law.
- Information about the scope or an assessment of the impact of awareness-raising campaigns is necessary.
- The report on national research on domestic violence against women found out that only 4% of victims had sought help from the police and a mere 1% refuge in State run shelters.
- The local coordination boards envisaged in the circular from MoI have not been established as provided. There is reportedly lack of awareness among law enforcement

forces and public administrations of the MoI's circular on violence against women and children.

There is a need for further training and awareness raising on women's rights and gender equality, for both men and women.

Violence against women has become part of the public agenda in Turkey since mid-1980s. Since 1990s some important legislative changes have been carried out such as;

- Law on the Protection of the Family (1998) which was amended in 2007,
- Law on Family Courts (2001), changes in the Civil Law (2001)
- the *Penal Code* (2005), *amendments of the Constitution* (article 10 on equality, article 41 on family, etc),
- Child Protection Law (2007),
- *Municipalities Law* (2004) which requires all municipalities with a population over 50,000 and all metropolitan municipalities to establish shelters for women subject to violence, Procedural Law on Penalty (2004).

Besides, some institutional developments have been achieved:

- "National VAW Monitoring Committee" paved the way to the "Investigation Commission for determining the causes of violence against women and children/honour crimes" which was established under the National Assembly in 2005.
- Parliamentary Report of the Committee led to the Prime Ministry Circular (No. 2006/17) on "Measures to Prevent Violent Acts against Women and Children, and Crimes in the Name of Honour and Custom" which was published in the Official Gazette in July 2006. The circular addresses the recommendations voiced in the Parliamentary Report and appoints the Directorate General of Women's Status and the Directorate General of Social Services and Child Protection and as coordinator institutions for the implementation of the recommendations. Implementation is being monitored by quarterly activity reports of Local Coordination Committees at the provinces.
- *The Ministry of Interior* communicated a circular in 2007 (No. 2007/8) to all governorates in order to ensure effective and rapid enforcement of the duties and functions. The Rapid Task Forces were established in provinces in accordance with the Circular of the Ministry of Interior.

Within these developments the EU has assisted Turkey in the formulation of a national action plan and communication strategy for both gender equality policy implementation and for combating violence against women; funded a nation-wide research to understand the causes and consequences of violence against women; supported events towards increased sensitivity among public officials, development of training programs and training of trainers for social workers, health personnel, and law enforcement officials, police, media professionals and NGOs providing services to victims; contributed to the formulation of physical, human and administrative infrastructure needed for having efficiently operating shelters at pilot basis to serve as a model to municipalities with a population greater than 50,000 in establishing their own shelters for women and children; supported development of service delivery models and training programmes, and preparation of the forms for data collection as part of the national database and information system.

Significant awareness raising campaigns are also being conducted since early 2000 nds in collaboration with public and private sector, media organizations, civil society organizations and local administrations. Even though these campaigns are designed to create awareness in the society to stop violence against women, information on their long-term effects are not available. In addition, these campaigns are conducted in several provinces and should be extended to the rest of the country addressing specific needs of each province.

In the light of the developments mentioned above, combating against all forms of violence but particularly violence against women is an important awareness area for law enforcement personnel, which confront this kind of incidents at first hand. Gendarmerie General Command has great willingness to carry out activities on its part which might help to combat domestic violence issues particularly violence against women and honor killings—murder by immediate family members of women suspected of being unchaste—the most brutal type of gender based violence. It is also important to encourage vulnerable persons particularly women who are subjected to violence not to hesitate to apply to Gendarmerie stations.

The main beneficiary of the proposed project, Gendarmerie General Command, though colored with military status, is subordinated to Ministry of Interior in matters related to the performance of the safety and public order duties.

In each province of Turkey, there is a Province Gendarmerie Command, subdivided in several District Gendarmerie Commands. District Gendarmerie Commands has also several stations depending on the size and need of the responsibility area. Thus, Gendarmerie General Command's responsibility area covers %92 of all Turkish territory. In this regard, one of the greatest advantages of the proposed project will be the large area under Gendarmerie responsibility that the project effects can easily reach.

Another significant impact of the proposed project will be the awareness of the people living in the rural areas, mostly suffer from lack of education opportunities in comparison to big cities. Awareness campaigns are also limited in those areas. Taking advantage of the updated researches carried out on domestic violence issues particularly against women, pilot provinces to be chosen within the proposed project will help us to reach even the most remote and isolated areas where Gendarmerie forces already exist.

