

**UN JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT
(UNDG approved revised standard template)**

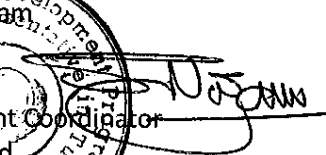
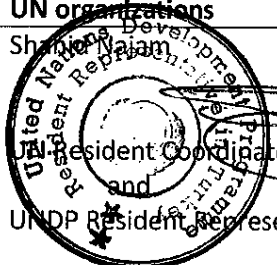
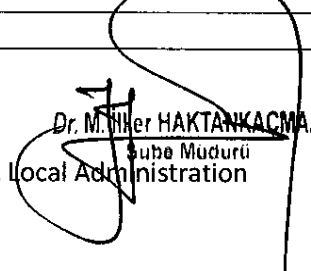
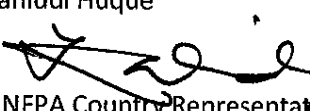


Country: **TURKEY**

Programme Title: **UN Joint Programme on promoting Gender Equality at Local Level**

Joint Programme Outcome(s): Increased environment for women-friendly communities by means of mainstreaming gender into the planning process of local authorities through local dialogue with women NGOs, grassroots organizations and governmental institutions at national and local levels.

<p>Programme Duration: 36 months</p> <p>Anticipated start/end dates: 1 January 2011 31 December 2013</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): Pass-through (Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: UNFPA (SIDA fund)</p>	<p>Total estimated budget*: 1.788.203 USD Out of which:</p> <p>1. Funded Budget: 1.788.203 USD</p> <p>2. Unfunded budget: _____</p> <p>* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs</p>
<p>Sources of funded budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIDA: 1.788.203 USD 	

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN organizations	Partners
<p>Shahar Nazam UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative</p>   <p>Date & Seal 1.4.2011</p>	<p>Murat Zorluoglu</p> <p>Dr. M. Vaher HAKTANKACMAZ Sube Muduru Chief of Department, Local Administration General Directorate Ministry of Interior</p>  <p>Date & Seal 1.4.2011</p>
<p>Zahidul Huque UNFPA Country Representative</p>   <p>Date & Seal 01.04.2011</p>	

1. Executive Summary

As enshrined in a number of international conventions, equality of women and men constitutes a fundamental right for all, and an essential value for every democracy. In order to be fully achieved these rights need not only to be legally recognized, but to be effectively applied to all aspects of life. Turkey displays strong progress regarding women's rights, especially since 1990 with promotion of targeted efforts to further strengthen women's opportunities in Turkey by the Government of Turkey, , NGOs, academia, private sector companies and international organizations. However, the 2010 MDG progress report of Turkey, the EU 2010 Progress report of Turkey and several other studies, such as by State Planning organization, World Bank and the General Directorate of Women's Status (KSSGM) indicate that there are still many steps to be taken in order to eradicate existing inequalities on women's rights in Turkey.

One main challenge to gender equality in Turkey, is women's participation into decision making. Women's participation in cultural, social, economic and political life is very limited, including at local level. A second area of concern is women's participation in labor force. Half of the Turkey's population consists of women but employment rate for women is 22.3% and percentage of women parliamentarians is 9.1% both being significantly lower than the equivalent EU and OECD average. Legislative reforms in the EU accession process made significant changes on women's rights but implementation of policies into practices are noteworthy. Finally it's necessary to highlight the lack of collaborative work on women's issues among the actors which influences the sustainability and efficiency of the efforts negative.

Turkey's commitments to MDGs, ICPD, EU and ratification of Optional Protocol to "Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" (CEDAW) manifest that advancement of gender equality is a national priority for Turkey. The United Nations in Turkey has a long history of cooperation with government institutions, universities, NGOs and private sector on women's issues and gender equality is at the very core of the UN Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) for Turkey covering 2011-2015.. Since 1997, UNDP's Local Agenda 21 Programme (LA-21) implemented a new local governance model in Turkey that galvanized the public institutions, local authorities and civil society organizations to form the triangle of the local decision-making processes. This model set the ground for the City Councils, Women's Councils and Youth Councils in order to develop policies and mechanisms to increase the participation of the women and the youth in local decision-making processes policies and strategies. These efforts continue increasing with Local Administration Reform (LAR) programme, aims to ensure effective, transparent, inclusive and participatory local government in Turkey. UNDP also supported women's participation in local decision making buy working with the parliament and women politicians, leading the way for a comprehensive gender equality partnership at present with the Gender Equality Commission, the General Directorate of Women's Status (KSGM) and civil society organizations. UNFPA also has a long history of work with government institutions to develop service provision models for gender equality and for combating violence against women (VAW). UNFPA has carried out programmes on training of police, judge and prosecutors, health workers and religious leaders on combating VAW. UNFPA has actively led efforts for the establishment of the Honor Killings Commission at the Parliament and preparation of several bills related to combating VAW in Turkey. UNFPA has carried out two EU projects 'Combating Violence against Women' and 'Women's Shelters'. UNFPA also managed the UN Joint Programme on promoting and protecting women's and girls' human rights which constitutes the first phase of the current **Joint Programme on promoting Gender Equality at Local Level (UNJP)**. The first phase was selected as one of the six best examples of human rights based approach to programming globally, by UNFPA. This was the first UN Joint Programme in Turkey which had a wide range of collaboration; which brought the government, UN organizations, NGOs, bilateral donors and private sector together for a collaborative work, which has built capacity in local level both in policy and practice, which has raised awareness on national level. Above all, the project touched major problematic areas on gender equality and developed a participatory model for sustainable solution at local level in 6 cities.

The overall objective of the UNJP is promoting an enabling environment for women-friendly communities by means of mainstreaming gender into the planning process of local authorities through local dialogue with women NGOs, grassroots organizations and governmental institutions at national and local levels. Modality of UN Joint Programme on promoting and protecting women's and girls' human rights needs to be developed, institutionalized and disseminated countrywide. UNJP aims to improve the capacity of the local authorities (governorates and municipalities) for mainstreaming gender into their planning processes and to build capacity in women's NGOs to advocate gender equality. Moreover UNJP aims to promote mutual collaboration between the local women NGOs, grassroots organizations and local authorities.

The donor to the Joint Programme is The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). Sida will provide funding within the context of their 2010-2013 partnership strategy for Turkey and its emphasis on democratic governance and gender equality. UNFPA will serve as the Administrative Agent for project.

