



**THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**ANNEX VI**

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual action plan in favour of Türkiye for 2022

**Action Document for Employment, Education, Social Policies and Health Action**

**ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and annual and multiannual action plans and measures in the sense of Article 9 of IPA III Regulation and Article 23 of NDICI - Global Europe Regulation.

**1. SYNOPSIS**

**1.1. Action Summary Table**

<b>Title</b>	Employment, Education, Social Policies and Health Action Annual action plan in favour of Türkiye for 2022
<b>OPSYS</b>	ACT-60835 JAD.981.448
<b>Basic Act</b>	Financed under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA III)
<b>Team Europe Initiative</b>	No
<b>Zone benefiting from the action</b>	The Action shall be carried out in the Republic of Türkiye
<b>Programming document</b>	IPA III Programming Framework <sup>1</sup>
<b>PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION</b>	
<b>Window and thematic priority</b>	Window 4: Competitiveness and Inclusive Growth Thematic Priority 1: Education, Employment, Social Protection and Inclusion Policies and Health
<b>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	Main SDG: SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth Other significant SDGs: Education: SDG 4: Quality education Social Policy: SDG 10: Reduced inequality Health: SDG 3: Good health and well-being SDG 1: No poverty, SDG 5: Gender equality, SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

<sup>1</sup> Commission Implementing Decision of 10.12.2021 adopting the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III) Programming Framework for the period 2021-2027 C(2021) 8914 final

<b>DAC code(s)</b>	16080- Social dialogue 16012- Social security (excl pensions) 16020- Employment creation 16070- Labour rights 16010- Social Protection 110- Education 11130- Teacher Training 11182- Educational Research 1231- Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) control, general 12310- Other prevention and treatment of NCDs 12110- Health policy and administrative management			
<b>Main Delivery Channel</b>	12001- Central Government, 40000-Multilateral Organizations, 47138-Council of Europe (CoE)			
<b>Markers (from DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Biological diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Internal markers</b>	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Connectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Digitalisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>BUDGET INFORMATION</b>	
<b>Amounts concerned</b>	Budget line: 15.020201 Total estimated cost: EUR 27 753 333 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 26 938 000 of which EUR 9 075 000 for indirect management with IPA III beneficiary. This Action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council of Europe for an amount of EUR 540 333</li> <li>- Other potential co-financing from entrusted entities to be selected for an amount of EUR 275 000</li> </ul>
<b>MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>	
<b>Implementation modalities (type of financing and management mode)</b>	Project Modality Indirect management with entrusted entities: Council of Europe (CoE) and other entrusted entities to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3 Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye
<b>Final Date for conclusion of Financing Agreement</b>	At the latest by 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
<b>Final date for concluding contribution / delegation agreements, procurement and grant contracts</b>	3 years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement, with the exception of cases listed under Article 114(2) of the Financial Regulation
<b>Indicative operational implementation period</b>	72 months following the conclusion of the Financing Agreement
<b>Final date for implementing the Financing Agreement</b>	12 years following the conclusion of the Financing Agreement

## 1.2. Summary of the Action

This action aims to strengthen economic and social development in Türkiye through contributing to quality employment, education, social policy and healthcare services. It is earmarked under the Thematic Priority 1 – Education, Employment, Social Protection, Inclusion Policies and Health within Window 4 Competitiveness and Inclusive Growth of the IPA III Programming Framework (PF). Its specific objectives are fostering quality employment and education, improving access to the labour market, promoting social protection and inclusion, combatting poverty and ensuring a high level of human health protection. To this end, this Action Document (AD) contains four Areas of Support (AoS), namely, Employment, Education, Social Policies and Health. The first AoS aspires to contribute to quality employment. Activities therein will contribute to ensuring fair working conditions in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) by promoting occupational safety and

health (OSH) and support youth not in employment, education and training (NEETs) or at risk of NEET by responsive and preventive activities.

The second AoS recognises the importance of strengthening the education system, which has a strong relevance to quality labour market. In this respect, activities will reinforce the quality and effectiveness of foreign language education and improve its compliance with international and European standards.

The third AoS aims to strengthen child protection systems and fight against child labour.

Finally, the fourth AoS will improve the capacity of health care system on cancer screening in harmony with the PF, which underlines the importance of a strong health system with regard to raising the coverage and standards of care provided to the population as a whole.

In addition to the PF goals, this AD also directly contributes to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 1- No Poverty, SDG 10- Reduced Inequality, SDG 4- Quality Education, SDG 3- Good health and well-being, SDG 1: No poverty, SDG 5: Gender equality, SDG-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals. For all areas of support outlined in this AD, gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment will be ensured as principal objective, and in relation to the subject of the proposed action, necessary actions will be taken to address the following internal markers: digitalisation, good governance, child health, connectivity, migration and COVID-19.

## 2. RATIONALE

### 2.1. Context

#### **Area of Support: Employment**

The 11th National Development Plan (NDP) (2019-2023)<sup>2</sup> identifies and highlights the country's development objectives and defines strategic priorities in areas relevant to IPA III PF including the EU accession requirements. The NDP handles increasing the quality and efficiency of OSH services and youth skills development and their economic inclusion, which are the main two areas tackled under this AoS. In addition, the action also contributes to the priorities of European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) which is a guide for efficient employment and social outcomes.

Regarding the improving of quality and efficiency of OSH services, the action will contribute to achieve national and EU strategies by increasing the OSH measures and tools in SMEs and promoting social dialogue and decent work. In the Turkish national policy, the NDP refers to the quality and efficiency of OSH services by improving OSH culture via effective social dialogue between trade unions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and public bodies. The OHS Law numbered 6331, which is in line with EU and ILO legislations, also emphasises the importance of improving OSH services and raising awareness which are targeted in this action. In addition, Türkiye Report 2021<sup>3</sup> recommended to update the OSH legislation in order to meet the needs of working life, improve the implementation of legislation and social dialogue notably labour law and health and safety at work.

With the second component under the AoS, it is aimed to decrease the number of NEET, especially young women and girls, through preventive and responsive actions aiming at continued learning, skill development

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<sup>2</sup> [https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Eleventh\\_Development\\_Plan\\_2019-2023.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Eleventh_Development_Plan_2019-2023.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/Turkiye-report-2021\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/Turkiye-report-2021_en)

and empowerment. Moreover, this component will increase collaboration and cooperation between relevant institutions for more effective preventive and responsive programmes targeting NEETs. This is in line with the NDP. In addition, Türkiye also adopted the National Youth Employment Strategy and Action Plan (2021-2023)<sup>4</sup> which sets targets for decreasing the rate of NEETs in Türkiye. The Education Vision (2023)<sup>5</sup> also provides a comprehensive roadmap and aims to bring the Turkish education system where all learners can be equipped with the skills they need. This component is also linked with the IPA III PF addressing the long-standing challenges faced by young people such as limited job prospects, skill mismatches, and inequalities. Moreover, the aim for decreasing the youth unemployment rate is also emphasised in the Strategic Response. The Commission's 2021 Türkiye Report<sup>6</sup> also underlines that Türkiye should further improve inclusive education, with a particular focus on girls and children from disadvantaged groups and closely monitor and continue work to reduce the proportion of school drop-outs.

### **Area of Support: Education**

This AoS focuses on strengthening the quality of education through improving the effectiveness of foreign language education. As indicated in IPA III PF, it is crucial to support active participation of young people in labour market, which is closely related to the skills gained through education. Foreign language skills are one of the most important ones which may render youth competent in the labour market worldwide. While providing students with quality foreign language education is among the top priorities of the Turkish Ministry of National Education (MoNE), there are several issues that hinder the achievement of this goal. First, there are no tests that can measure students within the scope of four modes of communication in a foreign language: reception, production, interaction and mediation. At the same time, there are no tests for job recruitment purposes for teachers in accordance with international criteria in Türkiye, unlike many European countries. Second, foreign language teachers have difficulty in implementing the renewed curricula due to their lack of practical knowledge about the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR)<sup>7</sup>. Third, in 2020, the Board of Education (BoE) established the Turkish and Language Education Research & Development Centre (TLE R&D) with ministerial approval to identify and meet the needs in language education across the nation; yet the institutional capacity of the Centre needs to be increased to achieve this goal. The need to invest in foreign language education has also been highlighted in the Strategic Plan of the MoNE (2019-2023)<sup>8</sup> and the NDP. Specifically, both plans emphasise that language teachers should be given more opportunities for professional development through in-service training and that language assessments covering four modes of communication should be developed to better inform teaching and learning. As IPA III PF mentions, 'strengthening economic and social development' and 'completion of quality education with a greater focus on the training of teachers and school managers, governance and strategic policy making' should be one of the priorities of the education system which could eventually lead to vigorous employment regime. In this sense, the proposed action will contribute to both national and EU goals by improving the quality of foreign language education. In addition, the Commission's 2021 Türkiye Report indicates continuous high interest in EU Education Programmes by Turkish stakeholders, which demonstrates the potential of youth to adapt to EU standards in education programmes, including language learning.