With regard to legal base, documents such as Law No: 4320 on the Protection of the Family and relating Circulars (2006/17, 2007/6) give some duties to law enforcement agencies ie. including Gendarmerie. In this line, this proposed project will also contribute to the better implementation of all those legislation. It will also help increase the coordination under Gendarmerie responsibility area between related line ministries and institutions taking part in combating violence against domestic violence particularly against women.

With the proposed project, the establishment of a data base with regard to domestic violence incidents committed under responsibility area of Gendarmerie General Command is also envisaged. Regarding the fact that there is no specific data base concerning rural areas on domestic violence incidents (particularly against women), it is hard to predict the real picture of domestic violence and honor killings all over the country. The establishment of such a specific data base will clear the uncertainties about the issue and also clear the way to be able to take more appropriate measures in order to combat against domestic violence.

At the end of the project, the achieved results are envisaged as follows:

- Training of Gendarmerie personnel as many as possible but at least 2000 Gendarmerie personnel trained on the domestic violence issues throughout territorial organization of Gendarmerie General Command which means %92 of all Turkish territory.
- Enhancing the sustainability of human rights trainer pools (a pool achieved by TR 0601.03- Training of Gendarmerie Officers on European Human Rights Standards Twinning Project) with a greater awareness on domestic violence issues,
- Raising awareness of the people by using Gendarmerie units even exist in the most remote and isolated areas of the country and making long-term positive changes possible.
- Increased cooperation between Gendarmerie personnel and related institutions/ ministries' personnel on duty in their respective responsibility areas for awareness raising in order to provide efficient protection services to women subjected to domestic violence.

In order to achieve these results, Gendarmerie General Command as the main beneficiary will cooperate with other governmental institutions which deal with issues regarding violence against women and make use of their comprehensive experience through the each phase of the Proposed Project. In this regard, **a preliminary meeting** was held during the very first phase of preparation and related ministries/institutions were invited to benefit from their experience and if they are to involve the project. Other than the Turkish National Police (TNP) and the Ministry of Health, institutions providing protection and support services to victims of violence agreed to take part in the project, whereas the NGOs are still to be decided.

These institutions/ministries are as follows:

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

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

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ); encompasses a wide range of functions and responsible for the policies and procedures that affect the management and administration of the national legal system. Human Rights Law is a priority area for the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry of Justice was one of the beneficiaries of the Project on Support for the Implementation of Human Rights Reforms in Turkey aimed to be trained on European Convention on Human Rights and jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). In addition to the abovementioned project on human rights, the Ministry of Justice organized several training programs in cooperation with universities, international organizations and institutes working in this field. Regarding the importance of the legal system in combating against domestic violence and particularly recent ECHR jurisdiction on domestic violence against women, MoJ contribution is essential.

Ministry of Interior, General Directorate for Local Authorities (GDLA); is the main beneficiary of the EU funded project Shelters for Women Subject to Violence started in March 2008 with the technical support of the UNFPA. Some of GDLA tasks are as follows:

- a) Carry out, follow up, finalize and improve the Local Authorities' official works and services that have been assigned to the Ministry with various laws, regulations and decrees.
- b) Ensure that the supervisory capacity of the Ministry over the local authorities is utilized in line with the regulations
- c) Supervise the appropriateness of local government investments and services to be in line within the development plans and yearly plans
- d) Develop research studies, collect, evaluate and publish statistical data for the improvement of the Local Authorities.
- e) Plan and implement the in-service training for the local authorities in collaboration with the Department of Education.
- f) Prepare and implement the working schedules of the Local Authorities controllers in conjunction with the Board of Inspectors of the Ministry of Interior.

Ministry of Labor and Social Security Affairs; is commissioned with the duty of dealing with labor affairs. The Ministry is responsible for taking necessary protective labor and social security measures and monitor labor affairs.

Ministry of National Education (MONE); is commissioned with the duty of reaching the goals set for Turkish National Education on behalf of the State. The duties of MONE are to plan, programme, implement and monitor education and training services targeted at teachers and students in the educational institutions at all levels affiliated to the Ministry.

Turkish Statistical Institution is founded of the Statistics Council and the Presidency of Turkish Statistical Institute with Statistics Law of Turkey numbered 5429. The Statistics Council is established to use of official statistics; to determine and assess the areas in which official statistics are needed and suggestions for future works to be carried out. The Presidency of the Turkish Statistical Institution consists of central and provisional organizations to perform tasks assigned by the abovementioned law. The Institution is held responsible for collecting data on domestic violence in PM Circular dated on 2006/17.