Under the overall coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) will be the implementing agency while UNFPA and UNDP will be the main participating UN agencies. During the implementation of the JP, coordination activities will take place with actors such as General Directorate of Women's Status as the main coordination mechanism on gender issues among the government institutions, Parliamentary Commission on the Equal Opportunities of Men and Women, regional development agencies, national women's NGOs, grassroots organizations, EU delegation and other partners.

The JP will start with an inception period, which will be completed within two months upon signature of the JP document. The inception period will include completion of an analysis, (ie mapping exercise) of past lessons learned as well as ongoing similar interventions in the area of women's empowerment and gender equality based on which selection of new cities, targets and indicators will be finalised. Although the present JP document has been developed after thorough analyses, an inception period will still be needed for the JP team to reflect their collective experiences and best judgements to the specific requirements of the JP expected outcomes and outputs.

2. Situation Analysis

According to the 2010 MDG Progress report of Turkey, Turkey has almost reached the target of eliminating gender inequality in primary education although the proportion of girls who are not taking up secondary education is noteworthy. The MDG Progress Report highlights the existing structural inequalities; especially those related to geographical and social gender disparities as remaining challenges for the achievement of MDGs. The Report calls for special attention to Goal 3, which is the area where Turkey is encountering serious difficulties and structural obstacles and therefore is the goal with the highest risk of not being achieved by 2015. The primary gaps are found in the participation of women in decision making and in labor force: The representation of women in politics at the parliamentary level is 9.1% (with only 50 women elected to the 550-member parliament) and that of local government is less than 2%. Women's participation in labor force is only at around 25%, which put Turkey below all other OECD members and many developing countries worldwide. According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII), launched in the 2010 Global Human Development Report of UNDP, which reveals gender disparities in reproductive health, empowerment and labor market participation, Turkey ranks 77th out of 138 countries. Nevertheless, Turkey displays an important progress regarding women's rights since 1990s. As a result of a strong women's movement and efforts of women's organizations as well as international monitoring activities on gender equality in Turkey, a common agenda for gender equality has been developed. Additionally, over the past 10 years, legal reforms that eliminate fundamental discriminatory provisions against women were adopted. These include provisions of the legislation for the establishment of national machinery for gender equality both in the executive, i.e. Directorate General on Status of Women and the legislative, i.e. the Equal Opportunities Committee of the Parliament; penal code's provisions, which constitute major steps towards gender equality and protection of women's human rights in terms of bodily and sexual autonomy; provisions of

the civil code that abolish the supremacy of men in marriage and thus establish the full equality of men and women in the family; provisions of the family protection law against domestic violence; ratification of Optional Protocol to "Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women" (CEDAW) and municipal law no 5393, which enforce the establishment of shelters for women and children for metropolitan municipalities and municipalities with larger than 50,000 population are among the milestones in the course of gender equality.

According to the *EU 2010 Progress Report on Turkey* published on November 2010 some progress was noted with regards to women's rights and gender equality. Overall, the legal framework guaranteeing women's rights and gender equality is broadly in place. This framework has been strengthened through the constitutional amendment permitting the adoption of positive discrimination measures for women. However, ensuring women's rights and gender equality in practice remain key challenges for Turkey. Notably sustained further efforts are needed to turn this legal framework into political, social and economic reality. Honour killings, early and forced marriages and domestic violence against women remain serious problems. Legislation needs to be implemented consistently across the country. Further training and awareness-raising on women's rights and gender equality are needed. Another important statement written in the *Turkey 2010 Progress Report* is the women's organizations reporting on the deterioration in their dialogue and their cooperation with relevant public institutions, at both national and local levels. This statement is directly related with the purpose of this JP which is promoting mutual collaboration between the local women NGOs and local authorities. Proposed JP will contribute for filling this gap especially in the cities where first phase of the UNJP has not been implemented.

3. Proposed Joint Programme

Social inclusion, women's empowerment and gender equality are at the very core of the UN Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) for Turkey covering 2011-2015 with two specific outcomes targeting these priorities: Outcome 4 "Increased provision of inclusive and responsive public as well as community-based services to strengthen equitable access to knowledge, information and quality basic services (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and human safety)" and Outcome 5 "Equal participation of women ensured in all fields of public sector, private sector and civil society with strengthened institutional mechanisms to empower women's status." The first phase of the UNJP was implemented by UNFPA and its other programmes and projects running concurrently also supported many activities of UNJP something which created a strong synergy among the programmes. UNJP's results once more showed the importance of the focusing on the local level when it comes to gender equality and provision of social services to women. In this context as well as in the context of the UNDCS, UNFPA's new Country Programme strategy, the CP will mainly focus on the improvement and strengthening of the institutional mechanism to improve local services especially on reaching gender equality. This approach will support the implementation of the new phase of UNJP and the synergy among the programmes will continue. As stated in the Assessment of Development Result (ADR) carried out in 2009 of UNDP's work since 2005, UNDP has made a strong contribution to social equity in Turkey and has been instrumental in promoting the concept of gender mainstreaming in Turkey and contributing to increase women's participation in decision making processes. Building on this, UNDP's Country Programme Document (CPD) 2011-2015 aims at building institutional and individual capacity that fosters inclusive participation and strengthens responsive and accountable governance institutions, including a deepened commitment to improving governance at the local level, with particular emphasis on building capacities on human rights and gender equality. At present UNDP is involved several initiatives that will complement and establish synergetic relations with the new proposed JP, such as Local Administrator Reform (phase 2), Strengthening of Gender Equality machinery and Innovations for Women's Economic Empowerment in Southeast Anatolia.

The proposed joint programme will directly contribute to these outcomes and to the achievement of the MDG 3 on gender equality and women's empowerment as well as to Turkey's overall democratic governance and local governance efforts while promoting social urban upgrading and social inclusion. The overall objective of the proposed Joint Programme (JP) is promoting an enabling environment for women-friendly communities by

means of mainstreaming gender into the planning process of local authorities through local dialogue with women NGOs, grassroots organisations and governmental institutions at national and local levels.

Within this overall framework, the proposed programme aims to provide administrative and practical tools for the Ministry of Interior (Mol), local government authorities and local women NGOs and grassroots groups to mainstream gender in local governance and promote an enabling environment for women friendly communities and the embedment of a rights based approach in service delivery at local level. This will be achieved through a two pronged approach: (i) downstream participation, empowerment and capacity development of local actors, in particular grassroots representatives, women groups and NGOs while (ii) scaling up in providing upstream capacity development and technical assistance to Mol for review of existing legislation and policy frameworks to identify gaps and suggested legislative and policy changes. The JP will be built open four pillars which will be reflected in all strategies and activities: (i) benefiting from the lessons learned and results of the first phase, (ii) focusing on advocacy through enhanced visibility, (iii) integrating a robust monitoring and evaluation component, and (iv) ensuring sustainability of the accomplishments.