### **Area of Support: Social Policies**

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.csgb.gov.tr/media/86876/ulusal-genc-istihdam-stratejisi-ve-eylem-plani-2021-2023.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.gmka.gov.tr/dokumanlar/yayinlar/2023\\_E%C4%9Fitim%20Vizyonu.pdf](https://www.gmka.gov.tr/dokumanlar/yayinlar/2023_E%C4%9Fitim%20Vizyonu.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/Turkiye-report-2021\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/Turkiye-report-2021_en)

<sup>7</sup> <https://rm.coe.int/common-european-framework-of-reference-for-languages-learning-teaching/16809ea0d4>

<sup>8</sup> [http://yegitek.meb.gov.tr/meb\\_ajs\\_dosyalar/2021\\_11/02153124\\_Milli\\_Egitim\\_Bakanligi\\_2019-2023\\_Stratejik\\_Plani\\_\\_31.12.pdf](http://yegitek.meb.gov.tr/meb_ajs_dosyalar/2021_11/02153124_Milli_Egitim_Bakanligi_2019-2023_Stratejik_Plani__31.12.pdf)

The aim of this AoS is to ensure social cohesion by provision of healthy grounds for children to grow up. This implies well-being of the children, and this could be possible by hindering children from entering into working relations. The NDP sets targets for the elimination of child labour, in line with the priorities set in the IPA III PF. As stated in the Commission's 2021 Türkiye Report, Türkiye maintains its struggle against child labour in the light of the National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (2017-2023)<sup>9</sup>, which coordinates efforts around preventing and responding to child labour by taking comprehensive measures such as eliminating poverty, increasing the quality of education and its accessibility, increasing social consciousness and sensitivity. In addition, it refers to the relation between household poverty in general and the child labour, especially with its worst forms such as seasonal migratory agricultural work, heavy and hazardous works in small and medium-sized enterprises and other street works. The proposed action will promote deeper understanding of the different dynamics effecting children's engagement with child labour, producing evidence-based, sex sensitive and shock-responsive intervention models to respond specific needs of families, children and adolescents and addressing social norms which perpetuate child labour.

### **Area of Support: Health**

This AoS focuses on strengthening public health care system through supporting preventive services in the fields of cancer screening in Türkiye. Within the context of the health sector, the NDP aims to enhance the quality of health care services with a view to improving the quality of living of individuals, which allows their active and healthy participation in economic and social life. Furthermore, as regards non-communicable disease risks, the Plan emphasises the importance of increasing the capacity of preventive services. Likewise, the IPA III PF underlines the need of strong health care systems required for the security of societies. Highlighting that the importance of robust health care systems has been further recognised during the COVID-19 pandemic, the IPA III PF, also supports health care systems to become more resilience and to improve care services provided to population as a whole. The Commission's 2021 Türkiye Report points out that the capacity of health system to continue providing essential health care services for the patients including children suffering from non-communicable diseases was hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Report also emphasises that non-communicable diseases are the leading causes of death and disability of all deaths with 89%, according to The World Health Organization (WHO). In harmony with the objectives of IPA III, the Strategic Response also addresses the health care policies need to be enhanced with the purpose of increasing the quality of living, which in turn enables individuals to participate in economic and social life.

## **2.2. Problem Analysis**

### **Area of Support: Employment**

In regards to the first component of this AoS, the reasons for an action improving the quality and efficiency of OSH services can be summarised as follows: i) Although studies that financial effect of occupational accidents on SMEs is far beyond the cost of taking preventive OSH measures, SMEs have a weak economic position and low levels of investment to make in OSH infrastructure. The lack of information and complex procedures for state aid on OSH are among the reasons that SMEs do not apply OSH measures. ii) There is limited knowledge and competence of SMEs' owners/managers in relation to both OSH and related regulatory requirements. iii) OSH has a low profile and the awareness on occupational injuries and diseases are low at SMEs. iv) Information, policies, training and legislation do not fit the reality of small businesses. Policies could be difficult to put into practice, because of complex legal responsibilities. v) Employees at SMEs have low unionisation rate and trade unions' activities for SMEs on OSH are limited. Based on these identified problems, the action will response by increasing knowledge and competence of SMEs on OSH and regulatory requirements, awareness of all parties on the importance of OSH and developing tools for dissemination of

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<sup>9</sup> National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (2017-2023) (in Turkish)

OSH know-how and promote the adoption of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work's (EU-OSHA) Online Interactive Risk Assessment (OIRA) platform.

The main stakeholders to be tackled by this component will be SMEs, Organised Industrial Zones (OIZs), the Trade Unions and the General Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety (DGOSH).

As per the second component aiming to decrease the number of NEET, the Turkish Labour Force Survey July-September 2021<sup>10</sup> states that the proportion of NEET for 15-24 age group in Türkiye is 26% (34.1% female, 18.2% male) or 3 million persons. In addition, the youth unemployment rate is stated as 22.1% (30.2% female, 17.6% male) where the labour force participation rate for 15-24 age group is 44.2% (32.1% female, 55.8% male). The ILO 'Youth and COVID-19: Access to Decent Jobs Amid the Pandemic' report<sup>11</sup> conducted in Türkiye notes that 77% of the young respondents from Türkiye and 61% of young refugee respondents report that COVID-19 has adversely affected their job search. The youth further report that available jobs have diminished, and negative responses to their job applications have increased. Given these challenges, the action focuses on improving preventive services for those at risk of NEET, inter-agency networking, skilling of youth and enhancing their employability. The capacities of youth centres will be enhanced by improving localised youth skilling and connecting them to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) options. The linkages to ongoing EU youth employability and employment options such as the Youth Guarantee and the European Digital Competence Framework (DigComp) will provide regional learning with potential for large scale enhanced engagement across multiple agencies dealing with youth skilling and employability in Türkiye.

This second component will be implemented by working with various stakeholders such as the Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Youth NGOs, local actors, business community and international organisations. The Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) will strengthen its cooperation with İŞKUR and MoNE as it implements this component. İŞKUR vocational counsellors will support MoYS trainings enabling convergence and synergies among the trainers. MoNE certified trainings through public education centres (PECs) will also be availed to target youth. MoYS youth centre trainers will be equipped with knowledge and resources to engage on and transfer a new paradigm of skills set that is currently unexplored for many young people. Youth NEETs are the most central beneficiaries in this initiative and will be engaged with in all planning aspects of their training. Community members, dealing with gender equality in the labour force, will also be supported.

### **Area of Support: Education**

According to a British Council study on English Language Teaching in Türkiye<sup>12</sup>, approximately 90% of the students in the primary and secondary levels are not able to go beyond elementary levels in English, even after receiving more than 1000 hours of English class. Foreign language education has been chosen as an important area to be tackled in order to foster quality education and employment. Despite the significance of foreign language skills in the job market, there are several issues that hinder the effectiveness of foreign language education in Türkiye. These issues involve i) the insufficient practical knowledge of language teachers on how to implement the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)<sup>13</sup>, which is adopted in national foreign language curricula, in teaching, learning, and assessment; ii) the inadequacy of digital teaching and learning materials aligned with the CEFR; iii) the lack of nationally administered foreign

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<sup>10</sup> <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Labour-Force-Statistics-September-2021-37483&dil=2>

<sup>11</sup> Global employment trends for youth, 2020- ILO

<sup>12</sup> British Council & TEPAV. (2013). *Türkiye National Needs Assessment of State School English Language Teaching*. British Council. [https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/Türkiye\\_national\\_needs\\_assessment\\_of\\_state\\_school\\_english\\_language\\_teaching.pdf](https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/Türkiye_national_needs_assessment_of_state_school_english_language_teaching.pdf), 16.

<sup>13</sup> <https://rm.coe.int/common-european-framework-of-reference-for-languages-learning-teaching/16809ea0d4>

language tests designed to measure four modes of communication in accordance with international criteria; and iv) the need to increase the institutional capacity of TLE R&D Centre, which was established as part of the BoE in 2020 to identify and meet the needs in language education across the nation, to implement the CEFR and its Companion Volume (CV)<sup>14</sup> in foreign language education and in-service teacher training and practice.

The main stakeholders of this AoS are relevant service units of the MoNE such as General Directorate of Teacher Training and Development, the General Directorate of Assessment, Evaluation and Examination Services, the General Directorate of Innovation and Educational Technologies, the General Directorate of Primary Education, the General Directorate of Secondary Education, and the General Directorate of Vocational and Technical Education, as well as the regional coordination offices of the MoNE. They will ensure proper and effective implementation of the AoS by fulfilling their legal duties.

Other stakeholders include NGOs, international organisations, and universities relevant to foreign language education. The NGOs will build an active relationship with communities and promote awareness and participation to maximise the sustainability of the AoS's outcomes. The universities will provide expertise for the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the AoS's activities. The international organisations will help spread the outcomes of the AoS at a global level and strengthen international cooperation in foreign language education.

### **Area of Support: Social Policies**

According to TURKSTAT's Child Labour Force Survey (2019)<sup>15</sup>, 720,000 Turkish children are engaged in child labour. 70% of these children are boys and 30% are girls. The proportion of working children in the 5-17 age group is estimated at 4.4%. 45.5% are in service sector, including working on the streets; 30.8% in agriculture; and 23.7% in industrial manufacturing, particularly in SMEs. Significant numbers of these children have limited access to education. Reasons for working among children engaged in economic activities vary. The Survey reports that 36% of child labourers work in order to support family income, 34% do work in order to learn a profession and skills for a job, 23% to support their basic needs and 6.5% to support his/her personal needs. A significant number of the working children are often out of school or attending irregularly. The child labourers who seek to attend school are often discriminated and bullied due to their low social and academic status and eventually leave school fully. Türkiye has made headway in the normative framework, legislation and policies to counter child labour especially over the last two decades. However, the efforts to enforce the relevant legislation have been piecemeal and the legislative framework needs to be improved. All line ministries, tasked with combatting child labour directly or indirectly, face enforcement challenges due to: limited resources, lack of child labour prevalence and sectoral analyses at local level, and limited collaboration among public, private institutions and CSOs. Eventually, needs of child labourers can be addressed only partially and results in keeping children away from child labour for a short while from a certain sector or failed to reach that aim altogether. In addition to the existing challenges, similar to EU countries, Türkiye needs to adapt its policies to COVID-19 pandemic. The risk of child labour is likely to increase as families struggle to cope with the economic challenges resulting from the pandemic.