Union of Turkish Bars established on 7 April 1969 through the new Law governing the legal profession (the Attorney's Law). is "an organization constituted from all the bar associations" in Turkey, and is a legal entity as a public professional organization. In addition to its mission to develop the legal profession, Union of Turkish Bars is also charged with strengthening and protecting the concepts of the rule of law and human rights.

At least (1) NGO relating to domestic violence issues against women will be invited to the project but the name of NGO(s) has/have not been decided yet.

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

Bearing in mind that Gendarmerie responsibility area covers %92 of all Turkish territory, impact of the proposed project will strongly contribute to solve an important social problem, namely domestic violence particularly against women. By the end of the project, Gendarmerie personnel will be more efficient in his/her performance regarding domestic violence incidents particularly against women in his/her responsibility area and the awareness of the residents (particularly women victims of domestic violence) in Gendarmerie responsibility areas will also be raised on the domestic violence issues against women. Sustainability will be in the form of the improved Gendarmerie capacity and capacity of relevant institutions. It will also have long-term positive effects in the Turkish society and will cause a positive change in mentality.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

R.1 The administrative capacity of Gendarmerie General Command in dealing with domestic violence incidents against women will be increased

In order to deal with domestic violence cases more efficiently and to prevent domestic violence against women, the institutional capacity of gendarmerie will be strengthened.

Measurable Indicators for Result 1.

• Need assessment completed by the 2nd quarter of the project implementation

• Database is established within Gendarmerie in order to monitor and analyze the domestic violence incidents particularly against women by the end of 1st year

R.2 Gendarmerie personnel at all levels (officers, non-commissioned officers, sergeants including conscripts) are empowered with technical and practical knowledge on domestic violence issues to ensure the effective protection of human rights with a service oriented-approach.

Measurable Indicators for Result 2.

- At least 2.000 Gendarmerie personnel received training by the end of the project.
- 200 Gendarmerie stuff received ToT and 50 Gendarmerie stuff received training on improved techniques in statement taking and questioning.

R.3. Gendarmerie General Command will increase its cooperation among relevant institutions to contribute to awareness raising on the issue.

Measurable Indicators for Result 3.

- Minimum (2) number of visits to each related institutions.
- Establishing communication strategy with the contribution of relevant institution and organizations in order to produce information material related with prevention of domestic violence against women and honor killings such as DVD, brochure, poster.
- Organizing awareness meetings related to prevention of domestic violence and honor killings in (30) pilot district within Gendarmerie responsibility areas, (These districts will be determined in accordance with the results of the latest survey on the violence against women)

3.4 Activities (including inputs = precise list of contract) – More details will be presented in Annex 5

There will be 3 components to achieve the project purpose:

- "Component1 (Strengthening Administrative Capacity of Gendarmerie General Command Regarding The Prevention of Domestic Violence against Women),
- Component 2 (Training Activities).
- Component 3 (Awareness Activities)

Project activities will be designed under technical assistance so as to be able to achieve the maximum use and benefit. Technical assistance team will also be expected for providing the software needed to establish a data base related to domestic violence cases committed within Gendarmerie responsibility area. The data base is to gather all necessary data about the issue within the Gendarmerie responsibility area and to complete other institutions' figures on the issue. The co-financing of the contract has been presented in the estimated budget table.

The co-financing of the TA activities will be funded by the national budget of Gendarmerie General Command.

To achieve R.1 (The administrative capacity of Gendarmerie General Command in dealing with domestic violence incidents against women will be increased):

1.1 Capacity Building Activity (Technical Assistance)

- 1.1. Conducting need assessment including personnel needs of Gendarmerie General Command related to domestic violence against women.
- 1.2. Exchange of best practices in order to observe role and responsibilities of enforcement forces in the EU countries.
- 1.3. Establishing a data base in order to monitor and analyze the domestic violence incidents particularly against women within Gendarmerie responsibility area through tailor-made software provided within the scope of the project

To achieve R.2 (Gendarmerie personnel at all levels (officers, non-commissioned officers, sergeants and conscripts) are empowered with technical and practical knowledge on domestic violence issues to ensure the effective protection of human rights with a service oriented-approach.):