Building on the results of the first phase and based on the inception phase results, the proposed programme would expand activities in the six participating cities from the first phase to solidify the achievements and ensure sustainability while at the same time replicate the methodology and implement activities in six new pilot cities. In all its activities, the proposed programme will promote involvement of gender sensitive men in addition to participation of women. Apart from the trainings and study tours two important strategies will be used for the capacity development, which were also used in the first phase of the programme successfully: One is the dialogue meetings among the partners and the other is the collaborative development modality of the LEAPs. Apart from conveying the experience of the first phase of the to the new programme cities, an inception period will ensure that the needs of each new city, NGOs and local government institutions will be identified.

The inception period will be completed within two months upon signature of the JP document. During the inception period, the JP team will be selected and an office space established. The inception period will also include completion of an analysis, (i.e. mapping exercise) of past lessons learned as well as ongoing similar interventions in the area of women's empowerment and gender equality based on which selection of new cities, targets and indicators will be finalised. Although the present JP document has been developed after thorough analyses, an inception period will still be needed for the JP team to reflect their collective experiences and best judgements to the specific requirements of the JP.

The inception period is not expected to last more than eight weeks, during which the JP Document will develop fine-tuned and more detailed activity and resource schedules relying on the findings of the mapping activity and thorough consultations with respective stakeholders. Thus the time plans and resources allocated to activity groups mentioned hereinafter are indicative and will be finalised by the JP team during the inception period. During the inception phase the JP Team will also determine the scope of the visibility and communication activities required for successful implementation of the JP. These services will include designing, setting up and maintaining a bi-lingual (Turkish and English) JP website, designing newsletters, banners, posters etc. for the JP. Finally, the JP Team will also develop a set of indicators, which will be used for evaluation of the second phase and impact assessment in the first phase provinces. Once developed, monitoring and evaluation activities will be reflected properly in annual work plans of the JP.

4. Joint Programme Strategy

Lessons learned

One of the major UN contributions to gender equality is the 'UN Joint Programme on Protecting and Promoting Human Rights of Women and the Girl Child' (UNJP) implemented in six cities of Turkey; Izmir, Kars, Nevşehir, Şanlıurfa, Trabzon and Van between 2006-2010. The project was implemented by the UNFPA on behalf of the

UNCT in partnership with the Ministry of Interior (MOI) on the part of the Turkish government, KADER (Association for Supporting and Training of the Women Candidates) as the NGO partner, and Sabancı Foundation representing the private sector and the programme's main donor. Other UN agencies working in Turkey and 10 bilateral donor governments contributed as well. The Programme aimed to improve the policy environment for gender equality, particularly through capacity building of local governments, as well as creating partnerships between governmental bodies and NGOs. The Programme provided a crucial platform for the Turkish government, NGOs, private sector and other stakeholders to work together for the goal of establishing gender equality in Turkey. The six cities where UNJP was implemented, which aimed to be certified as 'Women Friendly Cities', have gained significant experience in integrating women's issues into the agenda of local policy-making through the Local Equality Action Plans (LEAPs) which they have adopted. The mapping exercise planned for the inception period of the current JP proposal is intended to further analyze the results of the first phase to the benefit of the present second phase.

Results of 1st phase UNJP

a. Local Equality Action Plans (LEAPS)

LEAPs are, in fact, commitments made by local governments to promote equality. Their implementation is entrusted to various actors, mainly the departments of the governorates and municipalities. The LEAPs established targets, identified the responsible local government agencies and put benchmarks for the implementation with local governments as the primary responsible for their implementing. In order to fulfill this responsibility, local assemblies of the six program cities not only adopted LEAPs but also integrated them into strategic plans. At the same time, UNJP articulated a model in Turkey for empowering women to become fully engaged in the policy and decision-making process at local level through the initiation of following interventions; provincial women's human rights coordination committees, gender focal points/equality units, gender equality commissions in provincial and municipal assemblies. One of the important aspects of the LEAPs is the preparation phase. The LEAPs were prepared through intensive dialogue between women NGOs and local authorities. This experience will also be central to the second phase of the JP.

b. Delivery of quality social services

UNJP has also supported the delivery of quality social services in the six programme cities e.g. local governments established "women's centers" "dormitories for girls", "free-stands" for women in order them to display their handicrafts, "women counters" at the Governorship and Municipality in order to facilitate women's access to local services, "women education and training unit" "temporary shelters" for the women who are the victims of violence, "lifelong education center for women" within the Municipality to endow women and young girls with knowledge and skills, micro credit programmes owned by the Municipality and Governorates, rental support for the women in need and the victims of violence from the Social Solidarity and Support Fund, "mobile health unit" by the Municipality and Governorate to provide health services for those who live in slums and/or for those who are seasonal workers around the city "counseling unit for the handicapped people". The UNJP was also a good practice of gender programming, demonstrating how participatory and coordinated cross-sectoral approaches can improve services, augment resource availability and improve the lives of girls and women. Within this framework, Sabancı Foundation Mini-Grant Programme was initiated in 2007 to support the implementation of LEAPs. 34 local projects by local governments and local women's NGOs were funded through this Programme.

c. Legislative changes

The circular issued by the Ministry of Interior on 28th of February, 2010 and forwarded to governors' offices in 81 cities briefed authorities on Local Equality Action Plans that are considered as commitment documents on issues pertaining to the improvement of quality of life of women and girls.

Although the UNJP implementation ended, the Ministry of Interior reiterates through the Circular its commitment to ensure gender equality at the local level. It is a clear indication that works at local level will be further supported and disseminated to other cities. As a result of this important initiative, 17 governorates and

municipalities approached the six pilot cities in order to ask guidance on becoming women friendly cities. According to the evaluation report written in 2009, UNJP has created an outstanding joint working platform for the Government, NGOs, private sector and for other stakeholders to ensure gender equality. One of the most significant inputs and strengths of UNJP is probably the development/improvement of partnerships between NGOs and local administration enabling the women to have their voices heard consistently and meaningfully.

