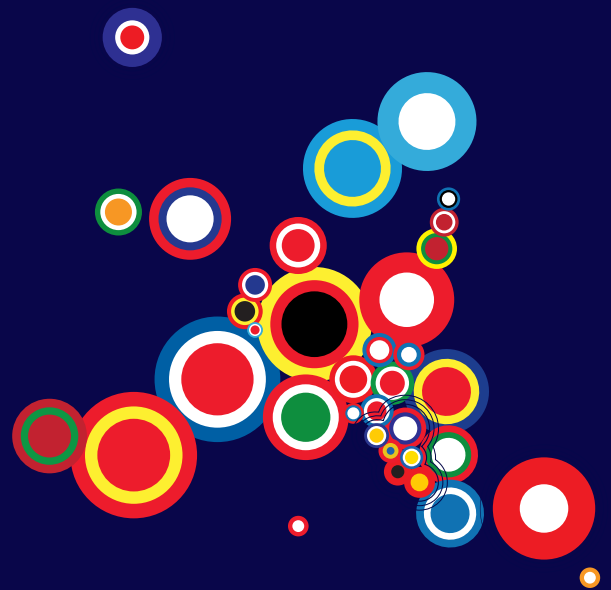




INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA II) 2014-2020

TURKEY

Support to Fundamental Rights



Action Summary

The overall objective of this action is to achieve measurable progress towards the full enjoyment of all fundamental rights and freedoms by all individuals without discrimination.

The specific objective is to contribute to further strengthening fundamental rights and freedoms for all individuals without discrimination in line with the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)

Action Identification	
Programme Title	Annual Action Programme for Turkey 2014
Action Title	Support to Fundamental Rights
Action Reference	IPA/2014/ 031-874/7/TR/Fundamental Rights
Sector Information	
ELARG Sectors	Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights
DAC Sector	15160 - Human rights
Budget	
Total cost	15.000.000 EUR
EU contribution	13.625.000 EUR
Management and Implementation	
Method of implementation	Indirect management
Indirect management: Responsible Unit or National Authority/Implementing Agency	Muhsin ALTUN PAO-CFCU Director Central Finance and Contracts Unit Address: Eskişehir Yolu 4. Km. 2. Cad. (Halkbank Kampüsü) No:63 C-Blok 06520 Söğütözü/Ankara Tel: +90 312 295 49 00 Fax: +90 312 286 70 72 E-mail: pao@cfcu.gov.tr
Implementation responsibilities	Ministry for EU Affairs Directorate for Political Affairs Ege ERKOÇAK Director Eskişehir Yolu 9. Km TOBB İkiz Kuleler D Blok 26. Kat 06800 Bilkent Çankaya Ankara
Location	
Zone benefiting from the action	Turkey
Specific implementation area(s)	Turkey
Timeline	
Deadline for conclusion of the Financing Agreement	At the latest by 31 December 2015
Contracting deadline	3 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing agreement
End of operational implementation period	6 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing agreement

1. RATIONALE

PROBLEM AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Within the Indicative Strategy Paper which sets out the priorities for EU financial assistance for the period 2014-2020 to support Turkey on its path to accession, “Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights” is defined as one of the core sectors. Under this sector, “Judiciary and Fundamental Rights” is defined as a sub-sector where judiciary and fundamental rights are called as sub-fields which comprises the priorities under the Chapter 23.

Within the framework of the sub-field Fundamental Rights, through strengthening the institutional capacity of the relevant institutions and enhancing effective cooperation between all stakeholders, enhancing the full enjoyment of all fundamental rights and freedoms by all individuals without any discrimination is aimed.

The non-exhaustive list of areas in the scope of Fundamental Rights sub-field are enhancing respect for fundamental rights and freedoms, particularly freedom of expression, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of assembly and association, protection of personal data, women's rights, children's rights and gender equality and protection of socially vulnerable persons.

Overall, fundamental rights that are guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and respecting the rights of the EU citizens are dealt under this sub-field.

In this vein, Turkey accelerated its reforms in the field of fundamental rights through the establishment of human rights institutions, the adoption of comprehensive strategies (Judiciary Reform Strategy and Action Plan on the Prevention of Violations of European Convention on Human Rights), as well as of a judiciary reform and democratization packages in order to further enhance the protection and promotion of fundamental rights and freedoms as well as to strengthen the current environment of tolerance prevailing in Turkey.

All judiciary reform and democratization packages that have been enacted in Turkey were prepared through taking into consideration the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the EU acquis and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). Thus, the packages provide for the implementation and adoption of the measures which are significant for Chapter 23 on Judiciary and Fundamental Rights.

Another important development in this field is the adoption of the Action Plan on the Prevention of Violations of European Convention on Human Rights as of 1 March 2014. The Action Plan, prepared by the Ministry of Justice in consultation with relevant public institutions, constitutes one of the important requirements of Chapter 23.

Furthermore, Turkey has recorded a significant progress in terms of institutionalization in the field of human rights. The Law on the Human Rights Institution of Turkey, entered into force as of 30 June 2012, was prepared in accordance with relevant UN principles. The Law on the Ombudsman also entered into force as of 29 June 2012 in line with the Constitutional Amendments of 2010.

Moreover, the individual application procedure, introduced by the 2010 Constitutional Amendments of and the Law on the Constitutional Court in 2011, was commenced as of 23 September 2012. Anyone who claims that his or her fundamental rights have been violated can apply to the Constitutional Court if other legal remedies are exhausted.

In addition, Turkey has been a party to the “Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment” (OPCAT) as of 27 September 2011 in line with the policy of “zero tolerance against torture. With the decision of Council of Ministers dated 28 January 2014, the Human Rights Institution of Turkey was assigned as the “national preventive mechanism” under the OPCAT.

On the other hand, with the Second Judicial Reform Package in 2011, the Department of Human Rights was established under the Directorate General for International Law and Foreign Relations of the Ministry of Justice, and thus for the first time in Turkey, there is a unit which is directly and legally in charge of defending Turkey before the ECtHR and monitoring the execution of the decisions rendered by ECtHR.

Department of Human Rights carries out work regarding the preparation of defenses for applications against Turkey before ECtHR, swift and efficient execution of the judgments of violation rendered by ECtHR, efficient protection of the rights stipulated in ECHR and thus eliminating violations of human rights, and also it prepares actions in this regard together with relevant institutions and organizations.

However, fields exist in which there is still room for further efforts in the field of fundamental rights.

In this regard, although the 2013 Progress Report for Turkey considers the establishment of Ombudsman and National Human Rights Institution of Turkey as a positive step, the report also states that the Institution's capacity needs to be strengthened further.

In other words, despite the important reforms aiming at guaranteeing respect for human rights in Turkey, further efforts needed to bring the legal framework and its implementation fully in line with Turkey's international obligations.

Therefore, the CSP considers that the proper implementation in line with European standards should follow the legislative reforms. In this respect core institutions especially in the sub-field of fundamental rights need to be promoted to function properly.

Furthermore, the 2013 Progress Report for Turkey expresses despite the fact that some public institutions have launched consultations with civil society actors in the preparation of some laws, efforts are needed to further improve public institutions-civil society relations through systematic, permanent and structured consultation mechanisms at policy level, as part of the legislative process and with regard to non-legislative acts at all levels of administration.

On the other hand, further efforts are needed to effectively guarantee and protect socially vulnerable persons' rights, including women's rights and gender equality.

In this context, the 2013 Progress Report for Turkey states that although legislation and action plans continued to be implemented in the field of particularly women's rights and gender equality, further efforts are needed to turn legislation into political, social and economic reality.

In this respect, the SPD are to be designed to ensure the following sub-actions:

- Sub-Action 1-Strengthening the Institutional Capacity in the Field of Fundamental Rights (administrative capacities of the authorities concerning the implementation of legislation and rules will be enhanced in order that rights are respected in full and in practice, with proper accountability and control systems)
- Sub-Action 2-Strengthening the Cooperation between Institutions and Stakeholders in the Field of Fundamental Rights (cooperation will be strengthened between governmental organizations, local administrations and non-governmental organizations; and smoothly structured dialogue and partnerships particularly among stakeholders, governmental organizations and local administrations will be improved)
- Sub-Action 3-Protection of Socially Vulnerable Persons (awareness in the society will be raised regarding rights of women, children, disabled people and other socially vulnerable persons and their rights will be protected)

Thereby, the support to the sub-actions and measures included will contribute to the overall objective of the Action Programme.

