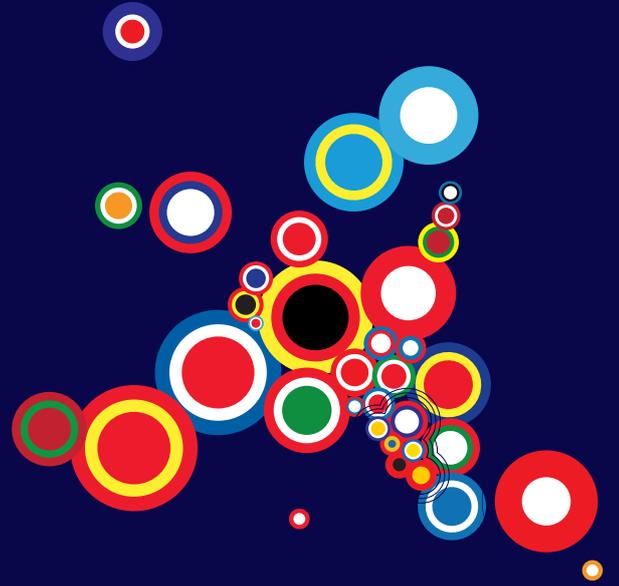




INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA II) 2014-2020

CIVIL SOCIETY FACILITY AND MEDIA 2014-2015 Civil Society Facility Turkey (Sivil Düşün II)



Action Summary

The Civil Society Facility Turkey ("Sivil Düşün II") aims to improve the environment for active citizenship and to strengthen the capacity of organised active citizens. The action will contribute to an improvement in the enjoyment of Freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association; to an improved capacity of CSOs to benefit from public and private funding mechanisms; to a more effective mobilisation of support from citizens and decision-makers by organised citizens; and to more effective civil society networks, sharing of information and collaboration.

The action proposes innovative and flexible tools to answer the needs of civil society in Turkey, going away from the standard project approach.

It ensures the EU a very high visibility and shows its repeated commitment to support civil society, including at a grass-root level, in Turkey.

Action Identification	
Programme Title	<i>Civil Society Facility and media 2014-2015</i>
Action Title	<i>Civil Society Facility Turkey ("Sivil Düşün II")</i>
Action Reference	<i>IPA 2014/031-605.08/CSF&Media/Turkey IPA 2015/037-653.08/ CSF&Media/Turkey</i>
Sector Information	
ELARG Sectors	<i>Democracy and governance</i>
DAC Sector	<i>15150 – Democratic participation and civil society</i>
Budget	
Total cost (VAT excluded)¹	<i>EUR 5.0 million – IPA II 2014 Budget Appropriations</i>
EU contribution	
Management and Implementation	
Method of implementation	<i>Direct</i>
<i>Direct management:</i> EU Delegation in charge	<i>Delegation of the European Union to Turkey</i>
Implementation responsibilities	<i>N/A</i>
Location	
Zone benefiting from the action	<i>Turkey</i>
Specific implementation area(s)	<i>N/A</i>
Timeline	
Deadline for conclusion of the Financing Agreement	<i>N/A</i>
Contracting deadline	<i>IPA 2014: December 2015 – IPA 2015: December 2016</i>
End of operational implementation period	<i>IPA 2014: December 2019 – IPA 2015: December 2020</i>

¹ The total action cost should be net of VAT and/or of other taxes. Should this not be the case, clearly indicate the amount of VAT and the reasons why it is considered eligible.

1. RATIONALE

Strengthening civil society is a core part of the Political Criteria for accession. As such it also corresponds to essential and closely interlinked elements of the Enlargement Strategy and a crucial area that is regularly monitored in the Progress Report. Indeed, a more dynamic civil society can contribute to the accession process becoming more than just a technical process between the candidate country and the EU and to sustain public support for accession.

The 'Civil Society Facility' (CSF) was set up in 2008 to financially support the development of civil society. Contributing to anchoring democratic values and structures, human rights, social inclusion and the rule of law, thereby supporting the EU integration process, the CSF is supported since 2014 by the **DG Enlargement Guidelines for EU support to civil society in enlargement countries, 2014-2020**.

The rationale and justification for "Sivil Düşün II" is therefore based on the EU priority clearly stated in many different strategic and policy documents, to uphold fundamental rights and encourage democratic participation as well as civil society strengthening. The interventions under this IPA II Civil Society Facility (CSF) Turkey window programme (known and branded in Turkey as "Sivil Düşün") will be complementary to those of the IPA national programmes which are mostly concentrating on capacity building of public authorities in working with civil society, on the cooperation between civil society and public authorities and on the EU-Turkey Civil Society Dialogue; and which are implemented in a decentralised (DIS) manner. The EIDHR, on the contrary, is specifically focusing its very limited resources on supporting specialised Human Rights Organisations which are active on the most delicate human rights issues.

In 2010 and 2011 two major consultations of civil society were carried out by the EU Delegation. These consultations were done on-line and through meetings in over 11 cities in Turkey. Overall more than 730 organisations and individuals were involved. The consultations focused on how the EU could improve its support to Civil Society in Turkey. As a result of these processes:

1. A set of **Guiding Principles for EU Support to Civil Society in Turkey** were adopted. These principles identify two priorities for future support to Civil Society in Turkey: a) improvement of the environment for active citizenship; b) strengthening capacity of organised active citizenship. The Guiding Principles encourage a multi-annual approach to support civil society development, in line with the existing strategy and programming documents.
2. The first phase of "Sivil Düşün" was designed under the IPA I Civil Society Facility (CSF) Turkey window programme.

These consultation exercises were continued in 2013 and 2014 under "Sivil Düşün". Indeed a Technical Assistance Team was contracted to – *among other tasks* - help the EUD sustain the kicked-off dialogue with platforms/networks, CSOs and activists from all over Turkey. In 2013, 11 consultations were conducted (in Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Van, Diyarbakır, Trabzon, Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Mersin, Adana and Kayseri) and 394 organisations and activists have participated. Moreover, the 1st "Sivil Düşün" Advisory Committee Meeting took place on 29-30 April 2014 in Ankara, to which some 120 activists, representatives of civil society organisations, as well as representatives of networks and platforms from 27 cities participated.