LEAPs have provided a strong foothold for the designing, implementation and monitoring of service provision models and this paved the way for the cascading good practices in the six cities to other cities. This is one of the unique features of the UNJP. The six cities where the UNJP was implemented have officially embraced these LEAPs and through those they earned great experience in the integration of women's issues to local policy making agendas. Expansion of the JP to cover other cities and creating an environment that provides for more comprehensive comparisons are also important. According to the report, equality units/focal points were appointed in all of the cities; although with varying levels of progress. Also appointed were equality commissions under local assemblies. Local administrations have approved LEAPs and allocated budgets for new projects. Mechanisms to ensure increased participation of women to decision-making processes were again introduced during UNJP practices.

Ensuring the sustainability of projects and programmes under the gender component is the key issue to focus for the upcoming programme period. Another related issue that needs to be emphasized is that ownership of these processes by national stakeholders is vital for the sustainability of outputs and realization of overall principles of institutional capacity building. Majority of national partners who were interviewed stated that the required sense of ownership was increasing. However, some of the stakeholders stated that faces that change often at the related state agencies slowed down the process of ownership on a national level. In this regard, communication between stakeholders should be reinforced and included in all stages of JP implementation, i.e. from project preparation to evaluation. This would lead to a more intimate feeling of ownership and consistent demands of beneficiaries can be incorporated into programme activities.

According to the same report, institutionalization and permanency of equality commissions in municipality and provincial assemblies in the six programme cities were also important for the sustainability of achievements in the field of local capacity building under the UNJP. In order to ensure this, advocacy towards dissemination of a Circular by the Prime Ministry to support this was deemed necessary. Moreover, a meeting to host governors and deputy governors of all programme cities would be organized to contribute to participants' sharing of knowledge. Establishment of technical assistance commissions in order to develop dissemination activities further should be considered. Synergy through and between Local Agenda 21 practices such as women's councils and commissions would also fit these objectives well. UNJP's sustainability is also important in terms of well-establishment of local ownership. Therefore, a coordinated effort with the Ministry of Interior for the establishment of permanent norms for local equality units that are just being established is considered as a must. Appointment of a member of the local administration ranks as an 'Equality Director/Manager' in a way to continue the efforts of the local coordinator would also be a great support to ensure the continuation of UNJP's successes.

Disseminating gender-sensitive budgetary practices in Turkey is an extremely hard task. Instead, experiences in the field of LEAPs can be built up and action plans can be focused on so that a platform where gender priorities will be discussed can be achieved. UNJP through LEAPs has provided a successful model for local equality policies. This model was formulated in a manner that places great importance on local dynamics and processes. That is why additional efforts to disseminate action plans further are required. In this regard, inclusion of the Ministry of Interior to the processes of dissemination and institutionalization of the local policy model is important.

Advocacy

Advocacy at both local and central level will be an integral part of the programme. At local level ownership of the programme by the local administrations is very much linked to the advocacy efforts. Visibility of the programme will have an important role in the advocacy activities, and this will be ensured through an operational communication strategy to be developed and implemented with the support of short-term consultants. Advocacy at central level will target the government officials and policy makers, in order to facilitate establishment of a gender unit within the Ministry of Interior, for long term sustainability of the programme. Post allocation for the gender equality facilitators at local level will also be one of the long term objectives of the advocacy efforts. A full time advocacy specialist will be recruited to coordinate the advocacy activities at local and central level. Besides the local administrations, the advocacy specialist will also work with local grass-roots women's groups to get them involved in the local dialogue for equality action plans.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring of the programme will largely be undertaken by the local facilitators to be employed at each of the first and second phase JP cities. The local facilitators will use monitoring and tracking tools to be prepared by the project team to track the progress. The progress made in the cities will be reported periodically and on *ad hoc* basis when necessary to the project team. Involvement of the PMC in the monitoring activities will be ensured through having at least two of the quarterly PMC meetings every year in one of the programme cities. Regular monitoring visits will be made to all programme cities by the project team, with PMC members joining whenever indicated or deemed feasible.

Besides regular monitoring activities, evaluation of the impact of the first phase of the programme will be undertaken by short term consultants and reported to the PMC. The final evaluation of the programme will be completed likewise in the final quarter of the programme period.

Sustainability and Exit Strategy

One of the expected results of the Joint Programme (JP) is the revised legislative framework, which also includes proposal of establishing a gender entity within the Ministry of Interior. Legislative work will contribute to the sustainability as it will be the basis for the local authorities to develop and implement local equality plans through consultations. This legislative framework will also contribute to the institutionalization and permanency of equality commissions in municipality and provincial assemblies. UNJP's sustainability is also important in terms of well-establishment of local ownership. Therefore, The JP will ensure a coordinated effort with the Ministry of Interior for the establishment of permanent norms for local equality units that currently are being established. One of the strategies to ensure sustainability will also include promotion of the appointment of a member of the local administration as 'Equality Director/Manager' as a tool to continue efforts of the local coordinators once the JP is completed. As mentioned above, advocacy and effective communications is another important means for sustainability as it will aim at increased ownership of gender equality among national stakeholders at all levels. The communication strategy is anchored on the need to improve engagement of the stakeholders in all stages of JP implementation, i.e. from project preparation to evaluation.

Synergies with ongoing efforts will also be ensured throughout the JP's implementation, such as the EU funded project on "Empowerment of Women and Women NGOs in the least developed regions of Turkey" project, the GAP women entrepreneurship initiative as well as the respective relevant programmes and projects of UNFPA and UNDP as well as those of other UN agencies. The UN thematic group on women and social inclusion will be engaged to this end as and when needed. The mapping exercise to be completed during the Inception period will also specify which projects and programmes the JP needs to establish coordination and synergy mechanisms with. A new knowledge management platform and project gateway of UNDP to be launched in third quarter of 2011 will also serve as a vehicle for coordination, synergies and sustainability.

5. Results Framework

The Joint Programme outcomes directly contribute UNDCS Outcome 4 “Increased provision of inclusive and responsive public as well as community-based services to strengthen equitable access to knowledge, information and quality basic services (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and human safety)” and Outcome 5 “Equal participation of women ensured in all fields of public sector, private sector and civil society with strengthened institutional mechanisms to empower women’s status.”.

UNJP Outcome 1 is “Institutional Capacity for mainstreaming gender equality into the planning processes enhanced at local and national level” and Outcome 2 is “JP implementation capacities of women’s NGOs and related stakeholders are strengthened”. Both are contributing inclusive public services and equal participation of women. Moreover they provide sustainable basis for this goals. Trainings, policy papers, models will be developed to reach the outputs. Consequently, pilot testing and implementations will increase the impact, and experience sharing platforms will disseminate the results/gains with other countries, institutions and individuals.