Policy makers, relevant government officials, CSOs active in combatting child labour, workers' and employers' organisation and private sector subjected to labour regulations and assuming the role of combatting child labour in their supply chains, universities that prepare prospective social workers, labour inspectors, teachers, employers, can be included in the key stakeholder group along with the children and parents who were included in the target and beneficiary groups of the proposed AoS.

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<sup>14</sup> <https://rm.coe.int/common-european-framework-of-reference-for-languages-learning-teaching/16809ea0d4>

<sup>15</sup> <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Child-Labour-Force-Survey-2019-33807>



## Area of Support: Health

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Türkiye and in the world. One of every 6 death in the world and one of every 5 death in Türkiye is due to cancer. When the data of 2017 is evaluated; it is seen that approximately 180,288 new cancer cases occur in Türkiye annually. It is predicted that the cancer incidence projection of Türkiye between the years 2017-2023 will increase over the years. Trachea, bronchial and lung cancer in men (56.7/100.000 people) and breast cancer in women (47.7/100.000 people) are the most common types of cancer in Türkiye. Colorectal cancer ranks third in both women and men, with an incidence of 25.1 per 100,000 in men and 14.7 per 100,000 in women. Today, 30-50% of cancer is preventable. This can be achieved by avoiding risk factors and applying existing evidence-based prevention strategies. Many cancers are most likely to be cured if diagnosed early and treated appropriately. For this, population based cancer screening programmes are offered to fully informed people on its benefits and risks with no symptoms. Among the most common cancers in the world and in Türkiye, screening standards for breast, cervical and colorectal cancers were determined and included in the scope of screening. With these successful screening programmes, it is aimed to increase both early diagnosis and life expectancy and quality.

All over the world and in Türkiye, there has been a decrease of approximately 50% in cancer screening services in the last 2 years due to the COVID-19 pandemic and screening services are continued by taking the necessary precautions in line with the ‘Guideline for Infection Control Precautions’<sup>16</sup>. However, awareness raising efforts for informed choice of individuals remained weak during this period. In Türkiye, population-based screenings are carried out in Primary Health Care Institutions (Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and Training Centres-KETEM (331 centres), Healthy Life Centres and Family Health Centres affiliated to Community Health Centres) and opportunistic screenings are carried out in all Secondary and Tertiary Health Care Institutions. In some provinces, partial screening services with mobile screening vehicles can be provided to people residing in rural areas and disadvantaged groups. However, disadvantaged groups encounter some insufficiencies in accessing cancer screenings due to their socio-economic status, socio-cultural differences (e.g. family pressures on women, their reservations against cancer screening and insufficient knowledge) the distance of their residences to the health institutions where cancer screenings are generally carried out, and sometimes climatic conditions which adversely affect their transportation. It is of great importance to increase and expand mobile screening services throughout the country so that people who cannot apply to health institutions due to the pandemic and all the other reasons mentioned above can benefit from screening services.

Cancer registration has a special importance in terms of enabling population-based incidence and survival analysis. These analyses are extremely important in terms of patient care and planning of health services. It also provides information about the functioning and the quality of the health system. Cancer registration is not only a simple data recording method, but also includes collecting, recording and comparing data within the same discipline in the world, which has certain rules of its own, and creating a common language. Collecting stage data has great importance for the evaluation of cancer control programs as well. However collecting the stage data by population-based cancer registries is a challenge in many countries. Essential Tumour-Node-Metastasis (TNM) is a tool for cancer registries and can be used to code stage when full TNM information is not available. Türkiye uses the ‘Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER): Extend of Disease and Summary Stage’ system in cancer registry. Therefore, there is a problem in comparing the cancer stage with other countries. However, with the transition to Essential TNM as a result of developments over time, it will be easier to compare our data on staging with those of other countries. Currently, the number of people who have received essential TNM training in Türkiye is 2 and only one of them is Ministry personnel. Therefore, it is important to develop the Ministry's capacity in this field.

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<sup>16</sup>[https://hsgm.saglik.gov.tr/depo/birimler/goc\\_sagligi/covid19/rehber/COVID-19\\_Rehberi20200414\\_eng\\_v4\\_002\\_14.05.2020.pdf](https://hsgm.saglik.gov.tr/depo/birimler/goc_sagligi/covid19/rehber/COVID-19_Rehberi20200414_eng_v4_002_14.05.2020.pdf)

Although the related data on cancer drugs are not current, they are still significant for revealing the issue in Türkiye. According to the data given by the Social Security Institution (SSI), spending on cancer drugs was TL 520 million in 2008, while this amount increased to approximately TL 616 million in 2009. The share of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) within the total burden of disease increased from 69% in 2002 to 82.4% in 2017. Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer cases, which have the largest share in DALY (Disability-Adjusted Life year), changed by 37.78% from 2002 to 2017<sup>17</sup>. In addition, the increase in the number of incidences has major economic and social effects on the society. The WHO invites countries to implement preventive health policies, as increased disease incidence has corrosive effects on the labour force and leads to high costs that affect the distribution of resources.

The main stakeholders of the AoS are the Ministry of Health (MoH), municipalities and provincial health directorates and district health directorates. MoH is responsible for all the activities to be carried out. Provincial and district health directorates will contribute to determining the population and screening areas for cancer screening in the provinces, as well as conducting organisational services at the provincial level related to mobile screening vehicles. On the other hand, municipalities will support the implementation of activities for mobile screening services to be carried out within the scope of the AoS.

In addition, this AoS has been designed based on the Türkiye Non-Communicable Diseases Multi-Stakeholder Action Plan 2017-2025 prepared by a wide range of public and private institutions as well as universities and NGOs. The Action Plan adopts a holistic and high-level multidisciplinary approach, with the priority objectives of ensuring effective implementation and the sustainability of prevention and protection activities. Accordingly, stakeholders are directly affected by the AoS and views of varied institutions have been taken into consideration.

### **3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

#### **3.1. Intervention Logic**

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to strengthen economic and social development in Türkiye through improving quality employment, education, social policy and healthcare services.

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) of this action are:

1. The quality and efficiency of OSH services in SMEs were improved.
2. The capacity for preventive services and actions for youth at risk of NEET and NEET was increased.
3. The quality and effectiveness of foreign language education in Türkiye was enhanced in alignment with evidence-based international standards, specifically the CEFR and its CV developed by the CoE.
4. The Turkish national system and the capacity of CSOs for combating child labour were strengthened.
5. The institutional capacity of MoH was strengthened on cancer screening and registration.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are:

- 1.1. Contributing to Outcome 1: Services in the field of OSH were delivered to SMEs and OIZs.
- 2.1. Contributing to Outcome 2: The collaboration and cooperation between relevant institutions working on NEET prevention were increased.
- 2.2. Contributing to Outcome 2: Youth at risk of NEET and NEET (especially young women and girls) were supported with services and opportunities to acquire new skills.

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<sup>17</sup> IHME, Global Disease Burden Study 2017

3.1. Contributing to Outcome 3: The capacity of the MoNE, specifically the BoE and its TLE R&D Centre, to implement the CEFR and its CV in foreign language education and in-service teacher training and practice was reinforced, with a raised awareness of the wider public.

3.2. Contributing to Outcome 3: The quality of foreign language education was improved through the development of language proficiency tests, digital teaching and learning materials, and best practice conference programs along with a pool of trained teachers.

4.1. Contributing to Outcome 4: A new National Policy and Programme Framework on the Elimination of Child Labour was developed to address child labour.

4.2. Contributing to Outcome 4: Monitoring, prevention, reporting and response services of CSOs, business stakeholders, professional organisations and universities was promoted.

5.1. Contributing to Outcome 5: Cancer Registration Centres were upgraded and accredited nationally and internationally.

5.2 Contributing to Outcome 5: Cancer screening centres and mobile cancer screening capacity were improved.

### **3.2. Indicative Activities**

#### **Area of Support: Employment**

This action covers highly elaborated and interconnected activities in order to improve decent work opportunities and promote youth employment.

#### **Outcome #1: The quality and efficiency of OSH services in SMEs were improved.**

##### Activities related to Output 1.1

The output of increasing the rate of OSH services among SMEs will be achieved by the following non-exhaustive list of activities: i) Organisation joint/bilateral/multilateral events among all stakeholders including trade unions and ensuring the participation of SMEs and OIZs to these events, ii) adaptation of the Online Interactive Risk Assessment (OIRA) tools for different sized SMEs, iii) development and dissemination of OSH know-how tools and digital tools for OSH, iv) preparation of Needs Assessment Reports for SMEs and Risk Maps for 2 OIZs, v) revision of online training tools and organisation of awareness raising activities.

#### **Outcome #2: The capacity for preventive services and actions for youth at risk of NEET and NEET is increased.**

##### Activities related to Output 2.1

The output of increasing institutional collaboration and cooperation between relevant institutions working on NEET (NEET prevention and response) and providing opportunities to NEET (especially young women and girls) to acquire new skills will be achieved through the following non-exhaustive list of activities: i) Finalisation and adaptation of MoYS Strategy and Action Plan on NEET, ii) preparation of NEET inter-agency cooperation framework, iii) development of multi-stakeholder NEET network, iv) analysis of NEET issues at national and (selected) provincial level.

##### Activities related to Output 2.2

MoYS NEET preventive and responsive measures will be delivered through: i) 81 MoYS youth centres and provide transferable and digital skills trainings, ii) development and implementation of risk assessment tools, communication and engagement with communities to address social and behavioural practices causing NEET, mentorship and empowerment programs for young women and girls iii) and deferment of the NEETs to TVETs and vocational education centres.