The present action design includes therefore civil society comments and inputs as gathered during the comprehensive consultation processes of the last four years.

PROBLEM AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Effective pluralism implies the respect for human rights, the rule of law and the possibility for political change. Civil society activities - often defined as primarily non-state, non-business and non-private activities - mirror this pluralism. They encourage citizens to organise themselves and to collaborate in their common interest. A thriving civil society contributes to a more open, participatory and consequently a more dynamic democratic society. Through its advocacy activities, civil society can help ensure that accession negotiations between the candidate country institutions and the EU are not merely technical discussions. Accession will only be successful when it is supported by citizens who understand the necessary institutional, political and economic changes.

There are over 100,000 associations in Turkey with a total of over 8,800,000 members. The absolute majority, 82%, of these are men and only 18% are women. Sport clubs, religious organisations and solidarity associations are the most prevalent². In addition, there are over 4,600 foundations; they are mostly asset-based and/or raise funds and new foundations mainly concentrate on education, health and charity³.

Despite the uneven geographic distribution, civil society organizations are active in all of Turkey's provinces. There is a marked concentration of CSOs in the urban areas. According to data provided by the Department of Associations, 34,9% of associations are established in Marmara region.

With regard to the **legal environment** in which CSOs operate, despite improvements in by-laws, many bureaucratic obstacles remain with, in particular, operation, funding and in some cases the legal establishment, for example:

- there continue to be heavy fines or severe punishments for failing to comply with the Law on Associations and its regulations;
- there is still an administrative requirement to notify authorities before receiving financial support from abroad;
- at times inspections of those CSOs receiving financial support from abroad are disproportionate; the legal framework for the collection of donations and tax exemptions for CSOs remains to be improved;
- the procedures to obtain the status of public benefit that allows donors to deduct grants from their taxes remain problematic and hence are granted to few CSOs⁴; grants by employees - as opposed to institutions - are effectively not tax-deductible.

Participatory governance supportive of active citizenship is another area that remains to be strengthened. Systematic stakeholder consultation would underpin transparency, the ownership by individuals and thus the sustainability of legislative processes including the accession process. Overall, the legal framework on associations is broadly in line with European standards. However, considerable progress needs to be made as regards its implementation as associations still face disproportionate scrutiny of their activities, which in some cases has led to judicial proceedings.

In terms of the **financial environment**, it is worth noting that the financial resources of CSOs depend largely on philanthropy, and actions funded through philanthropy concentrate on social or educational activities. As mentioned above, fund-raising/aid collection is bound by too heavy bureaucratic requirements. This is also true for donations provided to associations by international donors.

The majority of the rights-based CSOs single out the lack of funding as their biggest problem, which forces them to direct most of their energy and resources to fund-raising⁵. Hence, the dearth of financial resources available emerges as a major challenge. There may be a potential for increased private grants to organisations promoting active citizenship.

With regard to **capacities**, organised citizens' activities are often limited by institutional management systems, human resources and weak external relations of their organisations as well as their generally weak membership base. The absence of a law on volunteering actually does not encourage CSOs to effectively make the most out of volunteers' work (e.g. risking being fined for undeclared employment).⁶

² Data of 15 February 2013 (<http://www.dernekler.gov.tr>)

³ Data of 31 December 2013 (<http://www.vgm.gov.tr>)

⁴ 401 in May 2014

⁵ <http://www.bianet.org/english/other/152167-turkey-s-human-rights-groups-in-a-funding-squeeze>

⁶ "According to November 2013 data of the General Directorate of Foundations, only 1,831 of 4679 foundations (39, 1%) have paid staff and the total number of employees working for these foundations is 16,008. [...], only 645 (13, 7%) out of 4679 foundations stated that they work with volunteers. The total number of volunteers is 1,007,560. Department of Associations does not publish any data regarding the number of employees and volunteers." TACSO Turkey needs assessment – February 2014

RELEVANCE WITH THE IPA II STRATEGY PAPER AND OTHER KEY REFERENCES

Under IPA II, it has been agreed that Civil Society would be a proper sector in Turkey.

As stated in the **Indicative Strategy Paper (ISP)**, the three Civil Society sector priority areas are: (1) to support the development of civil society through more active democratic participation in policy and decision making processes; (2) promote a culture of fundamental rights and dialogue; (3) enhance civil society dialogue and inter-cultural exchange between civil societies in Turkey and Europe.

The present action specifically answers the first and second priorities of the ISP as it aims to improve the environment for active citizenship and to strengthen the capacity of organised active citizens.

Besides, the **Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2013-2014** highlighted the fact that *"[a]n empowered civil society is a crucial component of any democratic system. It enhances political accountability and social cohesion, deepening understanding and inclusiveness of accession-related reforms, as well as supporting reconciliation in societies divided by conflict. In some cases, a more supportive and enabling environment needs to be developed that improves the conditions for policy dialogue and non-partisan input to the decision making process, supported by good quality statistics provided by independent national statistical bodies."*

To that aim, and among other measures, the Commission committed to *"[i]ncrease focus on civil society, including capacity building and encouraging the creation of an enabling environment for its development and greater involvement of stakeholders in reforms, including through greater transparency of government action and spending"*.