On the other hand, as it is stated in the Indicative Strategy Paper, in the Sub-Field of Fundamental Rights, IPA II will be programmed by the Ministry for EU Affairs as the lead institution in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice as the responsible institution for monitoring the implementation of Action Plan on the Prevention of Violations of European Convention on Human Rights together with the involvement of other key stakeholders.

Moreover, the following institutions are identified as the other key stakeholder institutions in this field; Turkish Grand National Assembly, Constitutional Court, Court of Cassation, Council of State, Court of Accounts, High Council of Judges and Prosecutors, Prime Ministry, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry for Youth and Sports, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Human Rights Institution of Turkey , Ombudsman Institution, Radio and Television Supreme Council, Information and Communication Technologies Authority, Presidency of Religious Affairs, Prime Ministry Inspection Board, The Council of Ethics for the Public Service, Directorate General for Foundations, Directorate General of Press and Information, Turkish Radio and Television Corporation, Justice Academy of Turkey.

RELEVANCE WITH THE IPA II STRATEGY PAPER AND OTHER KEY REFERENCES

According to the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) Article 2; rule of law, respect for human rights and democracy are the basic values of the EU along with others. Furthermore, Article 49 of the same Treaty stipulates that only the European countries meeting the values listed in Article 2 can be a member of the EU.

Identically, **The Copenhagen criteria** set out in the European Council in 1993 underlines the necessity to have stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities under the Political Criteria section.

Likewise the fundamental documents of the EU, also the experience of recent enlargements and the challenges faced by enlargement countries takes the rule of law into the centre of the EU enlargement. In this scope, strengthening the rule of law and human rights and creating an effective, independent and impartial judicial system are considered as an important necessity to come closer to the EU for a candidate country. European Commission underlines this reality in the **“Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2012-2013”**.

Furthermore, since these core values are of great importance for the EU, **2008 Accession Partnership Document for Turkey** sets out significant number of priorities regarding the Chapter 23- Judiciary and Fundamental Rights.

Within this context the framework Accession Partnership Document of 2008 sets priorities regarding fundamental rights, improvement of judicial system and ensuring the impartiality of the judiciary, promoting rule of law and human rights, and protection of minority rights, and of socially vulnerable persons and disadvantaged groups have been identified as priorities.

In addition, **National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (2008)** sets forth priorities related to the Chapter 23, which are ‘increasing the efficiency, efficacy and functionality of the judiciary’, ‘anti-corruption’, ‘fundamental rights’, and ‘protection of personal data’ and the establishment of an independent data protection audit authority’. Moreover, regarding fundamental rights the NPAA provides for measures to be implemented in the areas of prevention of torture and ill-treatment, access to justice, freedom of expression, the right to form an association and the right to peaceful assembly, anti-discrimination, women rights, children’s rights, and trade union rights.

According to the **2013 Progress Report**, there is still room to improve in the areas of freedom of expression, trade union rights, women’s rights, gender equality and cultural rights according to the Report.

The main objective of the fundamental rights sub-field is described in the Indicative Strategy Paper as to contribute to further strengthening of respect for fundamental rights and freedoms for all individuals without discrimination in line with the ECHR and the case law of the ECtHR.

The Indicative Strategy Paper also states that financial assistance under this sub-field will contribute to strengthening cooperation between different institutions and stakeholders engaged in the area of human rights. Furthermore, the institutional capacity of especially the Ministry of Justice, the Ombudsman Institution and the National Human Rights Institution will be strengthened.

Therefore, the Sector Planning Document provides complementary sub-actions and measures of relevant public institutions and NGOs including union of bar associations. Thus, proper legislative framework and effective implementation are prerequisites to record a sustainable improvement in the area of fundamental rights.

In this regard, the sub-actions in the Action Plan are to be designed to ensure the following;

- administrative capacities of the authorities concerning the implementation of legislation and rules will be enhanced in order that rights are respected in full and in practice, with proper accountability and control systems participation of civil society related to the human rights issues in the legislative process by providing the mechanisms required for exchanging their ideas will be encouraged.
- cooperation will be strengthened between public institutions, local administrations and non-governmental organizations; and smoothly structured dialogue and partnerships particularly among stakeholders, public institutions and local administrations will be improved,
- awareness in the society will be raised regarding rights of women, children, disabled people and socially vulnerable persons will be increased and their rights will be protected,

In this respect, the sub-actions and measures which are defined in the Sector Planning Document and the Action Document are as follows:

Sub-Action 1 - Strengthening the Institutional Capacity in the Field of Fundamental Rights

Measure 1-Empowerment of the Role of Parliament in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights by Strengthening the Administrative Capacity of Parliament

Measure 2-Enhancing the Capacities of both Chief Civil Administrators about Crowd Control and the Civil Inspectors about Effective Investigation

Measure 3- Strengthening the Capacity of Bar Associations and Lawyers on European Human Rights Standards

Measure 4-Strengthening the Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Forces in Coordination with the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Provincial Administration

Measure 5-Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of National Human Rights Institution of Turkey

No measures are foreseen in 2014 under Sub-action 2 and 3.

Link with National Strategies

The policy objectives in this sub-field are coherent with national strategies and development plans in place. Since membership to the EU has been one of the ultimate policy objectives of Turkey, Turkey has gone through a comprehensive reform process to align with the EU Acquis and best practices.

As one of the main documents in this sub-field, **the Action Plan on the Prevention of Violations of European Convention on Human Rights** entered into force as of 1 March 2014.

The Action Plan is prepared with a view to eliminate the reasons which lead to violation of rights safeguarded by the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) and to reduce the number of violation judgments against Turkey rendered by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR).

It includes extensive legal and administrative measures in order to protect fundamental rights and freedoms of Turkish citizens in a more effective way. In this regard, the Action Plan is expected to contribute the decline in the number of violation judgements of the ECtHR.

The Action Plan foresees 46 legal and administrative measures under the following 14 main topics and each measure will be implemented by designated institutions within short term (up to 1 year), medium term (from 1 to 3 years) and long term (from 3 to 5 years) periods that will be monitored (annual reporting) and revised by the Ministry of Justice..

There are also other national strategies closely linked to the said objectives concerning fundamental rights:

- **the 10th Development Plan (2014-2018)**
- **the National Action Plan on Gender Equality**
- the up-dated **National Action Plan on Combating Domestic Violence against Women (2012-2015)**
- **EU-Turkey Financial Cooperation Alignment Strategy for Justice, Home Affairs and Fundamental Rights Sector**
- The Judicial Reform Strategy and Action Plan**

SECTOR APPROACH ASSESSMENT

In the context of fundamental rights sub-field, national strategies have been put into place so as to align the standards of Turkey in line with the EU and international standards. In this respect, priorities identified in the national development plans, strategies and action plans on Human Rights, on Gender Equality and on Combatting Domestic Violence against Women as well as in other existing relevant strategies in field of fundamental rights are taken into account during programme preparations.

Sector and Donor Coordination

Furthermore, the developments and needs in this field are closely monitored by the Reform Monitoring Group consisting of the Minister for European Union Affairs and Chief Negotiator, Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Interior. The Sub-committee for Political Affairs, composed of high level bureaucrats of main institutions, is authorised to direct, identify and assess the steps to be taken to further enhance the implementation regarding fundamental rights. The Sub-committee submits its recommendations to the Reform Monitoring Group.

As it is stated in the Indicative Strategy Paper, the lead institution for fundamental rights sub- field is regarded as the Ministry for EU Affairs. In the sub-field of fundamental rights, IPA II will be programmed by the Ministry for EU Affairs as the lead institution in close cooperation with the

Ministry of Justice and involvement of other key stakeholders. In this regard, Ministry for EU Affairs (MEU) as the lead institution is already carrying out studies as regards the preparation of the Sector Planning Document for Fundamental Rights Sub-Field in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and the Commission and with the contribution of representatives from line institutions, and rights-based NGOs in Turkey.