The NEET data flow and risk assessment system will be established to include a personalised NEET risk measurement tool for the young people at risk of NEET using MOYS youth data. The NEET risk tool will provide a personal evaluation report and guide them on available training opportunities and enable youth at risk of NEET's access to information and guidance on activities via their mobile devices

### **Area of Support: Education**

**Outcome #3 The quality and effectiveness of foreign language education in Türkiye is enhanced in alignment with evidence-based international standards, specifically the CEFR developed by the CoE.**

#### Activities related to Output 3.1

Regarding the strengthening of MoNE's capacities, specifically the BoE and its Turkish and Language Education Research and Development Centre, to implement the CEFR and its CV in foreign language education and in-service teacher training and practice, the following activities are envisaged: i) training activities, relevant to the scope of the proposed AoS, will be developed and delivered to increase the institutional capacity; ii) evidence-based policy recommendations will be produced for the improvement of foreign language education quality in Türkiye; and iii) a set of awareness raising activities (e.g.: human interest stories) will be carried out to raise the awareness of relevant stakeholders and public on the importance of language education.

#### Activities related to Output 3.2

A set of paper-based language proficiency tests, aligned with the CEFR and its CV will be developed, along with their parallel forms, and subsequent validation studies will be conducted. A pool of trained item writers and raters will also be created for the sustainability of the production and administration of the newly-developed tests. In addition to the tests, CEFR CV Action Studio, which includes digital teaching and self-study materials for different proficiency levels, will be designed, and relevant training on how to effectively use this studio to promote students' linguistic and intercultural competences will be conducted for language teachers. In order to disseminate best practices implemented in language classes across language teachers, best practices conferences will also be organised, and relevant technical reports will be prepared. Field trips to schools will be conducted, along with other monitoring and evaluation activities during the implementation period of the AoS.

### **Area of Support: Social Policies**

**Outcome #4 Turkish national system and the capacity of CSOs for combating child labour were strengthened.**

#### Activities related to Outputs 4.1

In order to promote a national system against child labour, a new National Policy and Programme Framework on the Elimination of Child Labour (NPECL) will be developed. Guidelines for the implementation of the abovementioned programme will be published. An integrated/user friendly digital monitoring and reporting platform between MoLSS and Provincial Units Combatting Child Labour will be formed and provincial action plans on the elimination of child labour will be developed and implemented in 20 provinces. Building on existing monitoring system of the MoLSS and its infrastructure which was mainly established to monitor seasonal agricultural workers and their children, an integrated monitoring and reporting platform will be formed to compile information regarding child labour cases in all sectors. Information will be provided by provincial units combatting child labour regularly and will be gathered at central level, MoLSS DG Labour to analyse the data, allocate resources and adjust existing programme and policy priorities to eliminate child labour. Standard operational procedures for Provincial Units Combatting Child Labour (PUCCL) will be developed and capacities of PUCCL personnel strengthened through trainings and technical infrastructure

improvements. Capacity building activities will be completed for local branches of institutions responsible for the implementation of NPECL.

#### Activities related to Outputs 4.2

Guiding documents for different stakeholders on how to contribute to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and combating against all forms will be developed and disseminated. For ensuring social protection of children at risk of child labour, sectoral child labour prevalence analyses aiming to identify and respond to the cases of children engaged in or at risk of child labour will be executed. As part of this output, at least 4 CSOs will be supported technically and financially to increase their capacity in responding to child labour at local level. This being said, children, identified as engaged in or at risk of child labour, will be referred to social protection, child protection, health care, education services among others as per the needs of children and their families.

### **Area of Support: Health**

#### **Outcome #5: The institutional capacity of MoH was strengthened on cancer screening and cancer registration.**

##### Activities related to Output 5.1

In the scope of the AoS it is aimed to improve the capacity of Cancer Registration Centres. For this purpose, several activities will be carried out. First of all, the number of accredited centres will be increased. Data analysis will be carried out in order to use the data of cancer registries of currently national and international accredited provinces in various calculations such as survival, mortality and regional differences. Besides that, essential TNM trainings will be given to health staff in the cancer registration centres. It is known that stage of cancer disease is a substantial component of cancer care, in defining the prognosis and evaluating cancer control policies. However, collecting the stage data by population-based cancer registries is a challenge in many countries. Essential TNM is a tool for cancer registries and can be used to code stage when full TNM information is not available. This also allows comparing the data internationally. It is critically important to properly train cancer registry staff in all the required skills in order to collect data in international standards. This is also important for the sustainability of the cancer registration system. For this purpose, essential TNM training of trainers will be given primarily to the staff selected from the provinces to be determined within the scope of the AoS. The aim is to keep the knowledge accumulation active at a decentralised level. These trainers also will provide training to the registry staff with training materials that was generated based on approved standards. Thus, it will be possible to strengthen the skills of registry personnel and to empower health care providers with screening skills and interpersonal communication skills. In addition, better quality data will be obtained. A report on cost efficiency assessment in the field of cancer based on international standard will be prepared.

##### Activities related to Output 5.2

Within the scope of the AoS, mobile screening services will be increased and expanded throughout the country. Thus, early diagnosis will be provided by mobile cancer screening to people in the disadvantaged group who have difficulties in accessing cancer screening services. To ensure informed choice, information education and communication activities will be conducted towards advancing health literacy of individuals. In this way, it will be possible to prevent future deaths, drug/treatment costs and loss of workforce. By increasing the number of mobile cancer screening vehicles in the field; it is aimed to screen at least 30 thousand breast cancers, 50 thousand cervical cancers and 70 thousand colorectal cancers annually to the target group in 27 provinces with low mobile screening capacity and determined by the General Directorate of Public Health (DGPH).

### **3.3. Mainstreaming**

#### **Environmental Protection, Climate Change and Biodiversity**

In relation to environmental protection, although aid to environment is not directly targeted with this action, necessary actions for ensuring the well-being of the environment will be taken. Environment-friendly materials and equipment will be used throughout the implementation of the action. Moreover, the action will not produce any unnecessary printing and contribute to improved environmental protection and climate action by creating low carbon economy future profession based on digitalisation.

#### **Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls**

As per Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Gender DAC (Development Assistance Committee) codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G2. This implies that this action will give due importance to empowerment of women and girls and all activities will be implemented in accordance with the NDP, Strategy Document and Action Plan on the Empowerment of Women (2018-2023) and EU strategy on Gender Equality 2020-2025<sup>18</sup>.

The AD ensures that both women and men can provide inputs, access, and participate in action activities. It will be ensured that sex-disaggregated data is collected regarding activities and outputs, where applicable, and be presented in the inception/progress/interim/final reports and at Steering Committees and during monitoring missions. In the Log Frame, sex-disaggregated indicators will be set, where appropriate.

#### Employment AoS

Components under the Employment AoS will emphasise equality between men and women. In the first component, the women workers in SMEs will be covered in training/educational activities and awareness raising activities. Also, awareness will be raised on the importance of different dressing rooms/toilets for women, lactation room, etc. In the second component, in line with EU Gender Equality Strategy (2020-2025) the implementation of equality mainstreaming, including men and women equality, will be ensured through an equality plan that is part of NEET enrolment and Action plan and in the selection criteria for trainings and courses. The individuals, the community and the stakeholder will be aimed at reducing men and women inequality bias and particular encouragement and conducive environment will be ensured for the involvement of girls.

#### Education AoS

The AoS will strive as much as possible to recruit a sex balanced and diverse team with a variety of experience and background. Once recruited, the responsible team of the AoS will be provided with the equality between men and women mainstreaming training and tools provided by the Council of Europe. Other initiatives can include a gender sensitive analysis and perspective used when developing the standard language tests and to ensure that the new tests are based on non-discrimination, communication and visibility to ensure a balanced and non-stereotypical representation of all women and men in all communication and visibility materials produced (e.g., photos, infographics, videos etc. produced). This could include portraying both sexes in non-stereotypical roles etc. Diversity will be reflected as much as possible. Furthermore, women, girls, boys and men will be portrayed as agents of change. A sensitive language will be used in all materials developed, and in face to face and online training. Capacity-building activities will be scheduled to consider participants' specific needs and requirements of both men and women working in the education sector.

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<sup>18</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/join-2020-17-final\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/join-2020-17-final_en.pdf)

## Social Policies AoS

The vulnerabilities and dynamics driving child labour are inherently sex based. Traditional roles often dictate particular jobs and/or tasks undertaken by boys and girls, the conditions and hours of work and the particular mix of labour “duties” and domestic “duties” as a result of stereotypes. Very often, girls are subject to the double burden of performing household chores within their own households (cleaning, cooking, childcare, collecting water and firewood), along with agricultural activities (sowing, harvesting, packing, processing and livestock holdings). The AoS designed to challenge stereotypes. The AoS will target both boys and girls. It will be conducted in line with an awareness of inequalities including discriminatory social attitudes and expectations and the different needs of and risks faced by boys and girls while engaging in economic activities or being at risk of child labour. Where necessary, the awareness of duty-bearers will be enhanced. Training activities and community outreach and campaigns will be planned - and the content, materials and methods used will be designed - to be - sensitive, to include specific elements wherever appropriate, and to reach men, women, boys and girls alike.

## Health AoS

The AoS will be based on equal opportunities as the specific principles. By specific focus on disadvantaged women to tackle inequality and differences in daily life, the AoS will address important contributions to improve social situation of women.