Also, the **EU 2013 Progress Report** stressed in particular the need (1) for *"systematic, permanent and structured consultation mechanisms"* (2) for *"Legislation, including social and tax legislation, [...] to facilitate the funding of civil society organisations and guarantee freedom of association according to European standards"*. (3) to change an *"extensive bureaucracy [that] often still discourages civil society participation"*. The PR said also *"[...] a vibrant and diverse civil society [...] needs to be respected and consulted more systematically at every level of decision making, irrespective of who holds the majority in parliament."*

DG Enlargement Guidelines for EU support to civil society in enlargement countries, 2014-2020 include a set of objectives, results, and indicators for the EU support to civil society which will allow for the measurement of progress at country level as well across the enlargement region. The Guidelines particularly specify that *"[s]upport to civil society within the enlargement policy should be focused on enabling and stimulating participatory democracy. This should be reflected in two main goals: achieving an environment that is conducive to civil society activities and building the capacity of CSOs to be effective and accountable independent actors"*. Those goals are precisely mirrored in the two main objectives set in the **Guiding Principles for EU Support to Civil Society in Turkey, 2010-2015**.

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

SECTOR APPROACH ASSESSMENT

The present programme falls under the Sector Planning Documents (SPD) for civil society as drafted by the Ministry for EU Affairs. It is a seven year plan. The present Action Document (AD) focuses on the first two years of the period i.e. 2014 and 2015. Annual revision of the plan will be possible.

The overall objective of financial assistance in the civil society sector is *to contribute to further strengthen democratic structures and processes, fundamental rights and the rule of law, thereby also supporting the EU integration process.*

The specific objectives stated in the SPD are *to contribute to a more dynamic civil society with capacity to actively participate in policy and decision making processes in all relevant sectors, with a particular focus on fundamental rights and to foster dialogue and inter-cultural exchange between civil societies in Turkey and EU Member States.*

Although there are a few examples of donor coordination between related institutions in the civil society sector, from a central government perspective, there is no systematic and holistic approach nor coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanism.

The EU is coordinating donors (e.g. Member States, UN agencies, etc.) while programming the instruments for Pre-Accession, including of course civil society related support.

Civil Society donor coordination is also intensified at project level e.g. by TACSO, Sivil Düşün TAT, STGM, etc.

Finally, the comprehensive EU support to civil society in Turkey through various tools implemented under different modalities but also their **complementarity** can be explained as follows:

Based on past experience, the priority under DIS-implemented projects will focus on the support to Turkish Institutions to mainstream civil society participation and institutional support for activities such as mapping of CSOs, strategies of participatory policy-making according to the ministry/public body, etc. The civil society participation mainstreaming approach should be an important criterion in designing DIS projects.

The EIDHR will continue to have a direct focus on promoting human rights where of course support to civil society also plays an instrumental role. In particular, a clear distinction should be made between the different and complementary approach of the CSF deconcentrated/national window and the EIDHR:

- The Civil Society Facility should focus on empowering CSOs (i.e. civil society development) thus be used as a *means*
- The EIDHR is the policy tool of the EC to promote democracy and human rights in all of its external policies. As such, EIDHR assistance is an instrument serving an *objective* where supporting CSOs/Human Rights Organisations is rather "democratic capacity-building focused". In addition, past experience shows that, in the Turkish context, the EIDHR is not easily reaching grass-root organisations. Its scope is defined within the limits of human rights and defending human rights defenders.

LESSONS LEARNED AND LINK TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Civil society development projects culminated in the establishment of the Civil Society Development Centre (Turkish acronym: STGM) in Ankara in 2004. It has been followed by a series of subsequent EU supports (grant schemes and direct agreements) in the area of civil society strengthening and civil society–public authorities' dialogue and cooperation.

Currently, the project *"Strengthening Civil Society Development and Civil Society-Public Sector Cooperation in Turkey"* is financed under IPA Programming 2011 - Part I and continues to focus on improving the environment and organisational capacity for civil society and strengthening the capacities of organised active citizens. It also aims at fostering more effective civic participation in policy dialogue and processes at all levels, including a better legal framework for establishing, operating and funding civil society organisations. Moreover support is provided to the sustainable

development of grassroots civil society organisations and newly established organisations and networks.

In parallel, the "*Civil Society Facility Turkey Programme – 2011-2013*" also known as "Sivil Düşün" (1st phase) has proven to be an excellent small pilot programme satisfying in content – unfortunately not in size - the majority of EU support expectations of activists, CSOs and platforms/networks in Turkey. The programme, aiming at improving the environment for active citizenship and strengthening the capacity of organised active citizens, had in the end three components:

1. A grant scheme to provide support to existing or new national, regional, local or thematic platforms and networks through technical assistance, capacity building training, exchange of information and best practices, including re-granting and/or direct in kind support to smaller CSOs and/or members of the network/platform.
2. A facility (Activist mechanism) for interpretation, translation, travel and ad hoc expertise to allow for a broader participation of active citizens in EU activities and of activists from the EU in civil society events in Turkey.
3. A component to raise the awareness of CSOs about the EU support to civil society but also to offer a scene for better sharing of civil society work, activities, events, etc.

Also, the IPA funded "*Civil Society Facility- Technical Assistance for Civil Society Organisations (TACSO)*" is currently implemented in the Western Balkans and Turkey. Via its office in Ankara, the project implements numerous support activities all over Turkey for CSOs and civil society networks and platforms. Capacity building measures and resources overlap with a very strong focus on policy areas, networking and partnership, dialogue between CSOs and other institutions as well as CSO visibility. Several assessments and evaluations incorporating inputs from the civil society in Turkey have been conducted under this project. Those, such as the February 2014 Needs Assessment, are providing a sound basis and a reliable analysis for developing, implementing as well as monitoring the 2nd phase of "Sivil Düşün" programme.

Lessons have been learned and early conclusions drawn. Hence, the present 2nd phase of "Sivil Düşün" incorporates best practices but also fine-tunes activities to be more tailored to the needs of activists, CSOs and platforms/networks in Turkey.

In particular, one important lesson learned in Turkey that is to be mentioned - and confirmed by "Sivil Düşün I" and TACSO reports - is that **full funding** is a critical condition to ensure outreach to small/grass roots organisations with maximum visibility of EU support.