The relevant international organizations in this field are as follows; The Council of Europe and UN Agencies (e.g. UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR) have provided substantial support, together with relevant Turkish and international NGOs working on human rights, civil society development and other right-based areas, such as Union of Bar Associations, bar associations, trade unions, NGOs (Gender Equality Monitoring Association- CEID-,ICMPD, the Joint Platform for Human Rights-IHOP-, Civil Society Development Center- STGM-, etc.)

Mid-Term Budgetary Perspective

Turkey's Public Financial Management and Control Law no: 5018, requires the annually preparation of the Medium Term Programme (MTP) for a three year perspective. Moreover, Medium Term Fiscal Plans (MTFP) is developed by the Ministry of Finance in line with Medium Term Program. These documents take into account EU accession requirements as well.

The said document includes five main development axes under which priorities are identified.

Under the development axis of increasing employment, the socially vulnerable persons including young, women and disabled are identified as target groups to take additional measures and implement supportive tailor-made policies in the labor market. Under the development axis of development of human capital and strengthening social solidarity, the improvement of educational system, and the development of income distribution are included as main priorities. Also regional development and reducing of regional disparities is also another development axis. Another development axis is the increasing the quality and effectiveness in the public services. Under this axis, the strengthening of the judicial system, increasing the effectiveness of the public order and security services, development of human capital in the public sector are included.

Fundamental rights are horizontal issues for which every institution is supposed to ensure full enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms by all individuals without discrimination. In that respect, since many institutions are involved in the area of human rights other than newly established bodies such as Ministry for Family and Social Affairs, National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman, Turkey's national budget on that specific issue cannot be included in the Sector Planning Document.

LESSONS LEARNED AND LINK TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

As stated in the "Thematic Evaluation on Judiciary and Fundamental Rights In Turkey" which was prepared by IBF International Consulting in 2012 within the framework of a project which was financed by the European Union, "the projects in the portfolio were generally relevant to IPA objectives, in the sense that they addressed judiciary- and human rights-related concerns identified in relevant strategy documents. They clearly contributed to enhancing the momentum towards human rights reforms meeting political criteria for EU accession. In particular, the projects addressed key gaps in the understanding and implementation of European human rights instruments by the judiciary and in the promotion and protection of fundamental rights in general".

However, an effort has been made to make priorities more specific to only include areas where concrete support actions are likely to materialise in the coming years, moving away from an approach of listing all potential reform needs. Although projects in the past have generally achieved their intended outputs and results were likely to be sustainable, the results and impact of assistance has not always been measurable. Further efforts are therefore made in the programme and project design to have measurable objectives and results and adequate indicators. Given the delays in implementation of

assistance, measures have been taken to improve financial execution through better forecasting, procurement planning and capacity increase in the national authorities managing the funds.

Turkey has reformed its monitoring system in 2011 taking more responsibility for project monitoring thereby allowing impacts to be measured and corrective actions to be taken. A dialogue with the national authorities is ongoing to more closely involve national authorities in donor coordination. In the sub-sector “judiciary and fundamental rights” international organisations such as the Council of Europe and a number of United Nations Agencies have provided substantial support through direct grants under IPA projects, together with relevant Turkish and international non-governmental organisations working in this field. Bilateral support is provided by several EU member states and/or their development agencies.

However, according to the “Thematic Evaluation on Judiciary and Fundamental Rights In Turkey” “although the project-based approach taken to date by IPA TAIB therefore served the reform process well, a sector-based approach will contribute to mitigating some of the concerns highlighted above, by making the programming process more predictable and encouraging joint projects between institutions”. Therefore, through the adoption of the sector approach for 2013 and onwards, it is aimed to achieve target oriented, specific and big-budgeted measure/operations for the measure/operations falling under political criteria, a field in which it is difficult to put forward specific measure/operations due to the wide scope of the said field. This would address the problems insufficient direction and lack of specific criteria in the allocation, employment and evaluation of financial assistance.

2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	OF ASSUMPTIONS
To achieve measurable progress towards the full enjoyment of all fundamental rights and freedoms by all individuals without discrimination in all areas	- number of judgements of ECtHR finding Turkey in breach of the ECHR and number of applications to the Constitutional Court.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Progress Reports, -Reports of Peer Based Missions, -Statistical Records of TUIK, -Statistical Reports of public institutions -Database of European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) -Annual activity reports of public institutions 	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	OF ASSUMPTIONS

<p>To contribute to further strengthening of respect for fundamental rights and freedoms for all individuals without discrimination in line with the ECHR and the case law of the ECtHR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of applications made against Turkey before the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) - number of judgements of ECtHR finding Turkey in breach of the ECHR - number of applications to the Constitutional Court. - number of cases launched against media workers, human rights activist and trade unionists -public access to an effective complaints system of the newly established human rights institutions including Ombudsman Institution and Human Rights Institution of Turkey as well as the establishment of an equality an anti-discrimination body -Improved promotion of women's rights -Increased awareness of NGOs with regard to women's rights , 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Progress Reports, -Reports of Peer Based Missions, -Statistical Records of TUIK, -Statistical Reports of public institutions -Database of European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) -Annual activity reports of public institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stakeholders' dedication to participate and cooperate throughout the process. -Continued commitment to the EU accession process and to the political and judicial reform agenda. -Ministries and other relevant public institutions lend high level support for the measures.
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	-Capacity improvement of the women NGOs		
RESULTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS

<p>SUB-ACTION 1: (Strengthening the Institutional Capacity in the Field of Fundamental Rights)</p> <p>Result 1 (Measure 1): Empowerment of the role of Parliament in the protection and promotion of human rights by strengthening the administrative capacity of Parliament</p> <p>1.1 Raised the awareness of parliament's staff while preparing or reviewing draft bills and the other legislative materials before the Parliament from human rights perspective.</p> <p>1.2 Experiences and knowledge directly on human rights issues between Turkish Parliament and Member States Parliaments shared and deliberated; thus, inter-parliamentary contacts established</p> <p>1.3 Professional background, experience and knowledge of legislative experts on the issue strengthened.</p> <p>1.4 Better participation of NGOs to the legislative process and cooperation ensured by the end of the action. Taking NGOs' recommendations into consideration, remarkable initiatives towards institutionalization of consultation and participation mechanism taken.</p>	<p>Measure 1:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reports of Peer Based Missions, -Statistical Records of TUIK, -Statistical Reports of public institutions -Database of European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) -Annual activity reports of public institutions 	
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<p>Result 2 (Measure 2): Enhancing the Capacities of both Chief Civil Administrators about Crowd Control and the Civil Inspectors about Effective Investigation</p> <p>2.1 Determining basic factors that affect crowd control and effective investigation and establishment of guiding procedures</p> <p>2.2 Efficiency of the practices on crowd control and effective investigation in compliance with EU best practices in training improved.</p>	<p>Measure 2:</p>		
<p>Result 3 (Measure 3): Strengthening the Capacity of Bar Associations and Lawyers on European Human Rights Standards</p> <p>3.1 The institutional capacity of the Human Rights Centers of the Bar Associations in 7 pilot provinces is strengthened and coordination between themselves is improved.</p> <p>3.2 The capacity of lawyers to apply European human rights standards in their daily work is enhanced.</p> <p>3.3 The cooperation between the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and human rights centers of local bar associations is fostered.</p>	<p>Measure 3:</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducive political will, as well as willingness and acceptance by the target groups of the project and their proper and systematic follow-up on the concrete activities for the project implementation; - Common understanding as regards the national implementation of human rights standards; - Inclusion of lawyers from various regions of Turkey; - Cooperation on behalf of the partner institutions; - Readiness to use the outcomes of the project in developing the institutional development