Table 1: Results Framework

UNDCS Outcome									
Outcome 4: Increased provision of inclusive and responsive public as well as community-based services to strengthen equitable access to knowledge, information and quality basic services (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and human safety)									
Outcome 5: Equal participation of women ensured in all fields of public sector, private sector and civil society with strengthened institutional mechanisms to empower women's status.									
Joint Programme Outcome									
Outcome 1: Individual and Institutional Capacity for mainstreaming gender equality into the planning processes enhanced at local and national level									
Outcome 2: Capacities of women's NGOs and related stakeholders are strengthened									
JP Outcome 1:	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Participating UN organization ¹	Participating organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*			Total
Output 1:		UNDP	Promote inclusive local governance structures for women empowerment and gender equality	Mol Local authorities CSOs and CBOs	Formulation of context-specific neighborhood management systems to engage the unorganized civil society and CBOs	Y1	Y2	Y3	
Results achieved in the six pilot cities of the first phase scaled up through community based/neighborhood management system	Equal access to public services and justice ensured through equitable social policies and governance with focus on women's empowerment for participation in social and economic life	UNDP	Promote inclusive local governance structures for women empowerment and gender equality	Mol Local authorities CSOs and CBOs	Formulation of context-specific neighborhood management systems to engage the unorganized civil society and CBOs	X			23,850
Indicators:					Mapping activity in the selected neighborhoods where the scale up of the intervention will be carried out	X			10,000
# functional community/ neighborhood based civil networks established in the pilots					Training of neighborhood facilitators within the respective communities to facilitate the community engagement process	X	X	X	92,700
Baseline:					Provide peer to peer training and sensitization programmes on gender sensitive service delivery and community engagement		X	X	36,900
Impact Assessment report of the First Phase (2010)					Develop neighbourhood priority plans addressing the service needs and expectations of the women developed and incorporate neighborhood priority plans to LEAPs	X	X	X	31,550
					Establish community based monitoring groups for the follow up of the implementations			X	7,200

¹ In cases of joint programmes using pooled fund management modalities, the Managing Agent is responsible/accountable for achieving all shared joint programme outputs. However, those participating UN organizations that have specific direct interest in a given joint programme output, and may be associated with the Managing Agent during the implementation, for example in reviews and agreed technical inputs, will also be indicated in this column.

<p>Output 2: Local administrations and women's NGOs in programme cities build productive dialogue to identify the ways of improving the quality of women's lives</p> <p>Indicators: # approved LEAPs</p> <p># of individual models for women friendly urban space</p> <p>Baseline: N.A.</p>	<p>Local mechanisms established through cooperation of public, private and nongovernmental partners to enable women to exercise their human rights fully.</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Promote the right of every woman to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity</p>	<p>Mol Local authorities CSOs and CBOs</p>	<p>Conduct in-depth assessment study for the newly selected cities to contribute to the inception report of the project</p> <p>Conduct training of trainers (TOT) for the staff of Mol in Ankara on advocacy and networking on gender equality and gender sensitive local services</p> <p>Conduct training for midlevel local administrative authorities in each pilot cities on gender equality, women's human rights, urban rights with a specific focus on gender sensitive local services</p> <p>Organize a national meeting to provide a platform for all stake holders to hear previous experience on women friendly cities implemented through UN Joint Gender Programme</p> <p>Organize a round table discussion in each city to define the problems of women and the possible solutions and establishing a core group to prepare draft plans</p> <p>Organize a workshop in Ankara to present and discuss local equality action plans</p> <p>Organize a meeting in each province to establish monitoring tool for gender action plan</p> <p>Monitoring and guidance visits at least three visits to each city</p> <p>Design a pilot women friendly urban space model for each pilot city with the participation of all stakeholders</p> <p>Pilot testing of the new urban space models</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>25,000</p> <p>8,325</p> <p>33,500</p> <p>33,600</p> <p>12,900</p> <p>23,700</p> <p>9,000</p> <p>10,800</p> <p>10,800</p> <p>9,000</p>
--	---	--------------	---	--	--	--	---	--

<p>Output 3: Individual and institutional capacities of the national and local administrations enhanced to mainstream gender in designing and providing local services.</p> <p>Indicators: # trained local CSOs and selected opinion leaders in programme cities # trained gender focal points at the central and local levels</p>	<p>Local mechanisms established through cooperation of public, private and nongovernmental partners to enable women exercise their human rights fully.</p>	UNFPA	<p>Promote the right of every woman to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity.</p>	Moi Local authorities CSOs and CBOs	<p>Conduct study tours for Moi, local government authorities and CSOs to see best practices on women friendly urban space models</p> <p>Hold one meeting in each pilot province to share lessons learned from study tour</p> <p>Conduct trainings for women's NGOs, CSOs and interested individuals in each project cities</p> <p>Conduct training of trainers for junior academicians, interested experts and interested members national women's NGOs to obtain skills for conducting training on gender mainstreaming at local level</p> <p>Conduct trainings for gender focal points available both centrally and in the selected local governments</p>	X	X	X	78,400
<p>Output 4: Policy recommendations based on the mapping of the existing relevant legislative framework prepared and submitted to the central authorities</p> <p>Indicators: # of legislation reviewed and improved</p>	<p>Capacity building for gender equity processes at key institutions to enable gender mainstreaming in policy making and implementation</p>	UNDP	<p>Promote an enabling environment through gender sensitive legislative frameworks</p>	Moi Local authorities CSOs and CBOs	<p>Relevant legislative framework in Turkey reviewed</p> <p>Relevant legislative framework of other countries reviewed</p> <p>A policy recommendation paper on the required legislative framework responding to the evolving needs of the communities, local authorities and central bodies relevant to gender equality prepared and submitted</p> <p>Design and submit a draft model for a Gender Equality Body in the Ministry of Interior</p>	X	X	X	4,500
<p>Output 5: Capacity of the civil society organizations functioning in project cities strengthened to better advocate gender equality</p> <p>Indicators: % of increase in the number of CSOs focusing on women's issues</p>	<p>Local mechanisms established through cooperation of public, private and nongovernmental partners to enable women exercise their human rights fully.</p>	UNFPA UNDP	<p>Promote an enabling environment through outreach strategies</p>	All relevant stakeholders Local and national media	<p>Awareness raising activities in line with the communication strategy.</p> <p>Organizing international conference to share the EU experience on women friendly cities.</p> <p>Identify central level and local level "gender equality champions" to facilitate future replication</p>	X	X	X	35,000
<p>Output 6: Capacity of the civil society organizations functioning in project cities strengthened to better advocate gender equality</p> <p>Indicators: % of increase in the number of CSOs focusing on women's issues</p>	<p>Local mechanisms established through cooperation of public, private and nongovernmental partners to enable women exercise their human rights fully.</p>	UNFPA UNDP	<p>Promote an enabling environment through outreach strategies</p>	All relevant stakeholders Local and national media	<p>Awareness raising activities in line with the communication strategy.</p> <p>Organizing international conference to share the EU experience on women friendly cities.</p> <p>Identify central level and local level "gender equality champions" to facilitate future replication</p>	X	X	X	78,000
<p>Output 7: Capacity of the civil society organizations functioning in project cities strengthened to better advocate gender equality</p> <p>Indicators: % of increase in the number of CSOs focusing on women's issues</p>	<p>Local mechanisms established through cooperation of public, private and nongovernmental partners to enable women exercise their human rights fully.</p>	UNFPA UNDP	<p>Promote an enabling environment through outreach strategies</p>	All relevant stakeholders Local and national media	<p>Awareness raising activities in line with the communication strategy.</p> <p>Organizing international conference to share the EU experience on women friendly cities.</p> <p>Identify central level and local level "gender equality champions" to facilitate future replication</p>	X	X	X	0