2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	
The overall objective of the Civil Society Facility to which the Turkey window (i.e. Sivil Düşün II) belongs is to achieve: <i>'A more dynamic civil society actively participating in public debate on democracy, human rights, social inclusion and the rule of law and with capacity to influence policy and decision making processes.'</i>	An enabling legal framework both in the laws and regulations but also in their implementation. Participation of civil society to decision-making processes at all levels from national to local.	Regular reports Consultation exercises	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
The specific objective of "Sivil Düşün II" is to improve the environment for active citizenship and to strengthen the capacity of organised active citizens.	Law on associations and law on collecting aid are amended and annihilate existing obstacles. Activists and citizens are not convicted while exercising their freedom of expression and assembly. CSOs institutional management systems, human resources and external relations are improved. CSOs financial sustainability is improved. A law on volunteerism exists and encourages targeting the whole population..	Consultation exercises feedback Monitoring reports of the TA External evaluations Reports of TACSO, STGM, TÜSEV, and other CSOs, platforms and networks CIVICUS reports Data of the Ministry of Interior – department of associations Data of the Directorate for Foundations Data provided by TÜİK Other relevant data provided by line ministries	Turkey is committed to full fledge democratic principles as per Copenhagen political criteria
RESULTS	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Result 1: Freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association are enjoyed fully and effectively	1.1 Quality assessment of existing legislation and policy framework 1.2 Laws are amended and implemented in the sense of greater freedom of expression, assembly and association	1.1 Through independent assessment e.g. Consultation exercises feedback; Monitoring reports of the TA; External evaluations; Reports of TACSO, STGM, TÜSEV, and other CSOs, platforms and networks, etc. 1.2 Assessment through DG Enlargement's annual Progress Report Other relevant data provided by line ministries	Turkey is committed to improve the laws and regulations as well as their implementation in the area of Freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association. Both public authorities and CSOs are willing to engage in dialogue and cooperation. Private donors are willing to support civil society beyond "classical" education and social related programmes. Public authorities' funds are granted in a fair, transparent and equal manner. CSOs are willing to collaborate among themselves and also to create networks and platforms.

<p>Result 2: Improved capacity of CSOs to benefit from public and private funding mechanisms.</p> <p>Result 3: Organised citizens are more often supported by citizens and decision-makers and more effectively use this support.</p> <p>Result 4: Organised citizens more effectively network, share information and collaborate</p>	<p>2.1 Number of employees in CSO (permanent and part-time) 2.2 Number and kind of donations to CSOs from individual and corporate donors (specified in monetary values) 2.3 Percentage of CSOs benefiting from tax incentives 2.4 CSO's perception of the provision of funds in terms of transparency, fairness and non-discrimination</p> <p>3.1 Quality* of structures and mechanisms in place for dialogue and cooperation between CSOs and public institutions * in terms of: - CSO representation in general - representation of smaller/weaker CSOs - its visibility and availability - government perception of quality of structures and mechanisms - CSOs perception of structures and mechanisms</p> <p>3.2 Number of volunteers both female and male in CSOs per type of CSO / sector 3.3 Increase in the number of public campaigns organised by organised citizens</p> <p>4.1 Share of CSOs taking part in local, national, regional and international networks 4.2 Increase in the number of joint public campaigns</p>	<p>2.1 National registries/surveys (e.g. Data of the Ministry of Interior – department of associations; Data of the Directorate for Foundations; Data provided by TÜİK; etc.) 2.2 Data from Ministry of Finance, Department of Associations, DG for Foundations, other CSO reports. 2.3 Central Registries 2.4 Survey</p> <p>3.1 national registry and / or information from national government and surveys with CSOs (Department for Cooperation with CSOs and Secretariat for European Integration) 3.1 Future IPA programming documents and activities 3.2 Surveys/ CIVICUS reports and other CSOs' reports 3.2 Ministry of Labour, EU Progress report , State Statistical Office, State registers/research, CSO data 3.3 Independent assessments e.g. Reports of TACSO, STGM, TÜSEV, and other CSOs, platforms and networks, CIVICUS reports</p> <p>4.1 and 4.2. Survey and independent assessments e.g. CIVICUS reports, platforms and networks reports.</p>	<p>Individuals are willing to volunteer. Media are open to promote all sorts of civil society work</p>
<p>ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>MEANS</p>	<p>OVERALL COST</p>	<p>ASSUMPTIONS</p>
<p>Activities to achieve Result 1: Activity 1: "Sivil Düşün" Active citizenship mechanism This activity will include a facility to support (1) activists, (2) platforms and (3) CSO-organised cultural events in providing operational in-kind support e.g. interpretation, translation, travel and ad hoc expertise (including legal, psychological and medical support), purchase of equipment, rent of a CSOs joint office, small support schemes for CSOs volunteers, researches, surveys and studies carried by CSOs, CSO visibility grants (e.g. audio, visual and printed materials, websites, events, campaigns, etc.) etc. to allow for a broader participation of active citizens in EU activities and of activists from the EU in civil society events in Turkey.</p>	<p>*The mechanism is in the format of fixed incidentals managed by the TAT of Activity 2 (see below) – IPA II 2014 budget appropriations</p>	<p>* EUR 5.0 million (for two years of implementation – IPA II 2014 budget appropriations)</p>	<p>CSOs are willing to collaborate among themselves and also to create networks and platforms. Individuals are willing to volunteer and to</p>

<p><u>Activities to achieve Result 2:</u></p> <p>Activity 1: see above</p> <p>Activity 2: Visibility and awareness-raising.</p> <p>This activity will raise awareness of CSOs about the EU support to Civil Society through Sivil Düşün and ensure the visibility of its different components and will create fora and provide a scene for civil society work (e.g., reports, events, promotion, etc.) exchange and visibility allowing for even greater connections and synergies among activists, CSOs and platforms/networks.</p> <p><u>Activities to achieve Result 3:</u></p> <p>Activity 1 and Activity 2</p> <p><u>Activities to achieve Result 4:</u></p> <p>Activity 1 and Activity 2</p>	<p>See above</p> <p>One service contract (including * the mechanism) – IPA II 2014 budget appropriations</p> <p>See above</p> <p>See above</p>	<p>See above</p> <p>EUR 5.0 (including the *EUR 3.1 fixed incidentals of the mechanism as described under activity 1 - for t years implementation – IPA II 2014 budget appropriations)</p> <p>See above</p> <p>See above</p>	<p>become activists.</p> <p>Media are open to promote all sorts of civil society wo</p>
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ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION

In order to address the issues mentioned in the Logframe matrix above, the needs and concerns of civil society in Turkey have been clearly identified during the consultation processes mentioned under part 1 above i.e. "Rationale". The consultation process undertaken with civil society in Turkey will be continued on a regular basis (at least annually) in order to review and confirm priorities for action, sequencing and financial allocations throughout the whole implementation period.