### **Disability**

In MoYS youth centres, youth with disabilities are already accessing a variety of youth services and MoYS places particular emphasis on reaching out to young people with a variety of vulnerabilities including those with disabilities. MoYS will include in the NEET assessment tool a disability marker and keep track of this in their data sets of youth who are reached through the activities of the AoS including in its periodic analyses. Within the scope of the health AoS, people who have difficulties in accessing health services due to geographical conditions and socio-economic, socio-cultural or physical disabilities will benefit from the cancer screening services.

### **Human Rights**

A human rights-based approach provides the moral and operational backbone of human development, based on international human rights principles and standards. Especially for the third area of support (social policies) all activities aim to serve the realisation of the rights of children in Türkiye. Opportunities for education, protection and social protection will be provided as rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children and families will be empowered to refrain from child labour. No right will be provided or promoted at the expense of any other right. The principles of non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, and the right of children to take part in decisions concerning their own lives, in accordance with their age and maturity, will be respected at all times.

### **Other considerations**

The Action is designed to increase the most vulnerable persons’ access to social protection, education and health services in view of the high risk of their under-participation, under-utilisation of services and social exclusion. Vulnerable population groups – such as those working in the informal economy and migrant workers – those suffer most from economic downturn, increased informality and unemployment, the general fall in living standards, health shocks and insufficient social protection systems, among other pressures will be targeted.

### 3.4. Risks and Lessons Learned

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
1	Risk 1: Negative impact of a possible socio-economic instability arising from COVID-19 on the activities of the Action	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	Programme response and activities to be re-designed and adapted to the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, as required.
1	Risk 2: Currency fluctuations may occur, impacting budget utilisation rates and potentially the number of beneficiaries of the Action.	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	Close monitoring of the budget and exchange rates informing the EU of any impact these fluctuations (positive or negative) may have on the achievement of programme objectives and targets.
2	Risk 3: Failure to execute face to face activities due to COVID-19.	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	Planning all the work to be done both online and face-to-face.
5	Risk 4: Unwillingness / lack of interest/lack of commitment of the target groups and final beneficiaries to the operation activities.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>	With the awareness raising activities to be carried out access to target groups/final beneficiaries will be provided and social inclusion of the disadvantaged people will be emphasized.
3	Risk 5: Frequent staff turnover in all sides.	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	Having substitutes for such staff and making necessary arrangements such as providing the necessary information to the substitutes.
Special Risks for Outcome 1				
3	Risk 6: Insufficient social dialogues between partners (OIZs, trade unions, actors etc)	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	Regular coordination and ongoing protocols with the actors.
Special Risk for Outcome 2				
3	Risk 7: Reluctance of involved institutions to fully collaborate on NEET issues	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	Initiating early pre-project dialogue sustained throughout the implementation.
Special Risks for Outcome 3				
3	Risk 8: Having English language teachers reluctant to apply what they have learned about the CEFR in classes	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	Giving the teachers sufficient information about the usefulness of the CEFR and promoting its use in classes by sharing success stories, organising best practices conferences, and conducting study visits etc.



Special Risks for Outcome 4				
3	Risk 9: Provincial Units Combatting Child Labour face challenges to actively adopt SoP to monitor child labour in all sectors	M	M	Regular monitoring will be ensured to provide timely and quality response in case of challenges.
Special Risks for Outcome 5				
3	Risk 10: Having the target group reluctant to participate in cancer screening activities	M	M	During cancer screening activities, the target group will be informed about the importance of early diagnosis of cancer.

### Lessons Learned:

#### Area of Support: Employment

For OSH in SMEs, considerable contributions have been achieved in former IPA projects such as *Improving Occupational Health and Safety at Workplaces and Improving Occupational Health and Safety (ISAG)* project, and the *Improvement of Occupational Health and Safety Conditions at Workplaces in Türkiye (ISKIP)* project. Although their main focus was different, both projects showed that cooperation with trade unions were realised but it is open to improvement. The former projects revealed that more practical solutions, technical advice and workplace level measures are needed with a focus on SMEs and by a strategy of social dialogue for more suitable results.

For the NEETs component, it can be underlined that it will be complementary to the ongoing *Labour Market Support Programme for NEETs*, which aims promoting employment and employability of women and young people through grants and service activities. During the implementation of the component, MOYS will continue cooperation with ISKUR who currently run *NEET PRO* project under IPA II. Inter-institutional cooperation will be made with seminars and consultancy services for registered students in youth centers and dormitories, in units such as employment desks to be set up with the contribution of İŞKUR in youth centers and dormitories. While the component will focus majorly on NEET prevention, building institutional synergies with *NEET PRO* project will be crucial in order to inform target youth through İŞKUR service units.

#### Area of Support: Education

The MoNE has successfully completed several projects that aimed to enhance the quality of education in different areas, such as special education (*Increasing the Quality of the Special Education Services for Inclusive Education (TREESP2.1.IQSES)*), vocational and technical education (*Improving the Quality of Vocational Education and Training (VET) through Establishment of Sectoral Centers of Excellence (IQVET-III)*), and early childhood education (*Increasing Quality of and Access to Early Childhood Education (ECE) Services*) during IPA I and II periods. Main key lessons learnt from these projects are: i) the need to increase institutional capacity, ii) the benefits of establishing international partnerships, and iii) the need to have project management experience. In previous projects, several activities were undertaken to enhance the institutional capacity of the MoNE, which, in turn, contributed to the sustainability of the project outcomes. In some of these projects, partnerships with international entrusted entities, such as UNICEF, were set up, which facilitated the project implementation and developed the professional network of the MoNE. The successful implementation of all the projects also provide evidence for the capacity of the MoNE to plan and execute the goals under this AoS. With these lessons in mind, the current action was planned to include several activities for institutional capacity building, be implemented in cooperation with an international entrusted entity that

has proved to be successful in foreign language education, the Council of Europe, and be conducted in cooperation with relevant stakeholders at the MoNE to benefit from their project management experiences.

### **Area of Support: Social Policies**

International entrusted entities and MoLSS's collaboration to prevent and mitigate child labour in SMEs, seasonal agriculture and among children working on the street has paved the way towards the development of this action. Implementation of this action will be built on previous experiences, good practices examples, lessons learnt gained by MoLSS DG Labour, including the project on *Elimination of Child Labour in Seasonal Agriculture* financed under IPA II. MoLSS will coordinate the activities and work closely with the other actions to create synergies and avoid duplication of efforts and resources. The action will promote the coordinated work of all actors (CSOs, Workers and Employers Organisations, Professional Organisations and Universities) in the elimination of child labour, will contribute to overall policy advocacy and implementation, expansion of knowledge base and improvement of institutional capacity and to enhance child labour monitoring mechanism. Strong coordination and collaboration will be ensured at national and local level with the actors among the action and other projects to prevent overlapping activities and support.

### **Area of Support: Health**

Within the health AoS, the most important fact is early diagnosis of cancer. In this context, based on the experiences, the Ministry of Health attaches importance to improving the capacity of preventive health care services enabling early diagnosis. Improving the capacity of preventive health care services such as mobile cancer screening services is recognised as an efficient means of reaching out disadvantaged people living in remote and rural areas who have difficulties to access to health care services.

### **3.5. Indicative Logical Framework Matrix**

	Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines	Target	Sources of data	Assumptions
Employment, Education, Social Policies and Health	<b>Impact</b>	To strengthen economic and social development in Türkiye through improving quality employment, education, social policy and healthcare services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. % of SMEs having OSH services.</li> <li>2. % of youth unemployment.</li> <li>3. % of NEET in the age group 15-24</li> <li>4. Proportion of children (5 – 17 age group) engaged in economic activity.</li> <li>5. % of underperformers in PISA.</li> <li>6. Standardized premature mortality rate related to cancer.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 41% (2020)</li> <li>2. 25.3% (Male: 22.6%, Female 30.3%) (2020)</li> <li>3. 15-19 years: 19.7% (male: 16.2%, female: 23.5%) 20-24 years: 37.2% (male: 26.6%, female: 48.1%) (2020)</li> <li>4. 4,4% Ref. Year: 2019</li> <li>5. 17.1% (2018)</li> <li>6. 115.9 per 100.000 (2017)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 45% (2023)</li> <li>2. 24% (Male: 21%, Female: 28%) (2024)</li> <li>3. 15-19 years: 18.5% (Male: 15%, female: 22%) 20-24 years: 35% (male: 25%, female: 46%) (2024)</li> <li>4. 2 % Ref. year: 2024</li> <li>5. 15% (2025)</li> <li>6. 110.2 per 100.000 (2023)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OSH Information Management System/11th NDP.</li> <li>2. TURKSTAT</li> <li>3. OECD youth NEET data analysis by sex.</li> <li>4. Turkstat Data.</li> <li>5. OECD data.</li> <li>6. Ministry of Health Strategic Plan 2019-2023</li> </ol>	Not applicable.
	Employment	<b>Outcome 1</b>	The quality and efficiency of OSH services in SMEs were improved.	<b>1.1</b> Number of SMEs and OIZs with increased capacity.	<b>1.1</b> N/A (2021)	<b>1.1</b> At least 100 SMEs and 10 OIZs. (2025)	<b>1.1</b> Meeting minutes, participant lists, reports, Statistics obtained from OSH Information Management System (IBYS; an official public database used for national OSH statistics) and Social Security Institution (SGK).
<b>Outcome 2</b>		The capacity for preventive services and actions for youth at risk	<b>2.1.</b> Adopted MoYS NEET Strategy and Action Plan	<b>2.1</b> N/A (2021)	<b>2.1</b> 1 MoYS NEET Strategy and Action Plan is finalized and adopted by 2024.	<b>2.1</b> Programme Reports.	Turkish government remains committed to implement the proposed Action and