2.1. Training Activity (Technical Assistance)

- 2.1. Developing and adopting training programme for Gendarmerie personnel, ToT and statement taking as well.
- 2.2.Internship training for (5) gendarmerie personnel for (2) weeks in one of the EU Member States with the aim of observing the best EU implementations
- 2.3. Including domestic violence issue particularly against women into the training curriculum so as to ensure maximum awareness among Gendarmerie personnel and sustainability (both for incoming Gendarmerie personnel trainees as a reflection of proactive approach and as an in-service training)
- 2.4. Exchange of best practices in order to observe law enforcement training curriculum in the EU countries
- R.3. Women resident in Gendarmerie responsibility area who subjected to domestic violence will be encouraged to apply to Gendarmerie stations through awareness activities and smooth cooperation among relevant institutions.

3.1. Awareness Activity (Technical Assistance)

3.1. Gendarmerie General Command will increase its cooperation among relevant institutions to contribute to awareness raising on the issue.

- 3.1.1. Establishing communication strategy with the contribution of relevant institutions and organizations through (2) workshop.
- 3.1.2. Preparing brochure and/or other IEC materials in order to inform the citizen on the prevention of domestic violence incidents particularly against women and honor killings.
- 3.2. Designing Gendarmerie web-site so as to give information about domestic violence against women and honor killings measures to be taken
- 3.3. Organizing awareness raising seminars on domestic violence incidents against women and honor killings in (30) pilot district targeted the residents living under Gendarmerie responsibility area

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

No conditionalities is foreseen.

Gendarmerie General Command will commit itself to adapt new methods and requirements and disseminate them through further training and awareness-raising activities, especially through the use of trainers trained in the program.

Project to be implemented through technical assistance require the full commitment and participation of the senior management of the beneficiary institutions. In addition to providing the-technical team with adequate staff and other resources to operate efficiently, the senior management will be involved in the development and implementation of policies and changes required to deliver the project results.

3.6 Linked activities

3.6.1 The Gendarmerie General Command has great willingness to carry out activities on its part in the combat against domestic violence, particularly violence against women and honor killings.

As such, this project will benefit from the outputs of the earlier projects implemented in this field: The outputs will be adopted, updated if necessary and will be utilized extensively. These include, training programmes, training materials developed for sectors providing protection and support services, information and communication materials prepared for public awareness, forms developed and integrated for data collection in order to establish a national data base and information system, strategy documents, action plans that clearly define the roles and responsibilities of relevant institutions and coordination mechanisms formed, etc.

In this line, this project will not only benefit from the output and lessons learned of the previous EU and UN funded projects but also will **complement these efforts by expanding the reachability of the protection services in remote areas.** Gendarmerie General Command responsibility area covers %92 of all Turkish territory which means that its

organization extends to such a large area including the most remote and isolated places which none of other organizations can easily compete with.

3.7 Lessons learned

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

Since the beginning of 1980s women's movement raised most of the issues about women on the basis of violence incidents. The main achievements of those years were about the acknowledgement of the definition and the social dimension of violence against women. The second important achievement was the local and the national governments began to accept the issues as a serious problem that need to be addressed. The last achievement was the common understanding that combating violence against women requires a proper collaboration between several parties such as government, state institutions, NGOs, private sector etc.

To combat violence against women, protection of women and service provision are the first important steps. The first shelters were established in the mid 1990s. Unfortunately the number of shelters has not been increased sufficiently though in addition to SHCEK shelters some NGOs established their own shelters with the collaboration of municipalities. The previous experience reveals that there is need for full ownership by the national and local administrations of such shelters. Adequate national resources should be mobilized to sustain and establish shelters for women.

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

The projects which were previously carried out indicated that the need for prevention of domestic violence against women is all over the country. An improved approach through the fight against domestic violence particularly against women, which also enhances practical implementation, will have a profound impact and lead a significant decline on such violence. Having similar knowledge, training and awareness will motivate and encourage the personnel and citizens particularly in rural areas. It is understood that further co-operation with relating institutions such as the Prime Ministry Directorate General on the Status of Women, The Prime Ministry Social Services and Child Protection Institute, Judges, Prosecutors, Governors and Municipalities on the one hand, training, the exchange of experiences and information on the other is extremely vital in this struggle.

It is also considered that the training courses should continue after the end of the project and should have a continuous aspect. So, it is essential to pay attention to the training of trainers and prepare appropriate awareness and training materials.