From an operational viewpoint, activities will be designed along the below lines:

Activity 1: Active citizenship mechanism

This activity will include a facility to support (1) activists, (2) platforms and networks ad hoc capacity building needs and (3) CSO led/organised cultural events. This will be conducted in providing operational in-kind support e.g. interpretation, translation, travel and ad hoc expertise (including legal, psychological and medical support), purchase of equipment, rent of a CSOs joint office, small support schemes for CSOs volunteers, researches, surveys and studies carried by CSOs, CSO visibility grants (e.g. audio, visual and printed materials, websites, events, campaigns, etc.) etc. to allow for a broader participation of active citizens in EU activities and of activists from the EU in civil society events in Turkey.

This facility will respond to the needs expressed by the civil society during the consultation process and therefore will give priority to rights-based activities (lots 1 and 2). In particular, it is designed this time considering the lessons learned during "Sivil Düşün I" i.e. need for a much bigger mechanism in terms of amount (very high capacity of absorption in Turkey) as well as need for separate lots for reaching properly the set objectives. Therefore, the proposed facility will allow for:

1. Prompt identification and selection of requests for support as well as timely assistance to activists.
2. A rapid, direct, small-scale support focused on CSOs, platforms and networks immediate needs in performing their core activities as civil society actors.
3. The support to cultural events such as CSO led/organised film festivals, concerts, exhibitions, etc. to ensure proper visibility of civil society work towards the general public and the media i.e. strong link of this sub-component with Activity 2.

This facility will be implemented through a technical assistance contract together with Activity 2 below. The technical assistance team will assist the EU in developing transparent and fair criteria for providing the support under these lots, including by preparing tools for selecting beneficiaries of this in-kind support and ensuring its effective delivery. In addition, a balanced geographical participation will have to be considered while awarding support.

Total indicative budget (IPA II 2014 budget appropriations): EUR 5.0 million. NB. This amount represents the fixed incidentals the TAT will manage to implement the mechanism over 2 years.

Active Citizenship Mechanism lots:	Indicative annual budget:	Indicative budget for the two year duration of the action
(1) activists	EUR 0.4 million	EUR 0.8 million
(2) platforms/networks capacity building	EUR 1.0 million	EUR 2.0 million
(3) CSO led/organised cultural events	EUR 0.2 million	EUR 0.4 million
TOTAL	EUR 1.6 million	EUR 3.2 million*

* The allocations among lots is indicative only and could be re-shuffled according to civil society needs as confirmed in future consultation exercises.

This facility will support for instance:

- European civil society activists to participate in networks and events in Turkey and non-English speaking Turkey-based civil society activists in the EU, hence supporting the exchange of good practice, allowing the creation and expansion of citizen networks, initiatives and platforms, including support for voluntarism
- Non-English speaking civil society activists to participate in European umbrella organisations and civil society platforms
- Visa and passport costs (administrative fees, local travel, etc.) for participants from Turkey to P2P and other events in the EU/Enlargement countries/neighbourhood
- legal and political literacy among Civil Society Organisations - including grassroots - and individuals in order to reinforce the watchdog role of civil society
- CSO capacity to increase their own visibility for their campaigns and cultural events
- helping individuals to acquire knowledge in the areas of Copenhagen political criteria and the EU acquis
- exchange of good practices among CSOs both within Turkey and with EU-based CSOs, create and expand citizen networks, initiatives and platforms, and/or participate in European umbrella organisations and civil society platforms.

This list is not exhaustive.

The major advantage of such a mechanism, as proven by the feedback of the consultation process related to "Sivil Düşün I", is the flexibility and little/absence of competition among applicants – as opposed to traditional EU grant schemes-. The lessons learned from the 1st of phase of "Sivil Düşün" also showed that the mechanism was the best tool but also the most useful one for activists, CSOs and networks/platforms in Turkey. However, considering the current political context, the size of the country, the number of CSOs and activists, the diversity of areas of civil society actions, etc. the mechanism as planned in the 1st phase felt short and a much higher budget amount would have indeed answered the needs and expectations of civil society in Turkey.

Still, the risk is that in a policy of "first eligible first supported" by the mechanism, we may face a quicker use of the funds than expected, hence not spread over the 2-year-plan - as it happened in the 1st phase of "Sivil Düşün" - . This would be linked to a disappointment of the civil society of which expectations towards EU support, after the kick-off of "Sivil Düşün" in its first phase is extremely high. The mitigation foreseen is:

1. A substantially higher budget in the 2nd phase of "Sivil Düşün"
2. The establishment of three lots to clearly separate small supports of different nature.
3. The possibility to transfer un-used funds from a lot to another.

Activity 2: Visibility and awareness-raising.

This activity will raise awareness of CSOs about the EU support to Civil Society through "Sivil Düşün" and ensure the visibility of its different components and will create fora and provide a scene for civil society work exchange and visibility (e.g., reports, events, promotion, etc.) allowing for even greater connections and synergies among activists, CSOs and platforms/networks. This activity is also very much complementary to Activity 1 - lot (3) in particular-.

During the consultation on the Guiding Principles, CSOs expressed the need for increased awareness and understanding of EU support available for civil society. They also called for more direct support in making themselves more visible and their activities better known.