			<p>strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of the training curricula and materials in the Human Rights Centers programmes. - Availability of hosting institutions in the other European countries for study visits and placements. - Linguistic and IT skills of lawyers.
<p>Result 4 (Measure 4):</p> <p>Strengthening the Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Forces in Coordination with the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Provincial Administration</p> <p>4.1 Police and Gendarmerie basic laws, in the light of civilian oversight and accountability principles revised</p> <p>4.2 The performance evaluation system which improves the control system of the Ministry of Interior over internal security forces of improved</p> <p>4.3 A preliminary draft of the legal framework on the institutionalization of the Local Prevention and Security Councils and "National Crime Prevention Office" prepared</p> <p>4.4 The assessment of basic parliamentary oversight in Turkey updated</p> <p>4.5 Based on the findings of the comparative analysis, so as to enable the systematic oversight of internal security forces a modeling study in order</p>	<p>Measure 4:</p> <p>Legislative framework on Local Prevention and Security Councils drafted.</p> <p>Review of the basic laws of Police and Gendarmerie in line with oversight and accountability principles</p> <p>Organizational strategy on crime prevention and security drafted by the MoI</p> <p>Action plan for the adoption of the strategy on oversight of internal security forces adopted in line with the strategy developed</p>	<p>EC Regular Reports on progress (Political Criteria)</p> <p>Project Progress Reports</p> <p>Steering Committee working papers and minutes of meetings</p> <p>Training attendance sheets and training reports prepared by the Technical Assistance Team</p> <p>Reports of comparative analysis</p> <p>Review reports including</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u> Relevant Ministries, Office of the Secretary General along with relevant Parliamentary Commissions as well as other related public administrations will be cooperative for the successful implementation of the measure.</p> <p>The Local Security Commissions can be established and functional by the adoption of secondary legislation, i.e. regulation or even with a circular notice issued by</p>

<p>to propose amendments in the structure of the Commissions in the Parliament done</p> <p>4.6 An organizational strategy regarding the preparation of crime prevention and security plans at the national level developed</p> <p>4.7 A five-years organizational strategy for the oversight of internal security forces in Turkey designed</p> <p>4.8 On the basis of relevant legal regulations made across the country Local Prevention and Security Councils established</p> <p>4.9 For the effective functioning of the institutionalization of Local Prevention and Security Councils a strategy and implementation plan prepared</p> <p>4.10 For public officials assigned in Local Prevention and Security Councils a training module prepared and periodically updated</p> <p>4.11 Awareness raising programs for civil elements for citizens developed and implemented periodically</p> <p>4.12 Training programs implemented by the Ministry of Interior for provincial governors and sub-governors evaluated from the perspective of civilian oversight and updated</p> <p>4.13 Recommendations as regards the establishment of a common internal security forces academy prepared and presented to the authorities</p>	<p>%50 of the public officials of the Local Prevention and Security Councils benefitted from the training programs</p> <p>%60 of the Local Prevention and Security Councils became functional in line with the legislative framework by the end of the project</p> <p>%60 of the recommendations reflected to the training programs developed for provincial governors and sub-governors</p>	<p>policy recommendations</p> <p>Organizational strategies</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior, as LPSCs are totally compatible with the main legal text in local administration which is Provincial Administration Law no.5442. As a strength, this kind of a consultation mechanism exists as part of Community Policing with the names of “City Consultation and Security Councils” and “District Consultation and Security Councils”, which resemble LPSCs, had made people familiar with the idea of consultation so far. A regulation or law can be useful to enhance the implementation as a further step during Phase III.</p>
<p>Result 5 (Measure 5):</p> <p>Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of National Human Rights Institution of Turkey</p> <p>5.1 National Human Rights Institution’s capacity improved as the</p>	<p>Measure 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each and every complaint submitted to National Human Rights Institution 		

<p>National Preventive Mechanism under OPCAT</p> <p>5.2 Capacity of Local Human Rights Bureaus regarding their function as preventive mechanism improved.</p> <p>5.3 Cooperation with the relevant institutions and other relevant actors among the society improved.</p> <p>5.4 Awareness raised among the society.</p> <p>5.5 Awareness raised among the individuals staying at the closed institutions.</p>	<p>(NHRI).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule of preventive activity plan for each year is submitted to NHRI. • The capacity of National Human Rights Institution as the National Preventive Mechanism is improved; • Involvement of Civil Society Organisations is ensured in functioning of an independent and efficient preventive mechanism. 		
ACTIVITIES	MEANS	OVERALL COST	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>SUB ACTION 1: (Strengthening the Institutional Capacity in the Field of Fundamental Rights)</p> <p>Activities to achieve Result 1: Empowerment of the role of Parliament in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights by Strengthening the Administrative Capacity of Parliament</p> <p>1.1.1 At least 150 participants trained.</p>	<p>Activities to Result 1: Twinning</p>	<p>Total Cost 15.000.000 €</p> <p>EU Contribution 13.625.000 €</p>	

<p>1.1.2 Presentations and papers of working groups published in the website of Parliament.</p> <p>1.1.3 The handbook prepared, published and distributed to Legislative experts and Members of Parliament.</p> <p>1.2.1 Study visits held for 50 legislative experts.</p> <p>1.2.2 A comprehensive study report issued after visits.</p> <p>1.3.1 15 legislative experts experienced international perspective on human rights. By the end of placements, each expert is obliged to write an article about their observations and impressions and then these articles will be published in 'Yasama Dergisi' (Quarterly refereed journal published by the YASADER).</p> <p>1.4.1 40 national and international NGOs participated to 3 workshops.</p> <p>1.4.2 A strategy document including a model for establishing a consultation mechanism and promoting relations between NGOs and parliament released.</p>			
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<p>Activities to achieve Result 2:</p> <p>Enhancing the Capacities of both Chief Civil Administrators about Crowd Control and the Civil Inspectors about Effective Investigation</p> <p>2.1.1 Comparative analysis and evaluation of crowd control and effective investigation in Turkey and EU Member States</p> <p>2.1.2 Analysis of the concepts of crowd control and effective investigation in detail</p> <p>2.1.3 Identification of the professional needs of chief civil administrators on crowd control</p> <p>2.1.4 Identification of the professional needs of civil inspectors on effective investigation</p> <p>2.1.5 Assessment and analysis of Turkish legislation, standards and procedures on crowd control and effective investigation</p> <p>2.1.6 Comparative analysis of the best practices and procedures, structures of the EU Member States on crowd control and effective investigation</p> <p>2.1.7 Examination of ECHR decisions on crowd control and effective investigation</p> <p>2.1.8 Preparation of crowd control guide for chief civil administrators</p> <p>2.1.9 Preparation of inspection and investigation guide for civil inspectors to be used in investigation of law enforcement personnel</p> <p>2.1.10 Draft law and regulation on crowd control and effective investigation to solve existed problems</p> <p>2.1.11 Publishing booklet</p>	<p>Activities to Result 2: Twinning</p>		
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<p>2.2.1 Assessment and analysis of the EU standards and procedures about crowd control and effective investigation concerning in-service training</p> <p>2.2.2 Comparative analysis of the best practices of the EU Member States about crowd control and effective investigation concerning in-service training</p> <p>2.2.3 Preparation of training materials and programme for chief civil administrators on crowd control</p> <p>2.2.4 Preparation of training materials and programme for civil inspectors on effective investigation</p> <p>2.2.5 Providing attendance of chief civil administrators to trainings</p> <p>2.2.6 Providing attendance of civil inspectors to trainings</p> <p>2.2.7 Providing attendance of civil inspectors, chief civil administrators and measure experts to study visits</p>			
<p>Activities to achieve Result 3:</p> <p>Strengthening the Capacity of Bar Associations and Lawyers on European Human Rights Standards</p> <p>3.1.1 Two assessment mission to identify the current problems in the functioning of the Human Rights Centers.</p> <p>3.1.2 Five study visits to Germany, France, Italy, Spain and United Kingdom with a view to examining the best practices for Human Rights Centers of the Bar Association.</p> <p>3.1.3 Recommendations on how to structure the human rights centers of Bar Associations and internal service guidelines to establish operational and organisational models of Human Rights Centers of the Bar Association. An action plan will be agreed.</p>	<p>Activities to Result 3: Direct Grant with Council of Europe</p>		