UNDP Activities	222.300
UNFPA Activities	1.353.577
UNDP Contingency (5%)	11.115
UNFPA Contingency (5%)	67.679
UNDP Indirect Cost (7%)	16.339
UNFPA Indirect Cost (7%)	99.488
Sub - Total	1.770.498
UNFPA Administrative Agency Fee (1%)	17.705
TOTAL	1.788.203

*Resource allocation may be agreed at either output or indicative activity level.
 ** Please read the Explanatory Note on Harmonized Financial Reporting to Donors and its Annexes for guidance

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The Programme will be implemented as a UN Joint Programme with Ministry of Interior (MoI) General Directorate of Local Authorities (GDLA), as the Implementing Agency with administrative and technical responsibility of all project related activities. The GDLA is the government agency which is directly working with the municipalities and governorate on daily basis and all the legislative works has been done under the supervision of this General Directorate in MoI. Moreover, GDLA is one of the most experienced departments implementing projects with international partners. Both UNDP and UNFPA have been implementing several projects with the Department for the last five years. GDLA will monitor all project activities and reports, facilitate the coordination with local administrations and act as the main government partner of the proposed programme. UNDP and UNFPA will be the main participating UN partners of the programme. Other UN agencies such as UNIFEM, ILO and UNICEF may be involved as appropriate, including through the UN thematic group on youth, gender and social inclusion.

The Joint Programme will be implemented under the overall supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator. A Joint Programme Management Committee (PMC) will be established to provide operational coordination, quality assurance and oversight of the Joint Programme with the participation of MOI, UNDP, UNFPA. The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) or his representative and MOI will co-chair the PMC. Other Joint Programme partners and experts will be invited to the PMC meetings as needed. The PMC will normally meet quarterly, but may have to meet more often depending on the need to address issues related directly to management and implementation of the joint programme. The Joint Programme Manager, Joint Programme Assistant and Joint Programme Advocacy Specialist will be recruited centrally, according to the UN Human Resource Rules and Regulations. After the selection of the new cities, 12 local facilitators will also be recruited (6 for first phase cities, 6 for the second phase cities). The Manager of the UN Joint Programme, with appropriate support, will facilitate project implementation at the national level. He/she will prepare the workplan and oversee the execution of activities, be responsible for technical and methodological issues, carry out any reporting functions required for monitoring and evaluation of the project, and coordinate with governmental institutions at national and local level, NGOs and grassroots organizations, academia and other relevant stakeholders, which will be identified at the beginning of the UNJP. He/She will update the attached workplan according to the inception report and will get the approval of PMC.

The role and responsibilities of the municipalities, governorates and NGOs

- ❖ The staff will be responsible for the local activities, including identifying of public officials, NGO staff who will work with the local project coordinators
- ❖ The staff will coordinate the training activities with PMC
- ❖ The municipalities, governorates and NGOs will ensure participation of the relevant staff for the trainings.

7. Fund Management Arrangements

The total budget of the programme will be \$1.788.203. The budget details are given in the annex. Five per cent contingency funds were also included in the budget, for unforeseen activities that may be deemed necessary by the PMC during the programme implementation. The funding will be provided by the following donor:

SIDA	\$1.788.203
-------------	--------------------

UNFPA will serve as the Administrative Agent for the project. Funding will be distributed as per the results framework in table 1.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>JP Outcome 1: Individual and Institutional Capacity for mainstreaming gender equality into the planning processes enhanced at local and national level</p> <p>Output 1: Results achieved in the six pilot cities of the first phase scaled up through community based/neighborhood management system</p> <p>Output 2: Local administrations and women's NGOs in programme cities build productive dialogue to identify the ways of improving the quality of women's lives</p> <p>Output 3: Individual and institutional capacities of the national and local administrations enhanced to mainstream gender in designing and providing local services.</p> <p>Output 4: Policy recommendations based on the mapping of the existing relevant legislative framework prepared and submitted to the central authorities</p> <p>Output 5: Capacity of the civil society organizations functioning in project cities strengthened to better advocate gender equality</p>	<p>Indicators: # trained gender focal points at the central and local levels # functional community/ neighborhood based civil networks established in the pilots # trained local CSOs and selected opinion leaders in programme cities % of increase in the number of CSOs focusing on women's issues # approved LEAPs # of individual models for women friendly urban space # of legislation reviewed and improved</p> <p>Baseline: 2010 data</p>	<p>Records of trainings Records and activity reports of the civil networks Registry records of the Ministry Minutes of the municipal councils Policy recommendation paper</p>	<p>Training based collection Annual review of the registry records Quarterly basis report collection</p>	<p>UNDP UNFPA</p>	<p>Assumptions: Ministry of Interior's ownership accelerated the process of LEAP preparation and adoption Political environment is conducive for the amendment of legislative framework</p> <p>Risks: Low ownership of the local communities to adopt urban space planning Limited number of trainees Limited local political support</p>

In general the following principles apply to all reports:

- All reporting will be done in English, to the extent possible all critical reports will be translated into Turkish, as well.
- UNDP and UNFPA will submit the final drafts of all reports to the Ministry and SIDA at the same time, all addressees will respond at most in 10 working days in writing, i.e. e-mails.