This component is linked to all 4

results of "Sivil Düşün". This design aims at maximising the resources available for direct support to CSOs under Activity 2.

This facility will be implemented through a technical assistance contract together with Activity 1 above.

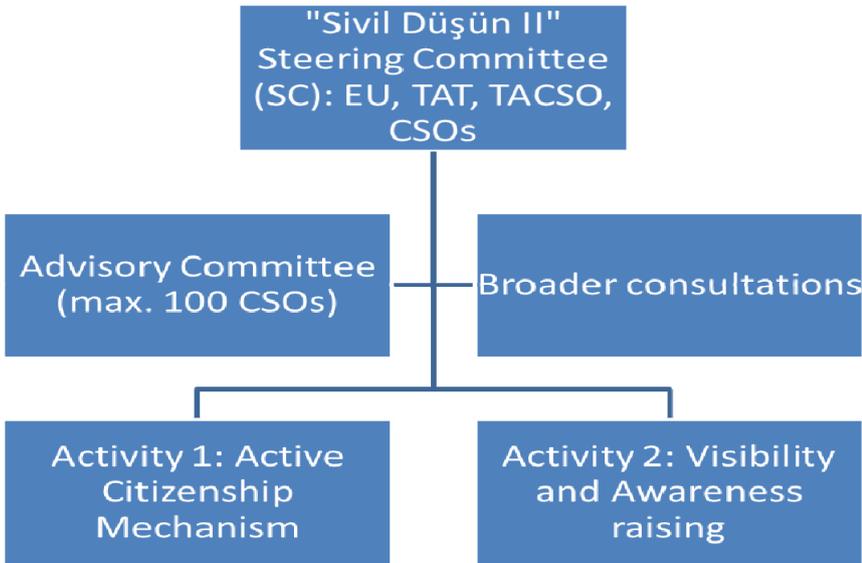
Total indicative budget (IPA II - 2014 budget appropriations): EUR 5,000,000 over 2 years (including the € 3,200,000 fixed incidentals of the mechanism, as described under activity 1). This component will include (but not exhaustively):

- Support to raise awareness of opportunities offered by "Sivil Düşün" in the area of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, and in the area of culture
- Support for the overall coordination of "Sivil Düşün" and for continuing regular consultation of CSOs on EU programmes for civil society. This will also include seminars, workshops etc. for dissemination of results with beneficiaries and other concerned stakeholders, including if appropriate other donors in Turkey. Visibility of results achieved through the various action activities.
- Support CSOs in establishing of a pool of experts (in PR and communication, in PCM, in conducting surveys, etc.) as well as legal advisers, psychological and medical support whose expertise could be used by CSOs and activists on a demand basis - i.e. in-kind expertise/support to complement Activity 1.

The pre-condition here is that civil society is positive towards the EU and trusts the hub established for sharing information by "Sivil Düşün" TAT's.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES



"Sivil Düşün" Steering Committee (SC):

A Steering Committee (SC) will be established to provide guidance on all aspects of "Sivil Düşün" implementation. It will be composed of the EU, the Technical Assistance Team (TAT), the TACSO Team and representatives of NGOs with experience on implementing civil society development related programmes (approx. 5 selected through an open call for interest with the aim to have gender balanced representation). Other organisations/institutions may be identified by the Steering Committee in the course of implementation, if deemed necessary.

The Committee will meet every three months in order to discuss and evaluate the progress of the action. The EU will chair the meetings. The organisation and logistics will be covered by the TAT. The agenda and the minutes of the meetings will be drafted by the TAT based on indications from the EUD and the other SC members.

Advisory Committee:

The EU will set up an Advisory Committee at the beginning of the project. It will be composed of a gender balanced group of representatives of the CSO community and individuals actively working in civil society. The Ministry for EU Affairs and other relevant Turkish authorities will be invited to participate as observers to these Committee meetings. The main aim of the advisory committee is to assess the activities of "Sivil Düşün" and give recommendations and suggestions for improvement. The advisory group will also have a role in coordinating the various EU support instruments for civil society (Civil Society Facility, support under the national programme for civil society development and civil society dialogue and EIDHR) to explore synergies and to avoid overlap and duplication, and to ensure the adequate provision of information. Approximately 100 CSO representatives will be invited to take part in the working of the AC meetings. It will meet every six months. The organisation and logistics will be covered by the TAT.

Broader open consultations:

The consultation process on the Guiding Principles launched in 2010 and their follow-up will be continued and more closely linked to the implementation of "Sivil Düşün". This forum will be consulted on a yearly basis in conjunction with the milestones of "Sivil Düşün" implementation. The inputs of consulted CSOs, together with that of the Advisory Committee will be recorded, published and used by the SC for confirming and fine-tuning the design of "Sivil Düşün" with particular regard to the 2nd and successive implementation years. The organisation and logistics will be covered by the TAT.

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

A service contract will be awarded according to EU rules and procedures for external actions.

Support provided under all activities of this action will be designed to address the capacity building needs of grass root CSOs. In all activities specific effort will be made to simplify procedures (e.g. basic request mechanism under Activity 1, etc.) and to ensure user-friendly mechanisms allowing as fast a response as possible to the applicants. Also, special attention will be paid to the use of Turkish language, whenever possible, in communication and applications to support schemes under the action.

This bottom-up participatory approach is supported by the results of the consultation on the Guiding Principles and follow-up consultations indicating that rights-based organisations should be given the priority. In particular under Activity 1, more detailed eligibility and selection criteria will be developed based on feedback from regular consultations of Civil Society concerning immediate needs of activists, CSOs and platforms/networks to be covered.

CSOs in Turkey will continue to be consulted throughout the whole implementation of "Sivil Düşün II".

4. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING (AND EVALUATION)

The activities under this action document will be monitored and evaluated in two ways at least using, among other tools, the set of indicators provided above in the Lograme matrix:

1. internal monitoring and evaluation by the TA (i.e. under Activity 2)
2. external monitoring by independent experts, hired by DG Enlargement, in charge of monitoring the implementation of the Guidelines for EU support to civil society in Enlargement countries 2014-2020.