<p>3.1.4 Placements of up to two months for three persons from the Bar Associations of 7 pilot provinces chosen and from the Union of Turkish Bar Associations each (Totally 24) in the Council of Europe and Human Rights Centers Bar Associations of European countries.</p> <p>3.1.5 Translation and publication of relevant documents of the human rights commissions in other European Bar Associations</p> <p>3.1.6 Quarterly coordination meetings in order to enhance cooperation and collaboration between the Human Rights Centers of the Bar Associations in the Pilot Provinces</p> <p>3.1.7 Development of training modules and materials (including online courses) for the the Human Rights Centers of the Bar Associations under the HELP umbrella.</p> <p>3.1.8 Selection and training of up to 50 national trainers</p> <p>3.1.9 Cascade training programmes for 5000 lawyers on individual application before the European Court of Human Rights and the implementation of the ECHR within the domestic law under the HELP umbrella</p> <p>3.1.10 Publication of handbooks on European human rights standards and relevant documents for lawyers in Turkish</p> <p>3.1.11 Creation of a web-based common communication network between the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and human rights centers of the Bar Associations</p> <p>3.1.12 Identification of risk areas at national level by recording the particular violations detected by the human rights centers of the Bar Association in a common database</p>			
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<p>Activities to achieve Result 4:</p> <p>Strengthening the Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Forces in Coordination with the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Provincial Administration</p> <p>4.1.1 Revision of the police and gendarmerie basic laws, in the light of civilian oversight and accountability principles</p> <p>4.1.2 Improvement of the performance evaluation system which will improve the control system of the Ministry of Interior over internal security forces</p> <p>4.1.3 Preparation of a preliminary draft of the legal framework on the institutionalization of the financing of the Local Prevention and Security Councils and "National Crime Prevention Office"</p> <p>4.1.4 Update of the assessment of basic parliamentary oversight in Turkey</p> <p>4.1.5 Preparation of a modeling study in order to propose amendments in the structure of the Commissions in the Parliament based on the findings of the comparative analysis, so as to enable the systematic oversight of internal security forces</p> <p>4.1.6 Development of an organizational strategy regarding the preparation of crime prevention and security plans at the national level</p> <p>4.1.7 Preparation of a five-years organizational strategy for the oversight of internal security forces in Turkey</p> <p>4.1.8 Establishment of Local Prevention and Security Councils across the country on the basis of relevant legal regulations made</p> <p>4.1.9 Preparation of a strategy and implementation plan for the effective functioning of the institutionalization of Local Prevention and Security Councils</p>	<p>Activities to Result 4: Direct Grant Direct grant is expected to be made with UNDP</p>		
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<p>4.1.10Preparation and periodical update of a training module for public officials employed in Local Prevention and Security Councils</p> <p>4.1.11Development and periodical implementation of awareness raising programs for civil elements representing citizens</p> <p>4.1.12Evaluation and update of training programs from the perspective of civilian oversight, implemented by the Ministry of Interior for provincial governors and sub-governors</p> <p>4.1.13Preparations of recommendations as regards the establishment of a common internal security forces academy and later presentation of recommendations to the authorities</p>			
<p>Activities to achieve Result 5:</p> <p>Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of National Human Rights Institution of Turkey</p> <p>5.1.1 Initial assessment of the current situation.</p> <p>5.1.2 Training of the experts working at the National Human Rights Institution.</p> <p>5.2.1 Training of the staff working at Human Rights Bureaus.</p> <p>5.3.1 Training of the administrative staff of closed institutions (mental health centers and hospitals, prisons and detention centers, childcare institutions).</p> <p>5.3.2 Meetings with the NGO representatives and local actors.</p> <p>5.5.3 Systematic communication channels established with relevant stakeholders and civil society for prevention of torture and ill-treatment.</p> <p>5.4.1 Awareness raising activities as conferences, roundtables, panels,</p>	<p>Activities to Result 5: Technical Assistance</p>		

brochures, Spot film			
5.5.1 Information booklets prepared.			
5.5.2 Visits and meetings			

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION

Sub-Action 1: Strengthening the Institutional Capacity in the Field of Fundamental Rights

Measure 1: Empowerment of the Role of Parliament in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights by Strengthening the Administrative Capacity of Parliament

Regarding the reforms that recently took place in Turkey, the position and role of the Parliament regarding to promoting and protecting human rights should be reconsidered, and some of its mechanism for the same purpose needs to be redesigned.

However, in order to further increase the quality of legislation and solid functioning of the parliament, the adequate knowledge and expertise on technical matters is essential. Considering that violation of human rights is mainly emanated from practice, enhancement of knowledge of experts working in the related Committees of GNAT in the light of EU law by observing the practices of member states would play effective role for diminishing violations through parliamentary scrutiny and oversight over executive branch.

Furthermore, it is a key issue that how GNAT could be better administratively reorganized to facilitate the process of assuming the obligations of membership, i.e. as expressed in the *acquis communautaire*, the treaties, secondary legislation and the policies of the Union. By enhancing its administrative capacity, the role of GNAT would be further strengthened in the process of transposition of EU law and the harmonization of national law with EU law in terms of fundamental rights.

On the other hand, regarding NGOs participation to the legislative processes, this measure would serve effective monitoring of human rights cases by increasing cooperation between Parliament and the NGOs. It would also help broad public participation in the decision making process concerning fundamental rights.

Therefore, this measure will ensure the following;

1. To improve the knowledge of legislative experts on fundamental rights and freedoms while reviewing and reporting the draft laws considering the principles related to the human rights in order to enhance the efficiency of the parliament' role as a legislative body.
2. To strengthen the capacity of the Human Rights Investigation Committee in terms of both its information resources and parliamentary control activities in order to improve its effectiveness and awareness in the society by the means of interchanging professional knowledge with counterparts in the Member States.
3. To encourage the participation of civil society related to the human rights issues in the legislative process by providing the necessary mechanisms required for exchanging their ideas with the Parliamentary body.

Measure 2: Enhancing the Capacities of Chief Civil Administrators and Law Enforcement Personnel regarding Crowd Control

Chief civil administrators (governors and district governors) are authorities to make decisions during crowd control in order to protect rights and freedoms that are guaranteed by the Constitution. In other words, the authority to decide the place and route of the meetings and demonstrations, to postpone and to ban the meetings and demonstrations and to intervene the meetings and demonstrations is belong to chief civil administrators.

During crowd control, the law enforcement personnel are only responsible to provide security for both protesters and other citizens and also choose the tools for intervention in order to disperse the crowd after the command of chief civil administrator when the protest loses its peaceful atmosphere.

This measure particularly aims to enhance effective investigation capacities and abilities of civil inspectors who have authority to make investigations and inspections about law enforcement personnel that use disproportional force by developing and preparing inspection and investigation guides, standards and performance criteria.

Measure 3: Strengthening the Capacity of Bar Associations and Lawyers on European Human Rights Standards

The measure will focus on three key issues:

1- it will strengthen the capacity of the Human Rights Centers of the Bar Associations through the establishment of model Human Rights Centers in 7 pilot provinces. 2- the measure will enhance the knowledge and skills of the lawyers engaged in the human rights centers of the Bar Associations and enable them to share and exchange their experience with other lawyers. 3- communication and coordination between the Human Rights Centers, the Bar Associations and the Turkish Union of Bar Associations will also be improved. Periodic meetings will contribute to sharing experiences among all partners regarding the problems encountered during the institutionalization process.

On the other hand, there are political, normative and policy considerations in favour of choosing the Council of Europe (CoE) as the partner to support a sustainable reform of the justice sector of Turkey.

The measure will benefit from the unique expertise of the CoE, i.e. the inputs from its different bodies (ECtHR, Commissioner for Human Rights, Venice Commission, CEPEJ, CCJE, CCPE etc.) as well as from its network of international and national consultants. Internationally recognised consultants will liaise with both the project team and locally based consultants to achieve maximum impact. Through a combination of European and national expertise and exchanges on the best practices, the CoE can address the needs of the beneficiaries in a relevant manner.

The CoE and in particular the Support to Human Rights National Implementation Unit's extensive experience in cooperating with Bar associations and training lawyers on human rights issues in Europe, including the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, will clearly facilitate the successful implementation of this Project on 'Strengthening the Capacity of Bar Associations and Lawyers on European Human Rights Standards' which is a follow-up to the lawyers' component of the JP on "Improving the efficiency of the Turkish Criminal Justice System". Cooperation's activities of the CoE are based its standard setting and monitoring tools, which focus on human rights.