In this regard, this proposed project offers the chance to extend the efforts in combating the domestic violence against women into a larger area. Any place which has a Gendarmerie unit might be a center for preventive efforts. Besides, the establishment of data base will lead us to keep record in a scientific way and also allow us having more coordinated approach together with other institutions' records on the issue. Making use of its previous experience in twinning projects, Gendarmerie General Command has the willingness to make efforts, through technical assistance, in order to have sustainable results and long-term effects in order to minimize crime and violence, particularly domestic violence against women and honor killings.

4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)

								sol	URCES OF FUN	DING							
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA CONTRIBL	JTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION									
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)												
Activity 1			3.100.000	3.100.000	2.790.000	90	310.000	10	310.000								
contract 1.1 Technical Assistance	Х	ı	3.100.000	3.100.000	2.790.000	90	310.000	-	-	-	-						
TOTA	AL IB		3.100.000	3.100.000	2.790.000	90	310000	10	310.000	-	-	-					
TOTAL P	ROJE	СТ	3.100.000	3.100.000	2.790.000	90	310.000	10	310.000								

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROW

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))

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

Contracts	Start of	Signature of	Project
	Tendering	contract	Completion
Contract 1.1	3Q2011	3Q2012	3Q2014

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1ST Quarter following the signature of the FA.

6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The main beneficiary and coordinator of the project is Gendarmerie General Command, and side beneficiaries, Prime Ministry Directorate General on the Status of Women, Prime Ministry Directorate General on Social Services and Prevention of Children, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Health, Turkish Statistical Institution, Turkish Bar Associations provide equal opportunity for their staff. Selection of staff and other personnel to work on the project will be based on objective assessment of qualification and experience, without regard to gender. An appropriate male/female balance will be sought in all the managing bodies and activities of the project and its activities.

6.2. Environment

The project will not have discernible effects on the environment. The equipment will not have any negative influence on the environment.

6.3 Minorities and Vulnerable Groups

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minority encompasses only group of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party.

6.4 Civil Society:

The project will have positive effects on the civil society in the fields of human rights and gender protection.

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme and Detailed Implementation Chart
- 3- Description of Institutional Framework
- 4 Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

Reference list of relevant laws and regulations

Reference to AP/NPAA/EP/SAA

Reference to MIPD

Reference to National Development Plan

Reference to national / sector investment plans

5- Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable:

For TA contracts: account of tasks expected from the contractor

For *twinning covenants*: account of tasks expected from the team leader, resident twinning advisor and short term experts

For grants schemes: account of components of the schemes

For *investment contracts*: reference list of feasibility study as well as technical specifications and cost price schedule + section to be filled in on investment criteria (**)

For works contracts: reference list of feasibility study for the constructing works part of the contract as well as a section on investment criteria (**); account of services to be carried out for the service part of the contract

- (*) non standard aspects (in case of derogation to PRAG) also to be specified
- (**) section on investment criteria (applicable to all infrastructure contracts and constructing works):
 - Rate of return
 - Co financing
 - compliance with state aids provisions
 - Ownership of assets (current and after project completion)

ANNEX I: Log frame in Standard Format

	ME PLANNING R PROJECT FICHE	Programme name and number IPA-1 2010 Prevention of Domestic Violence Contracting period) expires 2 years following the signature of the Financing Agreement Total budget: € 3.100.000	Disbursement period expires 3 years following the end date for contracting. IPA budget: € 2.790.000
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
Ensuring the respect of human rights among citizens based on gender equality and minimize domestic violence incidents particularly against women.	POSITIVE ASSESSMENT FOR PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN TURKEY REGULAR REPORTS	TURKEY REGULAR REPORTS -OTHER DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION -JUDGMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS.	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Strengthening the capacity of the Gendarmerie in protection of human rights based on gender equality particularly, in the field of	• Increased institutional capacity in the fight against domestic violence particularly against women through well-trained personnel •Need assessment including personnel	-TURKEY REGULAR REPORTS -OTHER DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Gendarmerie personnel are open to learn and implement legislation.

combating violence against women.	 policy needs completed by the end of 2nd quarter of the project implementation. An effectively registration system in Gendarmerie through the establishment of database by the end of the 1st year of the project implementation. Increased cooperation among Gendarmerie personnel and relevant institutions / ministries' personnel in order to provide efficient protection services to domestic violence victims by the end of the project. 	-JUDGMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS	
Results 1. STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY OF GENDARMERIE WILL BE ENSURED	 Objectively verifiable indicators Need assessment including personnel policy needs completed by the 2nd quarter of the project implementation Database is established within Gendarmerie in order to monitor and analyze the domestic violence incidents particularly against women by the end of 1st year 	LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY,	Assumptions Agencies agree on implementation of some measures or requirements in line with EU practices through the project