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INDICATOR MEASUREMENT

Indicator	Description	Baseline (2013)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
<i>ISP indicator(s) – if applicable</i>						
<i>Action outcome indicator 1: To improve the environment for active citizenship and to strengthen the capacity of organised active citizens.</i>	<p><i>Law on associations and law on collecting aid are amended and annihilate existing obstacles.</i></p> <p><i>Activists and citizens are not threatened by possible disproportionate use of force while exercising their freedom of expression and assembly.</i></p> <p><i>CSOs institutional management systems, human resources and external relations are improved.</i></p> <p><i>CSOs financial sustainability is improved.</i></p>	<p><i>Current law and its implementation create obstacles</i></p> <p><i>Several cases are reported in PR 2013</i></p> <p><i>See part 2 of below baseline study</i></p> <p><i>0% of CSOs stated that they did not have any donors in the past year, 4% had one</i></p>	<i>N/A</i>	<p><i>Consultations have taken place to change the laws</i></p> <p><i>No case reported in PR 2017</i></p> <p><i>Increase by one point on each percentage of the baseline</i></p> <p><i>Increase by one point on each percentage of the baseline</i></p>	<p><i>The laws are amended</i></p> <p><i>No case reported in PR 2020</i></p> <p><i>Increase by one point on each percentage of the baseline</i></p> <p><i>Increase by 2 points on each percentage of the baseline</i></p>	<p><i>Consultation exercises feedback</i></p> <p><i>Monitoring reports of the TA</i></p> <p><i>External evaluations</i></p> <p><i>Reports of TACSO, STGM, TÜSEV, and other CSOs, platforms and networks</i></p> <p><i>CIVICUS reports</i></p> <p><i>Data of the Ministry of Interior – department of associations</i></p> <p><i>Data of the Directorate for Foundations</i></p> <p><i>Data provided by TÜİK</i></p> <p><i>Other relevant data provided by line ministries</i></p>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (2013)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
	<i>A law on volunteerism exists.</i>	<i>donor, 7% had between 2-3 donors, 3% had 4-5 donors, and 24% over 6 donors</i> <i>No law</i>		<i>Consultations are going-on on a draft law</i>	<i>A law is implemented</i>	
<p><i>Action outcome indicator2:</i></p> <p><i>Result 1: Freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association are enjoyed fully and effectively</i></p> <p><i>Result 2: Improved capacity of CSOs to benefit from public and private funding mechanisms.</i></p> <p><i>Result 3: Organised citizens are more often supported by citizens and decision-makers and more effectively use this support.</i></p> <p><i>Result 4: Organised citizens</i></p>	<p><i>1.1 Quality assessment of existing legislation and policy framework</i></p> <p><i>1.2 Laws are amended and implemented in the sense of greater freedom of expression, assembly and association</i></p> <p><i>2.1 Number of employees in CSO (permanent and part-time)</i></p> <p><i>2.2 Number and kind of donations to CSOs from individual and corporate donors (specified in monetary values)</i></p>	<p><i>1.1 Reports including PR 2013 critical</i></p> <p><i>1.2. Laws and their implementation are criticised</i></p> <p><i>2.1. No data available for association</i></p> <p><i>2.2. 0% of CSOs stated that they did not have any</i></p>		<p><i>1.1 Less critical reports</i></p> <p><i>1.2. Consultations are taken place on draft laws</i></p> <p><i>2.1. data is available</i></p> <p><i>2.2. Increase by one point on each percentage of the</i></p>	<p><i>1.1 Positive reports</i></p> <p><i>1.2. Laws are amended</i></p> <p><i>2.1. an increase is witnessed</i></p> <p><i>2.2. Increase by two points on each percentage of the</i></p>	<p><i>1.1 Through independent assessment e.g. Consultation exercises feedback; Monitoring reports of the TA; External evaluations; Reports of TACSO, STGM, TÜSEV, and other CSOs, platforms and networks, etc.</i></p> <p><i>1.2 Assessment through DG Enlargement's annual Progress Report</i></p> <p><i>Other relevant data provided by line ministries</i></p> <p><i>2.1 National</i></p>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (2013)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
<i>more effectively network, share information and collaborate</i>	<i>2.3 Percentage of CSOs benefiting from tax incentives</i>	<i>donors in the past year, 4% had one donor, 7% had between 2-3 donors, 3% had 4-5 donors, and 24% over 6 donors</i> <i>2.3. 400 associations approx.</i>		<i>baseline</i> <i>2.3. The public benefit statute is discussed for reform</i>	<i>baseline</i> <i>2.3. all CSOs working in the benefit of the public are benefiting from tax incentives</i>	<i>registries/surveys (e.g. Data of the Ministry of Interior - department of associations; Data of the Directorate for Foundations; Data provided by TÜİK; etc.)</i> <i>2.2 Data from Ministry of Finance, Department of Associations, DG for Foundations, other CSO reports.</i> <i>2.3 Central Registries</i>
	<i>2.4 CSO's perception of the provision of funds in terms of transparency, fairness and non-discrimination</i>	<i>2.4. Critical reports</i>		<i>2.4. Less critical reports</i>	<i>2.4. Positive reports</i>	<i>2.4 Survey</i>
	<i>3.1 Quality* of structures and mechanisms in place for dialogue and cooperation between CSOs and public</i>	<i>3.1. No systematic</i>		<i>3.1. A mechanism is under</i>	<i>3.1. There is a systematic</i>	