This will be done in close cooperation with the European Programme for Human Rights Education of Legal Professionals (HELP), a network gathering all national training institutions and Bar Associations from the 47 member states. The Union of Turkish Bar Associations is an active member and has already launched pilot online training courses. This existing partnership will serve as a basis for the capacity development component of the new measure.

The CoE and in particular the Support to Human Rights National Implementation Unit's extensive experience in cooperating with Bar associations and training lawyers in Europe, is a real added value for the implementation of such a project.

Measure 4: Strengthening the Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Forces in coordination with the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Provincial Administration

The Project at hand represents a continuum of the first two phases: while the first phase works on the discussion and understanding of the concept itself, along with legislative reviews, the second phase

stands for the implementation of the introduced tools , further/broader legislative review, including drafting of the primary and secondary legislation, as well as effort for a consensus on the scope and meaning of the civilian oversight itself, which inevitably requires rearrangement within the state structure with regards to accountability of the internal security forces. The third phase aims to reinforce the grounds and promote an enabling environment for the institutionalization of the civilian oversight of the internal security. It will hence:

- deepen and complement Phase 2 in terms of organizational changes, turn local boards pilots into a more institutionalized structure in most provinces of Turkey, and
- develop one new target: a Parliamentary development for Internal Security Forces (ISFs) oversight

Phase 3 aims to reinforce the grounds and promote an enabling environment for the institutionalization of the civilian oversight of the internal security, with a focus on inclusion of a citizen-focused participatory planning and implementation practices into the public administration system. The pre-draft law prepared and submitted at the end of Phase-II, may have chance to be enacted before Phase 3 is launched, which can bring capacity building and technically empowering activities for oversight of ISFs. It also aims at providing technical support for studies conducted in order that the police and gendarmerie that are the most important elements of the internal security sector have a common understanding and language.

Measure 5: Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of National Human Rights Institution of Turkey

The Action Plan on the Prevention of Violations European Convention on Human Rights entered into force as of 1 March 2014. The Action Plan aims at eliminating the reasons which lead to violation of rights safeguarded by ECHR and to reduce the number of violation judgements by ECtHR against Turkey. The Action Plan foresees 46 legal and administrative measures of which first four are prevention of violation of right to life, prevention of ill-treatment, effective investigation against violations of right to life and ill-treatment and prevention of violations of freedoms and security.

In this respect, it is essential that the capacity of National Human Rights Institution be improved, which was established on 21 June 2012 and has been assigned as the National Preventive Mechanism by Council of Minister's decision on 28 January 2014. Being an independent body on human rights, the institution prepares itself to undertake an important responsibility which necessitates higher standards of institutionalisation. Therefore capacity of National Human Rights Institution of Turkey needs to be supported as well as its branches at the provinces and sub-provinces.

Throughout the country there are 81 Local Human Rights Bureaus as branches of NHRI and there are also Local Human Rights Boards composed mainly of local NGO representatives working on voluntary basis.

In the scope of the measure, training materials will be produced and training programmes will be held for experts from different ministries and board and bureau members on freedom of expression, right to peaceful demonstration and meeting, right to life, prevention of ill-treatment and torture, social rights, women's rights, police and human rights, refugee and asylum seekers' rights. Furthermore, for facilitating the reporting processes of the convention systems on women's rights, children's rights and preventing torture and ill-treatment, activities will be carried out and reports will be produced.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Activity	Main Beneficiary	Co-beneficiary
Measure 1: Empowerment of the Role of Parliament in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights by Strengthening the Administrative Capacity of Parliament	The Grand National Assembly of Turkey	Civil Society
Measure 2: Enhancing the Capacities of Chief Civil Administrators and Law Enforcement Personnel regarding Crowd Control	Ministry of Interior	Civil Society
Measure 3: Strengthening the Capacity of Bar Associations and Lawyers on European Human Rights Standards	The Union of Turkish Bar Associations	Bar Associations; Civil Society
Measure 4: Strengthening the Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Forces in coordination with the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Provincial Administration	Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Provincial Administration	Turkish Grand National Assembly Local Prevention and Security Councils Civil Society
Measure 5: Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of National Human Rights Institution of Turkey	National Human Rights Institution of Turkey	Civil Society

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

As for financing the most used methods in the measures are twinning and direct grant. In this respect, “Measure 3: Strengthening the Capacity of Bar Associations and Lawyers on European Human Rights Standards”, “Measure 4: Strengthening the Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Forces in coordination with the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Provincial Administration” under Sub-Action I, under Sub-Action II will be implemented through direct grant contract.

On the other hand, the implementation method will be twinning for “Measure 1: Empowerment of the role of Parliament in the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights by Strengthening the Administrative Capacity of Parliament” and “Measure 2: Enhancing the Capacities of Chief Civil Administrators and Law Enforcement Personnel regarding Crowd Control” under Sub-Action I.

Apart from direct grant and twinning, technical assistance will be used in order to deliver the **Measure 5** “*Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of National Human Rights Institution of Turkey*” **under Sub-Action I.**

4. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING (AND EVALUATION)

As for the monitoring of this sub-field, the Reform Monitoring Group, consisting of the Minister for European Union Affairs and Chief Negotiator, Minister of Justice, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, which was established in 2003 carefully monitors the developments regarding judiciary and fundamental rights and defines policies as regards future needs.

On the other hand, Ministry for the EU Affairs is also carrying out the duties regarding the Sub-Committee for Political Affairs which is composed of high level bureaucrats of main institutions and authorised to direct, identify and assess the steps to be taken to further enhance the implementation regarding fundamental rights. The Sub-committee submits its recommendations to the Reform Monitoring Group.

Furthermore, the sub-field will be governed by the main strategies in place, particularly the Action Plan on the Prevention of Violations of European Convention on Human Rights. Since the fully implementation of the sector approach will start in the IPA II period covering the years between 2014-2020, existing monitoring structure will be applied to 2013 package without any profound change in the committees and the tools that are used for monitoring purpose. Monitoring is conducted via various levels of monitoring committees’ tools. In this respect, a Monitoring Committee, which convenes once a year and is co-chaired by the NIPAC and representatives of the EC will be in place.

To this end and since the existing content and substance of the SMSCs perfectly fit the sectors that have been prioritized within the scope of sector approach and elaborated in the Sector Fiches prepared for the year 2013 which is a transition period, the number and the context of the existing SMSCs will also be retained. Concerning sub-action level monitoring, taking due note of the coherence between the existing structure and the content of Sector Planning Document, SMSCs will serve for monitoring the implementation of national sector /sub-sector strategies in Fundamental Rights Sub-Field. SMSCs will be composed of the representatives from the MEUA, NAO, CFCU, EUD, Representatives of the Beneficiary Institutions, Donor Institutions, NGOs and participation of other stakeholders will be ensured when deemed necessary.

As for measure level monitoring, “steering committees” will serve for this purpose. The Steering Committees will monitor the implementation of measures, achievement of results against indicators in the action document, and to agree on corrective actions as appropriate. The Steering Committees will be composed of the representatives of measure beneficiaries, Ministry for EU Affairs, Central Finance & Contracts Unit and EU Delegation to Turkey. Participation of other stakeholders in particular civil society will be ensured when deemed necessary.