		of NEET and NEET was increased.	<b>2.2</b> Number of youth at risk of NEET and NEET supported through preventive and responsive actions and services	<b>2.2</b> N/A	<b>2.2</b> 200,000 youth at risk of NEET and NEET (50% women and girls)	<b>2.2</b> Programme Reports.	continues to support projects and programmes in youth development.
<b>Education</b>	<b>Outcome 3</b>	The quality and effectiveness of foreign language education in Türkiye was enhanced in alignment with evidence-based international standards, specifically the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) and its Companion Volume (CV) developed by the CoE.	<b>3.1</b> Level of compliance (low, medium, and high) of the policies and implementation on foreign language education policy in accordance with the CEFR CV	<b>3.1</b> Low (2023)	<b>3.1</b> High (2028)	<b>3.1</b> Language proficiency tests, digital teaching and learning materials developed in the current project, language curriculum, policy recommendation reports, project monitoring and evaluation reports, and official MoNE reports and statistics	Turkish government and MoNE remains committed to the policies related to foreign language education.
<b>Social Policies</b>	<b>Outcome 4</b>	Turkish national system for combating child labour was strengthened.	<b>4.1.1.</b> A new National Policy and Programme Framework on the Elimination of Child Labour was adopted.	<b>4.1.1.</b> The National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (2017-2023)	<b>4.1.1.</b> New National Policy and Programme Framework on the Elimination of Child Labour (2024)	NPECL Assessment Report MoLSS Annual reports	- Government stakeholders remain committed to implementation of National Program and Action Plan on Elimination of Child Labour.  Social partners show commitment to the effective consultation process and participate & contribute output activities actively.

<b>Health</b>	<b>Outcome 5</b>	The institutional capacity of MoH was strengthened on cancer screening and cancer registration.	<p><b>5.1</b> % of early detections for screened colorectal, breast and cervical cancers. .</p> <p><b>5.2</b> Average rate of cancer screening in 27 provinces determined by the Ministry of Health</p>	<p><b>5.1</b> Colorectal cancer 35,5% (2019) Breast cancer 50,3% (2019) Cervical cancer 58% (2019)</p> <p><b>5.2</b> Breast Cancer % 2,9 (2021) Cervical Cancer %5,8 (2021) Colorectal Cancer %3 (2021)</p>	<p><b>5.1</b> Colorectal cancer 39% (2025) Breast cancer 54% (2025) Cervical cancer 62% (2025)</p> <p><b>5.2</b> Breast Cancer % 5,1 (2027) Cervical Cancer % 10,3 (2027) Colorectal Cancer % 5,4 (2027)</p>	<p><b>5.1</b> MoH Dataset.</p> <p><b>5.2</b> MoH Dataset.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administrative support for screenings in central and provincial level continues</li> <li>- Administrative support for screenings in central and provincial level continues</li> <li>- No barriers to cancer screenings like Covid-19.</li> </ul>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>Output 1 related to Outcome 1</b>	<b>1.1.</b> Services in the field of OSH were delivered to SMEs and OIZs.	<p><b>1.1.1</b> Number of SMEs and Organised Industrial Zones (OIZs) participated to the joint/bilateral/multilateral events among all related stakeholders.</p> <p><b>1.1.3</b> Number of adopted Online Interactive Risk Assessment (OIRA) tools.</p> <p><b>1.1.4.</b> Number of Need Assessment Reports prepared for SMEs.</p> <p><b>1.1.5</b> Number of Risk Maps prepared for OIZs.</p> <p><b>1.1.6</b> Number of online training tools revised.</p>	<p><b>1.1.1</b> 0 (2021)</p> <p><b>1.1.3</b> 0 (2021)</p> <p><b>1.1.4.</b> 0 (2021)</p> <p><b>1.1.5.</b> 0 (2021)</p> <p><b>1.1.6</b> 0 (2021)</p>	<p><b>1.1.1</b> At least 100 SMEs and at least 10 OIZs (2025)</p> <p><b>1.1.3</b> 10 tools (2025)</p> <p><b>1.1.4</b> 2 Need Assessment Reports (2023)</p> <p><b>1.1.5</b> 2 Risk Maps (2024)</p> <p><b>1.1.6</b> 10 online training tools (2025)</p>	<p><b>1.1.1</b> Meeting minutes, participant lists, reports.</p> <p><b>1.1.3</b> Website of DGOSH</p> <p><b>1.1.4</b> Field visit reports, meeting minutes, participant lists, prepared need assessment reports</p> <p><b>1.1.5</b> Field visit reports, meeting minutes, participant lists, prepared risk maps</p> <p><b>1.1.6</b> Meeting minutes, participant lists, prepared online training modules</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The beneficiary SMEs are committed to the Action.</li> <li>- The business community has interest on the Action and activities.</li> <li>- Related actors coordinated successfully.</li> </ul>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>Output 1 related to Outcome 2</b>	<b>2.1</b> The collaboration and cooperation between relevant institutions working on NEET prevention increased.	<b>2.1.1</b> Developed NEET inter-agency cooperation framework for strategy development.	<b>2.1.1.0</b> (2021)	<b>2.1.1</b> Cooperation framework between institutions in place and contribute to NEET Strategy.(2024)	<b>2.1.1</b> Cooperation Frameworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Main government institutions on NEET are willing to collaborate to address NEET issues.</li> </ul>

<b>Employment</b>	<b>Output 2 related to Outcome 2</b>	2.2 Youth at risk of NEET and NEET (especially young women and girls) supported with services and opportunities to acquire new skills.	<p><b>2.2.1</b> Improved NEET data collection/monitoring and reporting system.</p> <p><b>2.2.2</b> Number of service providers trained on transferrable skills delivery.</p> <p><b>2.2.3</b> Number of youth at risk of NEET and NEET enrolled in skills training programmes.</p> <p><b>2.2.4</b> Number of youth at risk of NEET and NEET referred to TVET schools and vocational education centres.</p> <p><b>2.2.5</b> Number of women and girls who completed skills programmes for empowerment.</p> <p><b>2.2.6</b> Number of parents, community members including men and boys demonstrating increased positive attitudes towards women and girls' continued participation in Education Employment Training (EET)</p> <p><b>2.2.7</b> Number of girls/women accessed mentorship/leadership programme.</p>	<p><b>2.2.1</b> Insufficient NEET data collection and monitoring system (2021)</p> <p><b>2.2.2</b> 0 (2021)</p> <p><b>2.2.3</b> 0 (2021)</p> <p><b>2.2.4</b> 0 (2021)</p> <p><b>2.2.5</b> 0 (2021)</p> <p><b>2.2.6</b> 0 (2021)</p> <p><b>2.2.7</b> 0 (2021)</p>	<p><b>2.2.1</b> NEET data collection/monitoring and reporting mechanism in place and functional (2024)</p> <p><b>2.2.2</b> 300 MoYS trainers (2024)</p> <p><b>2.2.3</b> 200.000 (2026)(50% women and girls)</p> <p><b>2.2.4</b> 121.500 (2026) (50% women and girls)</p> <p><b>2.2.5</b> 43,740 women and girls</p> <p><b>2.2.6</b> 147,000 parents and community members 2,000 men and boys(2026)</p> <p><b>2.2.7</b> 3.000 (2026)</p>	<p><b>2.2.1.</b> Relevant TUIK working group.</p> <p><b>2.2.2</b> Programme Reports.</p> <p><b>2.2.3</b> NEET skills training programme reports.</p> <p><b>2.2.4</b> Programme Reports.</p> <p><b>2.2.5</b> Programme Reports.</p> <p><b>2.2.6</b> Perception survey.</p> <p><b>2.2.7</b> Mentorship Reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient TVET places are available for those NEET referred.</li> <li>- Women and girls at risk engage actively.</li> <li>- Collaboration with TUIK is in place.</li> <li>- Community members are open to and supportive towards addressing harmful social norms that hinder the effective participation of girls and women in the labour market.</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<b>Output 1 related to Outcome 3</b>	3.1. The capacity of the MoNE, specifically the BoE and its Turkish and Language Education Research	<p><b>3.1.1.</b> Number of training activities held for personnel working for the BoE and TLE R&amp;D</p>	<p><b>3.1.1.</b> 0 (2023)<b>3.1.2.</b> 0 (2023)</p>	<p><b>3.1.1.</b> 6 (2028)</p> <p><b>3.1.2.</b> 120 personnel (20 participants (12 women +</p>	<p>Training reports, the BoE statistics, training/study visit attendance sheets, travel documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is assumed that (a) the BoE and TLE R&amp;D personnel are skilled enough to make use of the</li> </ul>