Indicator	Description	Baseline (2013)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
	<p><i>institutions</i> * <i>in terms of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>CSO representation in general</i> - <i>representation of smaller/weaker CSOs</i> - <i>its visibility and availability</i> - <i>government perception of quality of structures and mechanisms</i> - <i>CSOs perception of structures and mechanisms</i> <p>3.2 <i>Number of volunteers in CSOs per type of CSO / sector</i></p> <p>3.3 <i>Increase in the number of public campaigns organised by organised citizens</i></p> <p>4.1 <i>Share of CSOs taking part in local, national, regional and international networks</i></p>	<p><i>mechanism in place</i></p> <p>3.2. <i>data unavailable – even can be fined</i></p> <p>3.3 <i>data unavailable</i></p> <p>4.1. <i>0% of CSOs indicated that they do not belong to any international network, 17% stated</i></p>		<p><i>discussion with CSOs at all public administration levels</i></p> <p>3.2. <i>gender disaggregated data is available</i></p> <p>3.3. <i>data is available</i></p> <p>4.1. <i>Increase by one point on each percentage of the baseline</i></p>	<p><i>established structure for dialogue and cooperation</i></p> <p>3.2. <i>increased number of volunteers both women and men</i></p> <p>3.3. <i>increased number</i></p> <p>4.1. <i>Increase by two points on each percentage of the baseline</i></p>	<p>3.1 <i>national registry and / or information from national government and surveys with CSOs (Department for Cooperation with CSOs and Secretariat for European Integration)</i></p> <p>3.1 <i>Future IPA programming documents and activities</i></p> <p>3.2 <i>Surveys/ CIVICUS reports and other CSOs' reports</i></p> <p>3.2 <i>Ministry of Labour, EU Progress report , State Statistical Office, State registers/research, CSO data</i></p> <p>3.3 <i>Independent assessments e.g. Reports of TACSO, STGM, TÜSEV, and other CSOs, platforms and networks, CIVICUS reports</i></p> <p>4.1 and 4.2. <i>Survey and independent assessments e.g. CIVICUS</i></p>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (2013)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
	<i>4.2 Increase in the number of joint public campaigns</i>	<i>that belong to one international network, 10% stated that they belong to 2 international networks, 15% belong to more than 3 international networks</i> <i>4.2. data unavailable</i>		<i>4.2. data is available</i>	<i>4.2. increased number</i>	<i>reports, platforms and networks reports.</i>
<i>Action output indicator 1: TA contract</i>	<i>In-kind support provided to activists, CSOs and platforms/networks</i> <i>Consultation exercises smoothly run</i> <i>Help-desk support provided</i> <i>Visibility material produced allowing for better connection among activists, CSOs, platforms and networks</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Indicators to be developed at the contracting phase.</i>

Indicator	Description	Baseline (2013)	Last (year)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Source of information
<i>Action output indicator 2: Networks/platforms grant scheme</i>	<i>Greater links among CSOs whether thematically, regionally or locally Increased number of joint-actions</i>	<i>N/A</i>				<i>tbd at the moment of contracts' signature</i>
<i>Process indicator 1: Number of contracts</i>	<i>1 service contract</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>EU Delegation monitoring reports</i>
<i>Process indicator 2: Number of contracts</i>	<i>3-5 large grant contracts</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>		<i>N/A</i>	<i>EU Delegation monitoring reports</i>

5. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (AND IF RELEVANT DISASTER RESILIENCE)

During the identification phase of "Sivil Düşün II" environment emerged as one of the thematic areas to be covered. Special attention will be paid to ensure this through platform and network grants as well as in-kind support to environmentally sensitive activities.

Reducing waste and recycling will be promoted under the three activities.

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

By definition, this action is aiming to improve the environment for active citizenship and to strengthen the capacity of organised active citizens and has been designed based on inputs provided by activists and CSO representatives during consultation processes.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING

Through its focus on fundamental rights and freedoms, the project will promote equal opportunities, gender equality and participation by more marginalised groups/organisations/individuals to the target groups in terms of services provided through the three activities of the present action document - see above "additional description" part.

In the grant selection process, the project will as far as possible ensure gender equality, for example, through measures such as having both women and men as facilitators in workshops, having a gender equality perspective in its actions and a gender mainstreaming approach while preparing posters, brochures and the web site.

The project will pay particular attention to the access of people with disabilities to activities and outputs. Under Activity 2, in particular, to ensure higher women participation to events, trainings, meetings, etc., baby-sitting services will be proposed.

Special attention will be paid to ensure that through platform and network grants as well in-kind support through the Active Citizenship mechanism, an affirmative action budget will be allocated to the activities for the above mentioned purposes.

MINORITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Through its focus on fundamental rights and freedoms, the project will promote the inclusion and access of minorities and vulnerable groups to project activities. Throughout the project, the participation of minorities and vulnerable groups will be encouraged. Their representation will be sought along with other groups of civil society in project activities. Whenever required, measures will be taken to increase their participation in project activities.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

The specific objective of "Sivil Düşün II" is two-folded: (1) to improve the environment for active citizenship and (2) to strengthen the capacity of organised active citizens.

Contributing to an improved environment (1) for active citizenship infers more possibilities for activists, CSOs and platforms and networks to raise funds and find diversified support to conduct their

activities. This includes public funding (from local to national levels) as well as private funding (donations, CSR-like programmes, etc.) and income-generating activities.

A strengthened capacity (2) is also a promise of sustainability in that the work of civil society will be and will be perceived by the public authorities, the media and the general public as more trustworthy. Their performance in raising funds and finding appropriate ways to continue to conduct their activities will be increased. Besides, new initiatives, organisations, platforms and networks are a means to ensure some institutional sustainability.

7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Activity 2 precisely focuses on communication and visibility. The TAT will ensure both EU visibility and promotion of the whole action (i.e. Activities 1 and 2). The TAT will have to develop and implement a sound communication plan. It will have to include - at least - the ways the action will be explained to the target group of "Sivil Düşün" i.e. activists, CSOs, Networks/platforms of all over Turkey; as well as the ways the project will be promoted in the media and towards the general public.

All key messages will be developed on the basic principles that Turkish and other languages than Turkish spoken in Turkey should be favoured in all communication and visibility plans; jargon-free material should be developed; "Sivil Düşün" should be a model in terms of inclusiveness, environmentally-friendliness, gender mainstreaming and answer to special needs requests.