Inception Report

Within 8 weeks of commencement of the Project, the Project Team will prepare and submit for approval an inception report to the Ministry, including a copy to SIDA, outlining the general approach, methodology and timetable for preparation and implementation of all activities funded under the Project. The inception report will include a work plan for the first year's activities and expenditures and a detailed work plan for the next 6 months. The addressees of the inception report will comment on or approve/clear the inception report in 2 weeks in writing.

Quarterly Progress Reports

Project Team will prepare and submit for approval quarterly progress reports to the Ministry, SIDA. Each report will include a detailed narrative discussion of the progress achieved in the reporting period and a detailed work plan for the following reporting period. These reports will be the basis of discussions at the Project Management Committee.

Financial Reports

Annual financial reports will be prepared and submitted by the Administrative Agency to SIDA including a copy to the Ministry, according to the financial rules and regulations of the UN organizations.

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the PMC through quarterly meetings with the PM, or more frequently as deemed necessary. The PMC, will conduct annual visits to field sites. The monitoring of the Joint Programme is devised to follow the programme's performance and achievement of expected results, and provide external input. The Joint Programme will also undergo a final evaluation to assess the achievement of results and impact of the programme in view of the overall development objective and outcomes identified. Reporting periods and rules are accepted as agreed on "Standard Administrative Arrangement between Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and United Nations Population Fund" signed on 13 December 2010.

9. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship (One page)

Table 3: Basis of Relationship

Participating UN organization	Agreement
UNDP	This Joint Programme Document shall be the instrument referred to as the Project Document in the articles of the Revised Standard Agreement between the Government of Turkey and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 21 October 1965.
UNFPA	This Joint Programme Document shall be the instrument referred to as the Project Document in the articles of the Revised Standard Agreement between the Government of Turkey and the United Nations Development Programme, signed

	by the parties on 21 October 1965. The RSA applies to UNFPA activities and personnel, <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , in accordance with the Letter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey dated 29 December 1999 ref. No CEGY/II-4297.
--	---

The Implementing Partners/Executing Agency² agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>.

10. Work plans and budgets

Activities

1. Launch Event

Project launch meeting in Ankara and/or selected participating pilots with the participation of representatives from the line ministries and directorates, NGOs, CSOs, local stakeholders, academia, media and international partners. The purpose of the launch will be to inform all stakeholders and media about the project and to generate visibility on gender work at central and local level.

2. Activities for Expansion in the Six Pilots of the First Phase

- 2.1 Formulate context-specific neighborhood management systems to engage the unorganized civil society and community based organizations to the process in consultation with local and national stakeholders
- 2.2. Conduct a mapping activity in the selected neighborhoods where the scale up of the intervention will be carried out
- 2.3 Identify and train neighborhood facilitators within the respective communities to facilitate the community engagement process
- 2.4. Conduct peer to peer training and sensitization programmes on gender sensitive service delivery and community engagement
- 2.5 Facilitate neighbourhood priority plans addressing the service needs and expectations of the women inhabitants of the communities and incorporate these to local equality plans
- 2.6 Establish community based monitoring groups for the follow up of the implementations and required facilitation of the process.

3. Activities for Replication in the newly selected six cities

- 3.1. **Conducting an assessment study for the newly selected cities for preparing the inception report of the project.**
- 3.2. Conducting training of trainers (TOT) for the staff of Mol in Ankara on advocacy and networking on gender equality in general and gender sensitive local services (mid-level public officials from General Directorate on Local Authorities, General Directorate on Provincial Administrations, Department for EU Affairs and International Relations and Board of Inspectors).
- 3.3. Conducting training for mid-level local administrative authorities in each pilot cities on gender equality, women's human rights, urban rights and gender mainstreaming with a specific focus on gender sensitive local

² Executing Agency in case of UNDP in countries with no signed Country Programme Action Plans

services (staff from line departments such as education, health, security, social services etc. of the governorates and municipalities in programme cities).

3.4. Organizing a national meeting to provide a platform for all stake holders to hear previous experience on women friendly cities implemented through UN Joint Gender Programme (local officials and members of NGOs/CSOs/CBOs from 6 cities, local officials and members of women's NGOs from 6 UN Joint programme cities and participants from Ankara).

3.5. Organizing a round table discussion in each city to define the problems of women and the possible solutions and establishing a core group to prepare draft plans (local officials and members of civil society for each city).

3.6. Organizing a workshop in Ankara to present and discuss local equality action plans (participants and stakeholders from Mol and from programme cities).

3.7. Organizing a meeting in each province to establish monitoring tool for gender action plan (participants who are actively involved in the drafting LEAPs).

3.8. Monitoring and guidance visits (at least three visits to each city)

3.9. Designing a pilot women friendly urban space model for each pilot city with the participation of all stakeholders.

3.10. Pilot testing the implementation of previously designed urban space model.

4. Activities for institutional capacity enhancement at central and local levels

4.1. Conducting study tours for Mol and local government authorities to increase their experience on gender sensitive local services and to see best practices on women friendly urban space models (staff from Mol, governorates and municipalities for each city plus two persons from project team) (Sweden and Austria).

4.2. Conducting a study tour for members of NGOs from the pilot cities to increase their experience on gender sensitive local services and to see best practices on women friendly urban space models (members of NGOs plus two persons from project team) (Sweden and Austria etc.)

4.3. Holding one meeting in each pilot province to share lessons learned from study tour.
(Staff from governorate, municipality, sensitized men and women NGOs/groups)

4.4. Designing a draft model for a Gender Equality Body in the Ministry of Interior.

4.5. Conducting trainings for members of women's NGOs, interested members of CSOs and interested individuals in each project cities on gender, gender equality, advocacy and networking on gender sensitive local services.

4.6. Conducting training of trainers for junior academicians, interested experts and interested members national women's NGOs to obtain skills for conducting training on gender mainstreaming at local level. (junior academicians, interested experts, sensitized men and interested members national women's NGOs).

5. Activities for scaling up experiences to policy making levels and support Mol on establishing the required legislative framework

5.1 Conduct gap analysis of relevant legislative framework in Turkey

5.2. Conduct a mapping activity on the relevant legislative framework of other countries

5.3 Prepare a policy recommendation on the required legislative framework responding to the evolving needs of the communities, local authorities and central bodies relevant to gender equality and strengthened participation at local level of both men and women.