INDICATOR MEASUREMENT

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
Measure 1: Empowerment of the role of Parliament in the protection and promotion of human rights by strengthening the administrative capacity of Parliament	Progress made on fundamental rights and freedoms, as assessed by the EC progress reports;					<i>Project Reports</i> <i>Progress</i>
	The capacity of the Human Rights Investigation Committee of the Grand National Assembly on ensuring the standards guaranteed by the European Court of Human Rights established and strengthened	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>Number of trainees, draft handbook, draft report on study visits</i>	<i>Number of trainees, Handbook and a comprehensive study report are in place</i>	<i>Project Reports</i> <i>Progress</i>
	Sustainable cooperation and collaboration with NGOs enhanced	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>3 workshops with at least 40 NGOs have been held.</i>	<i>A strategy document for establishing a consultation mechanism with NGOs is in place.</i>	<i>Project Reports</i> <i>Progress</i>
	Placements of legislative	<i>0 (no indicator is</i>	<i>0 (no indicator is</i>	<i>Number of legislative</i>	<i>Number of legislative</i>	<i>Project Reports</i> <i>Progress</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
	experts realised	<i>available at this stage)</i>	<i>available at this stage)</i>	<i>experts, Number of articles written by experts</i>	<i>experts, Number of articles written by experts</i>	
Measure 2: Enhancing the Capacities of Chief Civil Administrators and Law Enforcement Personnel regarding Crowd Control						
<i>2.1 Determining basic factors that affect crowd control and effective investigation</i>	Human rights based approach encouraged when investigating cases of disproportionate use of force by police	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>Comperative analysis of Turkey-EU legislatios and practices on crowd control and effective investigation completed, Professiona l needs of chief civil administrat ors and civil inspectors identified, ECHR decisions</i>	<i>Crowd Control Guide for chief civil administrators, Inspection and Investigation Guide for civil inspectors and Draft law and regulation on crowd control and effective investigation are in place</i>	<i>Crowd Control Guide, Inspection and Investigation Guide, Draft law and regulation, project Progress Reports</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
				<i>on issue examined</i>		
<i>2.2. Efficiency of practices on crowd control and effective investigation</i>	Increased awareness among chief civil administrators and civil inspectors	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>Number of chief civil administrators and civil inspectors trained</i>	<i>Number of chief civil administrators and civil inspectors trained</i>	<i>Project Progress Reports, Training attendance sheets</i>
	Increase in the number of investigations with regards to cases of disproportionate use of force if any		<i>Number of investigations with regard to cases of disproportionate use of force</i>	<i>Number of investigations with regard to cases of disproportionate use of force</i>	<i>Number of investigations with regard to cases of disproportionate use of force</i>	<i>Statistics</i>
	Increase in the number of convictions as a result of successful evidence based investigations		<i>Number of convictions</i>	<i>Number of convictions</i>	<i>Number of convictions</i>	<i>Statistics</i>
Measure 3: Strengthening the Capacity of Bar Associations and Lawyers on European Human Rights Standards						
<i>3.1 institutional capacity ... improved.</i>	Number of cases the human rights centres within the Bar	<i>0 (no indicator is available at</i>	<i>35cases being analysed</i>	<i>7 cases</i>	<i>100 cases</i>	<i>Reports of HR boards,</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
	associations given their increased capacity	<i>this stage)</i>	<i>and reported by the HR boards</i>			
	No (Number) of convictions in favour of the victim given the strengthened analytical capacity of the human rights centres	<i>0(no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>Statistics of NHRI</i>	<i>Statistics of NHRI</i>	<i>Statistics of NHRI</i>	<i>Reports of NHRI</i>
	Substantial number of Bar association staff/lawyers gained experience in analysing cases according to EU human rights standards via access to the training programme "European Programme for Human Rights Education of Legal Professionals (HELP)"	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>Training modules prepared; 50 staff of HR boards trained</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Project reports, Reports of HR boards</i>
	Increase of public access and public trust in the human rights centres given their increased analytical and investigative capacity	<i>0</i>	<i>700 citizens applied to HR boards for information</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>3500</i>	<i>Project reports, Reports of HR boards</i>
	Number of Networks with international HR institutions and HR institutions of other EU	<i>0</i>	<i>Regular communication</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Project reports, Reports of HR boards and TBB</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
	countries		<i>channels established with 5 other institutions</i>			
<i>3.2 capacity of lawyer.. enhanced.</i>	A critical mass among lawyers in Turkey, are trained on human rights and ECHR.	<i>9500 lawyers has been trained under the Cascaded Training of Turkish lawyers on European Convention on Human Rights project</i>	<i>5000 lawyers are trained</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>7 000</i>	<i>Project reports, Reports of HR boards and TBB</i>
	Increase of the admissibility rate at the European Court of Human Rights	<i>Data to be provided as of 2015</i>	<i>Admissibility rate of applications with lawyers increased 5% when compared to 2015.</i>		<i>Increased by 5%</i>	<i>Statistics of ECtHR</i>
<i>3.3 Cooperation between TBB .. fostered.</i>	Strengthened networking by the human rights centres of the bar associations with other lawyers in	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>Online discussion fora are functional</i>		<i>Continuation of sustainable operation of</i>	<i>Website and reports published by the TBB</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
					<i>online fora at least 500 members</i>	
	Risk areas are identified in cooperation with HR boards	<i>0 (no indicator is available at this stage)</i>	<i>2 annual reports prepared by the TBB</i>	2	7	<i>Reports published by the TBB</i>
	Regulations of bar associations revised to establish proper functioning of the HR boards		<i>Draft regulation prepared</i>	Recommendations and Action plan drafted;	<i>Regulation in place</i>	<i>Reports of the project and published by the TBB</i>
Measure 4: Strengthening the Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Forces in Coordination with the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Provincial Administration						
	Legislative framework on Local Prevention and Security Councils drafted	<i>A regulatory framework to allow Local Prevention and Security Councils to in affiliation with</i>	<i>Reports that</i> <i>a. analyze the strategies and action plans prepared by the Local Prevention</i>	<i>The working group that have been established to draft the legislative framework for Local Prevention and Security</i>	<i>The draft legislation have been finalized for submission to related state authorities by the last quarter of the project in 2017.</i>	<i>Minutes of the working group meetings, draft legislation text.</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<p>governorates and sub-governorates was drafted within the scope of the second phase of the project. The draft regulatory framework also allows the civilian administration to prepare Local Security Plans in consultation with civil society and related state institutions. (2013)</p>	<p>and Security Councils, b. identify both the best practices and flaws in selected EU countries and in Turkey on this issue c. compare the legislations of Turkey and selected EU countries on similar Councils have been prepared A working group consisting of academics,</p>	<p>Councils held at least 4 meetings and prepared a tentative text for the legislation.</p>		

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
			<i>bureaucrats, selected managers, civil society and representatives of the Local Prevention and Security Councils that were established during Phase II have been convened to draft the legislation to spread the Councils to Turkey.</i>			
		<i>A comparative analysis of Turkish legislation and legislations of selected</i>				

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<p><i>EU members on internal security forces was conducted during Phase II of the project. (2013)</i></p> <p><i>A draft Framework Legislation on Internal Security Sector was prepared during Phase II of the project. (2015)</i></p>				
	Organizational strategy on crime prevention and security drafted by the MoI	<i>Local Prevention and Security Councils established in the first</i>	<i>An analysis report on “Crime Prevention and Security” have been</i>	<i>The working group has been established to draft the “Crime</i>	<i>“Crime Prevention and Security Strategy of the Ministry of Interior” has been</i>	<i>Minutes of the working group meetings, draft “Crime Prevention and Security Strategy of the Ministry of Interior”. Project Progress Reports</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<p><i>phase of the project brought together civil administration and civil society on security issues. These Councils resumed their operations in 9 pilot districts within 5 provinces during the second phase of the Project. The Councils identified the security needs and priorities of the provinces they operated in</i></p>	<p><i>prepared by taking into account the strategies and action plans of the Local Prevention and Security Boards and the satisfaction survey towards internal security forces.</i></p> <p><i>A working group consisting of officers from General Directorate for Provincial Administrations, Turkish National Police,</i></p>	<p><i>Prevention and Security Strategy of the Ministry of Interior” held at least 4 meetings and prepared a draft strategy.</i></p>	<p><i>approved by the Ministry and declared to public via the website of the Ministry.</i></p>	

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<p><i>and prepared strategies and action plans targeting these needs (2013)</i></p> <p><i>Within the scope of the second phase of the project, national and international experts prepared recommendations on reviewing the organigram of the Ministry of Interior with a view to enhance the civilian oversight powers of the Ministry</i></p>	<p><i>Gendarmerie, Strategy Development Department of the Ministry of Interior, related local and international experts, representatives of civil society organizations, and former staff of the Local Prevention and Security Councils that were set in the second phase has been established to draft the "Crime Prevention and</i></p>			