		and Development Centre, to implement the CEFR and its CV in foreign language education and in-service teacher training and practice is reinforced, with a raised awareness of the wider public.	<p><b>3.1.2.</b> Number of staff members (women and men) trained</p> <p><b>3.1.3.</b> Number of policy recommendations developed</p> <p><b>3.1.4.</b> Number of human interest studies produced</p>	<p><b>3.1.3.</b> 0 (2023)</p> <p><b>3.1.4.</b> 0 (2023)</p>	<p>8 men; for each of the 6 training activities) (2028)</p> <p><b>3.1.3.</b> 1 (2028)</p> <p><b>3.1.4.</b> 15 (2028)</p>	(where relevant), study visit reports, and project reports	knowledge and skills given in the training activities and study visits, and (b) policy recommendations developed in the project will be taken into account by decision-makers at the MoNE.
<b>Education</b>	<b>Output 2 related to Outcome 3</b>	<b>3.2.</b> The quality of foreign language education was improved through the development of language proficiency tests, digital teaching and learning materials, and best practice conference programs along with a pool of trained teachers.	<p><b>3.2.1.</b> Number of the paper-based tests developed (along with their parallel forms)</p> <p><b>3.2.2.</b> Number of candidate foreign language teachers (women and men) who took the newly developed test</p> <p><b>3.2.3.</b> Number of students (girls and boys) from the specific grades at ISCED 1, 2 and 3 levels who took the newly developed tests</p> <p><b>3.2.4.</b> Number of trained item writers and raters (women and men) in the pool</p> <p><b>3.2.5.</b> Number of foreign language teachers (women and men) who attended best practices conferences</p> <p><b>3.2.6.</b> Number of foreign language teachers (women and men) who received the CEFR CV Action Studio Training online.</p>	<p><b>3.2.1.</b> 0 (2023)</p> <p><b>3.2.2.</b> 0 (2023)</p> <p><b>3.2.3.</b> 0 (2023)</p> <p><b>3.2.4.</b> 0 (2023)</p> <p><b>3.2.5.</b> 0 (2023)</p> <p><b>3.2.6.</b> 0 (2023)</p>	<p><b>3.2.1.</b> Three tests for students in certain grades at ISCED levels 1, 2, 3, and 1 test for candidate foreign language teachers, along with 4 parallel forms of each of the 4 tests (16 parallel forms in total for 4 tests) (2028)</p> <p><b>3.2.2.</b> 2160 candidate foreign language teachers (1296 women + 864 men) (2028)</p> <p><b>3.2.3.</b> 6480 students (2160 students from each level; 1080 girls + 1080 boys) (2028)</p> <p><b>3.2.4.</b> 80 item writers (48 women + 32 men) and 180 raters (108 women + 72 men) (2028)</p> <p><b>3.2.5.</b> 900 foreign language teachers (300 for each conference; 180women + 120 men) (2028)</p>	Records of the MoNE, statistical data reported in technical papers, project reports, administrative records, statistical data reported in test development and validation papers, training reports, the BoE statistics, training/study visit attendance sheets, and other relevant project reports	- It is assumed that no major changes will occur in the policies of the MoNE related to foreign language education.



					3.2.6. 45000 foreign language teachers (30000 women + 15000 men) (2028)		
Social Policies	Output 1 related to Outcome 4	4.1. A new National Policy and Programme Framework on the Elimination of Child Labour was developed to address child labour.	4.1.1. Number of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) /guidelines for the implementation of the National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour developed	4.1.1. N/A	4.1.1. At least 4 SOPs/guidelines for the implementation of the National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour developed (2023)	MoLSS Annual reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government stakeholders remain committed to implementation of National Program and Action Plan on Elimination of Child Labour.</li> <li>- Social partners show commitment to the effective consultation process and participate &amp; contribute output activities actively.</li> </ul>
Social Policies	Output 2 related to Outcome 4	4.2. Monitoring, prevention, reporting and response services of CSOs, business stakeholders, professional organizations and universities was promoted.	<p>4.2.1 Number of children engaged in or at risk of child labour identified</p> <p>4.2.2 Number of children referred to social protection, child protection and education services</p>	<p>4.2.1. N/A</p> <p>4.2.2. N/A</p>	<p>4.2.1. 5,000 children identified by supporting capacities of CSOs (2024)</p> <p>4.2.2. 4,000 children referred by supporting capacities of CSOs (2024)</p>	<p>Agreements with CSO partners</p> <p>CSO partners progress reports</p>	<p>All social partners including CSOs continue their support to project activities and CSOs continue to deliver community-based services in complement to those offered by public authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private sector actors will continue to be engaged in combatting child labour.</li> </ul>

<b>Health</b>	<b>Output 1 related to Outcome 5</b>	<b>5.1.</b> Cancer Registration Centres were upgraded and accredited nationally and internationally.	<b>5.1.1</b> Number of national and international accredited Cancer Registration Centres in provinces.	<b>5.1.1</b> International:8 National:14 (2020)	<b>5.1.1</b> International:10 (2026) National:16 (2026)	<b>5.1.2</b> Submission to the international journal.	
<b>Health</b>	<b>Output 2 related to Outcome 5</b>	<b>5.2.</b> Cancer screening centres and mobile cancer screening capacity were improved.	<b>5.2. 1</b> Number of cancer screenings conducted with mobile screening services	<b>5.2.1</b> 209.000 (2019)	<b>5.2.1</b> 659.000 (2026)	<b>5.2.1</b> Project Reports/Participant lists	- Administrative support for screenings in central and provincial level. - Target group show interest

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1. Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is envisaged to conclude a Financing Agreement with the Republic of Türkiye.

### 4.2. Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

### 4.3. Methods of implementation

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the Action with EU restrictive measures<sup>19</sup>.

The methods of implementation are summarised in the below table.

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Name of the Outcomes</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Implementing Method</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>
<b>1</b>	Organised cooperation for promotion of occupational health and safety in SMEs	Employment	Indirect Management with Beneficiary Country	Ministry of Labour and Social Security Directorate General of Occupational Health and Safety
<b>2</b>	The capacity for preventive services and actions for youth at risk of NEET and NEET was increased	Employment	Indirect Management with an Entrusted Entity	Ministry of Youth and Sports Directorate General of Training, Research and Coordination
<b>3</b>	Enhancing Foreign Language Education Quality in Türkiye	Education	Indirect Management with Council of Europe	Ministry of National Education Board of Education
<b>4</b>	Elimination of Child Labour through Development of Joint Cooperation	Social Policy	Indirect Management with	Ministry of Labour and Social Security Directorate General of Labour

<sup>19</sup> [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu) Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

			an Entrusted Entity	
5	Strengthening the Capacity of Ministry of Health for Population Based Cancer Screening for Disadvantages Groups	Health	Indirect Management with Türkiye	Ministry of Health General Directorate of Public Health

#### 4.3.1. Indirect Management with entrusted entities

##### **Outcome 2: The capacity for preventive services and actions for youth at risk of NEET and NEET was increased.**

This component of AoS Employment will be implemented in indirect management with an entrusted entity, which will be selected based on the following criteria:

- (1) mandate related to youth development;
- (2) technical expertise in the field of youth education, skill development, and youth empowerment;
- (3) have strong relationships both with public bodies and civil society organisations in the field of youth education, skill development and youth empowerment in Türkiye.

Implementation entails activities related to better cooperation and collaboration among relevant institutions for preventive and responsive actions as well as skill development and empowerment of NEETs and those at risk of NEETs particularly young women and girls. Activities include policy support, capacity building, and improved coordination between different stakeholders working for NEETs, skill development, mentorship and empowerment for young women, development and implementation of risk assessment tools, communication and engagement with communities to prevent being NEETs.

##### **Outcome 3: Enhancing Foreign Language Education Quality in Türkiye**

The AoS Education will be implemented in indirect management with Council of Europe (CoE). It is intended that the EU Delegation in Türkiye will sign a contribution agreement with the CoE. One of the reasons for having the COE as a partner is that it has extensive work on language education at the methodological and political level. It has developed a number of international legal instruments and standards on language education policies, plurilingualism, and intercultural awareness and competence. The AoS will focus on the national implementation of the CEFR devised by the CoE to provide a transparent, coherent and comprehensive basis for the elaboration of language curricula guidelines, the design of teaching and learning materials, and the assessment of foreign language proficiency. The second reason for the partnership is that the CoE has implemented large-scale programmes in education in Southeast Europe, Eastern Partnership countries as well as other EU Member States, building strong international networks. As one of the longest-standing members of the CoE, Türkiye is actively involved in political decisions, intergovernmental committees, co-operation assistance, etc. and this involvement constitutes a sound basis to link the outcomes of this action with the policy work in Türkiye and in the CoE. In addition, the previous technical cooperation projects implemented in Türkiye together with similar projects implemented by the CoE in other countries, and the long-standing cooperation with the Turkish MoNE allows the CoE to be very well placed to ensure long-term commitment and practical implementation of these instruments in the national education system of Türkiye. The third reason for the collaboration with the CoE is that the partnership approach of the Council is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the action. The CoE has established fruitful contacts with relevant stakeholders in Türkiye in the frameworks of the implemented projects. This is crucial to ensure local ownership of the outputs and sustainability of the outcomes. Evidence of this approach includes the on-going Joint EU/CoE ‘Strengthening Democratic Culture in Basic Education’ implemented in partnership with the

MoNE. The CoE Division for Cooperation and Capacity Building in the Education Department has extensive experience in project management, which will facilitate the implementation of the action. In case the envisaged entrusted entity (Council of Europe) would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

#### **Outcome 4: Elimination of Child Labour through the Development of Joint Cooperation**

The AoS Social Policies will be implemented in indirect management with an entrusted entity, which will be selected based on the following criteria:

- (1) mandate related to the protection of the rights of children;
- (2) technical expertise in prevention of child-labour and referral of children to social protection, child protection and education services;
- (3) have strong relationships both with public bodies and civil society organisations in the field of elimination of child-labour.

This implementation entails development of work plan activities align with project outcome and outputs, progress indicators, targets and budget allocations to achieve expected results.

This implementation entails development of work plan activities align with outcome and outputs, progress indicators, targets and budget allocations to achieve expected results.

#### **4.3.2. Indirect Management with an IPA III beneficiary**

#### **Outcome 1: Organised Cooperation for Promotion of OSH in SMEs**

This component under the AoS Employment will be implemented under indirect management by Republic of Türkiye. The Managing Authority responsible for the execution of this component is the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Directorate of European Union and Financial Assistance (DEUFA). The Managing Authority shall be responsible for legality and regularity of expenditure, sound financial management, programming, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, information, visibility and reporting of IPA III activities. The Intermediate Body for Policy Management will be the General Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety of MoLSS.