6 Advocacy Activities

6.1 Awareness Raising Activities in line with the communication strategy will be developed

6.2. Organizing international conference to share the EU experience on women friendly cities. Local officials and members of NGOs/CSOs/CBOs from 6 cities, local officials and members of women's NGOs from UN Joint programme cities and participants from Ankara.

6.3. Identify central level and local level "gender equality champions" to facilitate future replication

8 Project closure event

To take place in Ankara with the participation of the representatives from the line ministries and directorates, Embassies, NGOs, CSOs, local stakeholders, academia and media. Closure to include presentation/launch of replication model based on lessons learned and best practices to be presented by one of “gender equality champions”. The closure event will be also the platform to present the exit strategy that elaborates the sustainability of the impact of the project activities.

The work plan is attached as an Annex to the joint programme document.

Work Plan for: Joint Programme on promoting Gender Equality at Local Level
Period: 1 January 2011 31 December 2013

JP Outcome	UN organization	Activities	TIME FRAME			Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET	
			Y1	Y2	Y3		Source of Funds	Budget Description
JP Outcome 1: Institutional Capacity for mainstreaming gender equality into the planning processes, enhanced at local and national level								
Output 1: Results achieved in the six pilot cities of the first phase scaled up through community based/neighborhood management system	UNDP	<p>Formulation of context-specific neighborhood management systems to engage the unorganized civil society and CBOs</p> <p>Mapping activity in the selected neighborhoods where the scale up of the intervention will be carried out</p> <p>Training of neighborhood facilitators within the respective communities to facilitate the community engagement process</p> <p>Provide peer to peer training and sensitization programmes on gender sensitive service delivery and community engagement</p> <p>Develop neighborhood priority plans addressing the service needs and expectations of the women developed and incorporate neighborhood priority plans to LEAPs</p> <p>Establish community based monitoring groups for the follow up of the implementations</p>	X	X	X	Mol, Local authorities, NGOs	SIDA	<p>23,850</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>92,700</p> <p>36,900</p> <p>31,550</p> <p>7,200</p>

	UNFPA		X				Mol, Local authorities, NGOs	SIDA		
		Conduct in-depth assessment study for the newly selected cities to contribute to the inception report of the project	X							25,000
		Conduct training of trainers (TOT) for the staff of Mol in Ankara on advocacy and networking on gender equality and gender sensitive local services	X							8,325
		Conduct training for midlevel local administrative authorities in each pilot cities on gender equality, women's human rights, urban rights with a specific focus on gender sensitive local services		X						33,500
		Organize a national meeting to provide a platform for all stakeholders to hear previous experience on women friendly cities implemented through UN Joint Gender Programme	X							33,600
		Organize a round table discussion in each city to define the problems of women and the possible solutions and establishing a core group to prepare draft plans		X						12,900
		Organize a workshop in Ankara to present and discuss local equality action plans		X						23,700
		Organize a meeting in each province to establish monitoring tool for gender action plan				X				9,000
		Monitoring and guidance visits at least three visits to each city	X			X				10,800
		Design a pilot women friendly urban space model for each pilot city with the participation of all stakeholders		X		X				10,800
		Pilot testings of designed urban space model					X			9,000
		Project Launch Event	X							41,800
		Project Closure Event					X			41,800
		Recruitment of the staff and Equipments	X			X				802,252
		Committee Meeting	X			X				15,000

Output 3: Individual and institutional capacities of the national and local administrations enhanced to mainstream gender in designing and providing local services.	UNFPA	Conduct study tours for Mol, local government authorities and CSOs to see best practices on women friendly urban space models Hold one meeting in each pilot province to share lessons learned from study tour Conduct trainings for women's NGOs, CSOs and interested individuals in each project cities Conduct training of trainers for junior academicians, interested experts and interested members national women's NGOs to obtain skills for conducting training on gender mainstreaming at local level Conduct trainings for gender focal points available both centrally and in the selected local governments	X	X	Mol, Local authorities, NGOs	SIDA		78,400 3,900 26,000 24,800 30,000
Output 4: Policy recommendations based on the mapping of the existing relevant legislative framework prepared and submitted to the central authorities	UNDP	Relevant legislative framework in Turkey reviewed Relevant legislative framework of other countries reviewed A policy recommendation paper on the required legislative framework responding to the evolving needs of the communities, local authorities and central bodies relevant to gender equality prepared and submitted Design and submit a draft model for a Gender Equality Body in the Ministry of Interior	X	X	Mol, Local authorities, NGOs	SIDA		4,500 4,500 4,500 6,600
Output 5: Capacity of the civil society organizations functioning in project cities strengthened to better advocate gender equality	UNDP UNFPA	Awareness raising activities in line with the communication strategy. Organizing international conference to share the EU experience on women friendly cities. Identify central level and local level "gender equality champions" to facilitate future replication	X	X	Mol, Local authorities, NGOs	SIDA		35,000 78,000 0
Total Planned Budget			1,788,203					
UNFPA			1,538,449					
UNDP			249,754					

Output 3: Individual and institutional capacities of the national and local administrations enhanced to mainstream gender in designing and providing local services.	UNFPA	Conduct study tours for Mol, local government authorities and CSOs to see best practices on women friendly urban space models Hold one meeting in each pilot province to share lessons learned from study tour Conduct trainings for women's NGOs, CSOs and interested individuals in each project cities Conduct training of trainers for junior academicians, interested experts and interested members national women's NGOs to obtain skills for conducting training on gender mainstreaming at local level Conduct trainings for gender focal points available both centrally and in the selected local governments	X	X	X	Mol, Local authorities, NGOs	SIDA	78,400
Output 4: Policy recommendations based on the mapping of the existing relevant legislative framework prepared and submitted to the central authorities	UNDP	Relevant legislative framework in Turkey reviewed Relevant legislative framework of other countries reviewed A policy recommendation paper on the required legislative framework responding to the evolving needs of the communities, local authorities and central bodies relevant to gender equality prepared and submitted Design and submit a draft model for a Gender Equality Body in the Ministry of Interior	X	X	X	Mol, Local authorities, NGOs	SIDA	4,500 4,500 4,500 6,600
Output 5: Capacity of the civil society organizations functioning in project cities strengthened to better advocate gender equality	UNDP UNFPA	Awareness raising activities in line with the communication strategy. Organizing international conference to share the EU experience on women friendly cities. Identify central level and local level "gender equality champions" to facilitate future replication	X	X	X	Mol, Local authorities, NGOs	SIDA	35,000 78,000 0
Total Planned Budget			1,788,203					
Σ 0 5 * ∞			1,538,449					
UNFPA			249,754					
UNDP								