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<p><i>over internal security forces.</i></p> <p><i>During the second phase of the Project, a survey was conducted to measure the satisfaction towards the service provided by internal security forces and observe public perceptions on this issue. (2015)</i></p>	<p><i>Security Strategy of the Ministry of Interior”</i></p>			
	<p>Action plan for the adoption of the strategy on oversight of internal security forces adopted in line with the strategy developed</p>	<p><i>Local Prevention and Security Councils established in the first</i></p>	<p><i>A working group consisting of officers from General Directorate</i></p>	<p><i>The working group has been established to draft the “Crime</i></p>	<p><i>A citizen-focused “National Crime Prevention and Security Action Plan”</i></p>	<p><i>Minutes of the working group meetings, draft “National Crime Prevention and Security Project Progress Reports</i></p>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<p><i>phase of the project brought together civil administration and civil society on security issues. These Councils resumed their operations in 9 pilot districts within 5 provinces during the second phase of the Project. The Councils identified the security needs and priorities of the provinces they operated in</i></p>	<p><i>for Provincial Administrations, Turkish National Police, Gendarmerie, related local and international experts, representatives of civil organizations, and former staff of the Local Prevention and Security Councils that were set in the second phase has been established to analyze the applicability and</i></p>	<p><i>Prevention and Security Action Plan of the Ministry of Interior” held at least 4 meetings and prepared a draft action plan.</i></p>	<p><i>that accounts for local security needs has been prepared by considering action plans created by Local Prevention and Security Councils.</i></p>	

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<p><i>and prepared strategies and action plans targeting these needs (2013-2014)</i></p> <p><i>Within the scope of the second phase of the project, national and international experts prepared recommendations on reviewing the organigram of the Ministry of Interior with a view to enhance the civilian oversight</i></p>	<p><i>sustainability of the Local Prevention and Security Action Plans at central level.</i></p>			

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<p><i>powers of the Ministry over internal security forces.</i></p> <p><i>Within the scope of the second phase of the Project, a survey was conducted to measure public perceptions and satisfaction towards the service provided by ISFs.(2014)</i></p>				
	50% of the public officials of the Local Prevention and Security Councils benefitted from the training programs	<i>During the second phase of the Project, 24 persons selected from municipalities, sub-</i>	<i>Participants of the Training of Trainers program and related experts prepared training</i>	<i>110 personnel employed at the newly established Local Prevention and Security</i>	<i>240 personnel to be employed at the newly established Local Prevention and Security Councils</i>	<i>Training modules, attendance sheets. Project Progress Reports</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<i>governorates and civil society organizations attended the Trainers program on Local Security Plans.</i>	<i>modules that consider the local context of the Local Prevention and Security Councils to be established in one-third of the provinces in Turkey (27 provinces) during the third phase of the Project.</i>	<i>Councils received training.</i>	<i>received training.</i>	
	60% of the Local Prevention and Security Councils became functional in line with the legislative framework by the end of the project	<i>A regulatory framework to allow Local Prevention and Security Councils to in affiliation</i>	<i>General Directorate of Provincial Administrations of the Ministry of Interior and Governorates</i>	<i>At least 110 prospective personnel of the new Local Prevention and Security Councils attended the training</i>	<i>Local Prevention and Security Council became operational in 16 provinces.</i>	<i>Project Progress Reports, Local Prevention and Security Strategies and Action Plans prepared by the newly-established Local Security and Prevention Councils.</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<p>with governorates and sub-governorates was drafted within the scope of the second phase of the project. The draft regulatory framework also allows the civilian administration to prepare Local Security Plans in consultation with civil society and related state institutions. (2013)</p> <p>Local Prevention and</p>	<p>determined 27 new provinces where new Local Prevention and Security Councils are to be established.</p> <p>Informative meetings targeting the civilian administrators of the new pilot provinces, provincial police chiefs, gendarmerie commanders and civil society representatives in the pilot provinces were held.</p>	<p>program on the councils.</p>		

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
		<i>Security Councils that were established in the first phase of the Project continued to operate in 9 pilot districts within 5 provinces during the second phase (2012-2015).</i>				
Measure 5: Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of National Human Rights Institution of Turkey						
	Number of complaints regarding human rights violations in places such as prisons, police custody, court cells, customs custody facilities, children's secure accommodation, immigration, military and secure mental		<i>Number of complaints submitted to NHRI</i>	<i>Number of complaints submitted to NHRI</i>	<i>Number of complaints submitted to NHRI</i>	<i>NHRI website, Project progress reports</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (year)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
	health facilities etc. where National Human Rights Institution is responsible as National Preventive Mechanism;					
	Schedule of preventive activity plan for each year is submitted to NHRI.		<i>First draft of the Schedule of preventive activity plan</i>	<i>Final draft of the Schedule of preventive activity plan</i>	Annual Schedule of preventive activity plan submitted	Schedules of preventive activity plan document
	The capacity of National Human Rights Institution as the National Preventive Mechanism is improved;	<i>Number of trained experts and staff in NHRI and HR Bureaus</i>	<i>Number of trained experts and staff in NHRI and HR Bureaus</i>	<i>Number of trained experts and staff in NHRI and HR Bureaus</i>	<i>Number of trained experts and staff in NHRI and HR Bureaus</i>	<i>Project progress reports, Training modules, attendance sheets.</i>
	Involvement of Civil Society Organizations is ensured in functioning of an independent and efficient preventive mechanism	<i>Number of meetings and events organized with CSOs</i>	<i>Number of meetings and events organized with CSOs</i>	<i>Number of meetings and events organized with CSOs</i>	<i>Number of meetings and events organized with CSOs</i>	<i>Minutes of the meetings, NHRI website, Project progress reports; Assessment of Civil Society Organisations</i>

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Participation of civil society organizations, a high degree protection of the environment, mainstreaming of climate change considerations, equal opportunities for men and women and support to socially vulnerable persons and disadvantaged groups are horizontal priorities that will be supported as cross cutting themes in their own right or as part of actions and measures in other sectors.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (AND IF RELEVANT DISASTER RESILIENCE)

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

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

All relevant national and international NGOs working on Fundamental Rights and related CSOs will actively participate in the activities of this Action Programme.

A wide range of civil society actors have actively contributed with their comments during the working group meetings held for the preparation of this Action Document.

On the other hand, Sector Planning Document as regards the Fundamental Rights Sub-Field has also been prepared and finalized with the contribution of all related institutions after the working group meetings.

In this regard, since the working group has started to work on the basic documents regarding the Fundamental Rights Sub-Field, it will be ensured that all relevant stakeholders and CSOs working in this sub-field actively participate in the meetings which will be held regularly.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Equal participation of women and men is secured in the design of the operations and implementation stage in order to ensure that the services are provided on rights-based approach.

Based on fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation to the activities will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access.

Principles and practice of equal opportunity will be guaranteed to ensure equitable gender participation in all measures.

MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

According to the Turkish Constitutional System, the word minority encompasses only groups of persons defined and recognized as such on the basis of multilateral or bilateral instruments to which Turkey is a party. This Action Document will contribute to the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms by all socially vulnerable persons.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

Wide-range activities under this Action Document will serve overall strengthening the sub field 'fundamental rights' and help further alignment with the EU acquis and standards in this field. The

sustainability of the results will be ensured by the improved administrative structure. Turkey is committed to carrying out and furthering political and judicial reforms, as reflected on strategy documents.

In this respect, sustainability will also be ensured through the regular and periodical revision of the strategies and action plans which have been implemented in the fundamental rights sub-field in Turkey.

7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Communication and visibility will be given high importance during the implementation of the Action. The implementation of the communication activities shall be the responsibility of the beneficiary, and shall be funded from the amounts allocated to the Action.

All necessary measures will be taken to publicise the fact that the Action has received funding from the EU in line with the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions. Additional Visibility Guidelines developed by the Commission (DG NEAR) will have to be followed.

Visibility and communication actions shall demonstrate how the intervention contributes to the agreed programme objectives and the accession process. Actions shall be aimed at strengthening general public awareness and support of interventions financed and the objectives pursued. The actions shall aim at highlighting to the relevant target audiences the added value and impact of the EU's interventions and will promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds.

It is the responsibility of the beneficiary to keep the EU Delegation and the Commission fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities.

The beneficiary shall report on its visibility and communication actions in the report submitted to the IPA monitoring committee.