2. TRAINING	 At least 2.000 Gendarmerie personnel received training by the end of the project. 200 Gendarmerie stuff received ToT and 50 Gendarmerie stuff received training on improved techniques in statement taking and questioning.
3. INCREASED COOPERATION AND AWARENESS	 Minimum (2) number of visits to each related institutions. Establishing communication strategy with the contribution of relevant institution and organizations in order to produce information material related with prevention of domestic violence against women and honor killings such as DVD, brochure, poster. Organizing awareness meetings related to prevention of domestic violence and honor killings in (30) pilot district within Gendarmerie responsibility areas, (These districts will be determined in accordance with the results of the latest survey on the violence against women)

Activities	Means	Cost	Assumptions
TO ACHIEVE R.1			
1.1. Conducting need assessment including personnel needs of Gendarmerie General Command related to domestic violence against women.	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - Technical Team - Workshops - Domestic activities	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (Component 1+Component 2+Component 3)): € 2.790.000	- Continued Government and EU commitment towards Turkey's accession - Availability of experienced advisors and consultants
1.2. Exchange of best practices in order to observe role and responsibilities of enforcement forces in the EU countries.	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - Technical Team - (2) Study visits (with 14 participants in total) -		
1.3. Establishing a data base in order to monitor and analyze the domestic violence incidents particularly against women within Gendarmerie responsibility area through tailor-made software provided within the scope of the project	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - Technical Team (Technical Team expected to provide the tailor made software for the purpose in accordance with the needs and requests of GGC)		
TO ACHIEVE R.2			
2.1. Developing and adopting training programme for Gendarmerie personnel, ToT and	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE - Domestic activities -ToT and statement taking training		

statement taking as well.	- Expertise training	
2.2.Internship training for (5)	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
gendarmerie personnel for (2)		
weeks in one of the EU Member		
States with the aim of observing		
the best EU implementations		
2.3. Including domestic violence	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
issue particularly against women		
into the training curriculum so as		
to ensure maximum awareness		
among Gendarmerie personnel and		
sustainability (both for incoming		
Gendarmerie personnel trainees as		
a reflection of proactive approach		
and as an in-service training)		
2.4. Exchange of best practices in	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
order to observe law enforcement	(2) Study visits (with 14 participants in total)	
training curriculum in the EU		
countries		
TO ACHIEVE R.3		
TO ACHIEVE KO		
3.1. Increased cooperation among	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
relevant institutions to contribute	Minimum 2 visits to each relevant institution	
to awareness raising on the issue.		
3.1.1. Establishing communication	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
strategy with the contribution of	-Technical Team	
relevant institutions and	- (2) Workshops	

organizations			
3.1.2. Preparing brochure and/or other ie.c. materials in order to inform the citizen on the prevention of domestic violence incidents particularly against women and honor killings.	-Technical Team		
3.2. Designing Gendarmerie website so as to give information about domestic violence against women and honor killings measures to be taken	-Technical Team- (Team Manager, Publication Expert, Communication Expert, Project		
3.3. Organizing awareness raising seminars on domestic violence incidents against women and honor killings in (30) pilot district targeted the residents living under Gendarmerie responsibility area	-Technical Team - Team Manager - Publication Expert		
Preconditions		1	Not any condition

ANNEX II: amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	III/2012	IV/2012	I/2013	II/2013	III/2013	IV/2013	I/2014	II/2014	TOTAL
Contract 1.1 Technical Assistance	2.790.000								2.790.000
Cumulated	2.790.000								2.790.000
Disbursed									
Contract 1.1. Technical Assistance	1.360.000		1.430.000						2.790.000
Cumulated	1.360.000		2.790.000						2.790.000

**

ANNEX II DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION CHART:

COMPONENT	20	2011						2012									2013											2014																
	J	J	A	S	О	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	О	N	D	J	F	M	Α	M	J	J	A	S	О	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	C) N	1 D)
Contract 1.1 Technical Assistance	P	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	С	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	I	I	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι					

P	Preparation
T	Tendering
С	Contracting
Ι	Implementation and Payments