Budget implementation tasks such as calls for tenders, calls for proposals, contracting, contract management, payments and revenue operations are conducted by Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Directorate of European Union and Financial Assistance. The Ministry shall ensure legality and regularity of expenditure.

#### **Outcome 5: Strengthening the Capacity of Ministry of Health for Population Based Cancer Screening for Disadvantaged Groups**

The AoS Health will be implemented under indirect management by Republic of Türkiye.

The managing authority responsible for the execution of the AoS is the General Directorate of Financial Cooperation and Project Implementation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA). The managing authority shall be responsible for legality and regularity of expenditure, sound financial management, programming, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, information, visibility and reporting of IPA III activities.

The managing authority shall rely on sectoral expertise and technical competence of the following intermediate bodies for policy management: the General Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety of MoLSS and the Ministry of Health. They shall ensure sound financial management of the action.

Budget implementation tasks such as calls for tenders, calls for proposals, contracting, contract management, payments and revenue operations shall be entrusted to the following intermediate body for financial management: the Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) within the Ministry of Treasury and Finance. It shall ensure legality and regularity of expenditure.

#### 4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases, where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this Action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

#### 4.5. Indicative Budget

<b>Indicative Budget components</b>	<b>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</b>	<b>Indicative third-party contribution (amount in EUR)</b>
<b>Methods of implementation</b> – cf. section 4.3		
<b><u>Area of Support: Employment</u></b>		
<b>Outcome 1 : Organised Cooperation for Promotion of OSH in SMEs, composed of:</b>	<b>3 550 000</b>	
Indirect Management with the Republic of Türkiye - cf. section 4.3.2	3 550 000	
<b>Outcome 2: Capacity for preventive services and actions for youth at risk of NEET and NEET increased, composed of:</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>	75 000 *
Indirect management with an entrusted entity - cf. section 4.3.1	3 000 000	75 000 *
<b><u>Area of Support: Education</u></b>		
<b>Outcome 3 : Enhancing Foreign Language Education Quality in Türkiye, composed of:</b>	<b>4 863 000</b>	540 333 **
Indirect management with Council of Europe - cf. section 4.3.1	4 863 000	540 333 **
<b><u>Area of Support: Social policies</u></b>		
<b>Outcome 4 : Elimination of Child Labour through the Development of Joint Cooperation, composed of:</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	200 000 *
Indirect management with an entrusted entity - cf. section 4.3.1	10 000 000	200 000 *
<b><u>Area of Support: Health</u></b>		

<b>Outcome 5 : Strengthening the Capacity of Ministry of Health for Population Based Cancer Screening for Disadvantaged Groups,</b> composed of:	<b>5 525 000</b>	
Indirect Management with the Republic of Türkiye - cf. section 4.3.2	5 525 000	
<b>Evaluation</b> (cf. section 5.2) <b>Audit/Expenditure verification</b> (cf. section 5.3)	will be covered by another decision	N.A
<b>Communication and visibility</b> (cf.section 6)	N.A	N.A
<b>Contingencies</b>	N/A	
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 938 000</b>	<b>815 333</b>
<i>of which:</i>		
<b>Indirect management with entrusted entities – total envelope section 4.3.1</b>	17 863 000	
<b>Indirect management with the Republic of Türkiye – total envelope section 4.3.2</b>	9 075 000	
<b>* Outcome 2 and 4:– Co-financing will be covered by entrusted entities</b> <b>** Outcome 3: Co-financing will be covered by the Council of Europe</b>		

#### 4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

As per the Presidential Circular No. 2019/20 dated 04.10.2019, the Directorate for EU Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Türkiye is the National IPA Coordinator (NIPAC) of IPA programming in Türkiye. The secretarial services of the National IPA Coordinator are provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate for EU Affairs. The NIPAC Office directly participates in steering committees and monitoring committee.

The Vice Director of the Directorate for Strategy and Budget under the Turkish Presidency, to which the General Directorate of Sectors and Public Investments is affiliated, is appointed as the National Programming Compliance Coordinator (NPCC). The NPCC is responsible for ensuring that national strategy, agreements, sector planning documents, action documents, operational programmes and action/project/programme documents financed under IPA are prepared in compliance with the national policy, plan, programme and budgetary processes. The NPCC directly participates in steering committees and monitoring committees.

The role of all institutions as well as the role of the Directorate of EU and Financial Assistance of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security will be clarified after the completion of the legal basis of IPA III and after the instructional setup is finalised for IPA III period and regulated by relevant European Commission regulation and Turkish law. For indirect management with international organisations, the EU Commission will be the Contracting Authority while international organisations will be implementing bodies.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

## 5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

### 5.1. Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support). The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

- Monitoring tasks undertaken by the implementing partners/ beneficiary country, under the coordination of NIPAC Office, and NAO Office for financial monitoring, will consist of collecting and analysing data aiming at informing on the use of resources and progress towards planned results, feeding the management of the action's decision-making processes.
- Monitoring tasks undertaken by the EU Delegation shall complement the implementing partners'/ beneficiary country's monitoring system, especially in key moments of the action cycle. It will also support follow-up of recommendations stemming out of external monitoring and will be used for informing EU management. This monitoring could take different forms and methodologies (meetings with implementing partners, action steering committees, on the spot checks ...), to be decided based on specific needs and resources at hand. Reporting will be done according to methodologies and tools included in DG NEAR guidelines on linking planning/programming, monitoring and evaluation, including the use of standard checklists.

Both types of internal monitoring are meant to inform and provide support to external monitoring:

- External monitoring / Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM)  
The Commission and/or NIPAC may undertake additional project monitoring in line with the European Commission rules and procedures set in the Financing Agreement through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission/NIPAC for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission/NIPAC for implementing such reviews). These reviews might be composed of monitoring of the action, results data collection or any other task that is identified in the most recent European Commission guidelines.

The Steering Committees will be established at activity level in order to steer the implementation of activities, achievement of results against indicators in the action document, to discuss monitoring findings (including ROM findings) and agree on corrective actions as appropriate. The Steering Committees will be composed of the representatives of end beneficiaries, Lead Institution, NIPAC Office, Contracting Authority and the EU Delegation.



## **5.2. Evaluation**

Having regard to the nature of the action, evaluation(s) may be carried out for this action or its components by the beneficiary via independent consultants. The evaluations will be carried out as prescribed by the DG NEAR guidelines on linking planning/programming, monitoring and evaluation.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

## **5.3. Audit and Verifications**

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this Action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

## **6. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY**

Visibility of EU funding and communication about objectives and impact of Actions are a legal obligation for all Actions funded by the EU, as set out in the EU communication and visibility requirements in force.

In particular, the recipients of EU funding shall acknowledge the origin of the EU funding and ensure its proper visibility by:

- providing a statement highlighting the support received from the EU in a visible manner on all documents and communication material relating to the implementation of the funds, including on an official website and social media accounts, where these exist; and
- promoting the Actions and their results by providing coherent, effective and proportionate targeted information to multiple audiences, including the media.

Visibility and communication measures shall be implemented, as relevant, by the national administrations (for instance, concerning the reforms linked to EU budget support), entrusted entities, contractors and grant beneficiaries. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included, respectively, in financing agreements, delegation agreements, and procurement and grant contracts.

The measures shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan, established and implemented in line with the EU communication and visibility requirements in force. The plan shall include, inter alia, a communication narrative and master messages for the Action, customised for the various target audiences (stakeholders, civil society, general public, etc.)

Visibility and communication measures specific to this Action shall be complementary to the broader communication activities implemented directly by the European Commission services and/or the EU Delegations and Offices. The European Commission and the EU Delegations and Offices should be fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities, notably with respect to the communication narrative and master messages. It is the responsibility of the implementing partner(s) to keep the EU Delegations/Office and the European Commission fully informed of the planning and implementation of the specific visibility and communication activities.

## **7. SUSTAINABILITY**

Türkiye has made significant progress in effective use of EU funds in the last two decades particularly by strengthening administrative capacities of institutions. The Action composed of 4 area of supports will be made sustainable as much as possible after completion. In this respect, financial, institutional and policy level sustainability will be ensured by improving the institutional capacity of the institutions concerned under the four Areas of Support via adaptation and improvement of current systems, models and practices, staff's skills and legal framework amongst others.

Moreover, lessons learnt from IPA I and IPA II projects on the sectors covered by this Action will help facilitate to better use and impact of IPA III funds. The fact that the implementing partners chosen for the implementation of the proposed activities have already implemented similar projects in IPA I and II should help to ensure durability of the outputs to be attained.

Finally, all AoSs under this action are closely aligned with the main national policy documents as well as priorities pointed out in IPA III Programming Framework. All of these core policy documents of Türkiye anticipate significant changes and reforms in thematic area of employment, education and social policy in the medium and long term, and their strong links with the proposed area of supports under this Action can be seen as a guarantee for long-term sustainability.

The AoS on strengthening the social protection system to eliminate child labour will bring a new strategic framework covering 5 years to guide child labour elimination efforts nationally. Increased capacity of governmental and non-governmental organisations, which are stakeholders mandated to implement new national programme on the elimination of child labour, on monitoring, referral and addressing child labour will contribute combatting child labour at local and national level during and after the completion of the Action lifespan.

Within the scope of the health AoS, the cancer registration capacity of the Ministry of Health will be developed and this will allow comparing data internationally. Thus, it is important for the sustainability of the cancer registration system. Health staff who have received training of trainers for essential TNM will be able to provide the necessary training after the Action is completed, if needed. Mobile cancer screening activities to be carried out within the scope of the AoS will be continued with the own resources of the Ministry of Health.