



# 9<sup>TH</sup> CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM REPORT



# CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM REPORT

**25th January 2018, 15:00 – 19:00**  
**Home for Cooperation (Buffer zone), Nicosia**

The 9<sup>th</sup> Civil Society Forum of Civic Space was held in Nicosia, on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018 with the participation of 46 participants from 32 Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot CSOs. The Forum started with the welcoming speech of Marija Jancic-Amberg, the Team Leader of Civic Space emphasising the Forum was dedicated to the EU CSO networking and partnership with guest speakers from abroad, and continued with the agenda topics, as presented below. (*Please see Forum Agenda in Annex 1*)

## **PRESENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT IN THE TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY, 2018 - 2020**

Süreyya Celmen Değer and Melis Eroğlu, Civic Space Steering Committee CSO member as well as the active member of the Working Group on Enabling Environment gave a brief introduction to the draft Strategy Improving the Enabling Environment for Civil Society in the northern part of Cyprus (*Annex 2*). They explained the draft Strategy was prepared in consultation with the TC CSOs and have reminded that contribution from the organisations still can be made for those TC CSOs interested to take part in the process.

## **INTRODUCTION TO EU PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES**

Civic Space has briefly introduced the EU CSO networking and partnership opportunities. Civic Space is to support and increase exchanges and collaboration of TC CSOs with EU CSOs networks by address topics that are locally relevant but also have global/regional concern, linking them to related EU standards, to ensure a holistic approach through combining events (study visits/local events) with capacity building such as training/mentoring/coaching by specific organisations, to use synergy to strengthen existing programmes and activities, and to ensure that the EU Partnership support is accessible to a wide range of CSOs by experience sharing.

It was also explained that a high interest among TC CSOs for collaboration with the EU CSOs/network and also for experience sharing with the CSOs from IPA (Western Balkan and TR) countries have been identified for which reason the present Forum was organized.

## **NETWORKING COLLABORATION PRESENTATION**

After the presentation by Civic Space Team Leader, EU networking and collaboration with the partners from EU and non-EU countries presentation was done by Ms. Bistra Mihaylova the guest speaker of the Forum from WECF (Women Engage in the Common Future). She presented WECF work experience and lessons learnt via Skype call. Information provided was focusing on WECF partnership with CSOs from countries from different continents, the type of collaboration and the importance of such partnerships for bring the change at the local community level.

The WECF Network representative explained it is an international network of 150 member-organisations in over 50 countries who share a common concern to promote a healthy environment

for all, strengthen the role of women and promote a gender and rights-based approach in environment and sustainable development policy and implementation.

The philosophy of WECF is to enable the local network members to conduct demonstration projects and policy advocacy themselves with support from WECF, whether a local, national or international level, thus giving a space and voice to women and marginalized groups at the policy table. This approach of combined advocacy and project work proved to be successful and has become one of the strengths of the WECF network.

Moreover, WECF representative informed that over the past 20 years, WECF has developed into a strong international network where capacity building of the member organisations, joint implementation of demonstration projects, and exchange of experience have become the basis of reciprocal cooperation. In order to reach its goals WECF implements projects in partnership with local organizations in 50 countries. Project partners are usually, but not always, members of the network, and there exists a clear distinction between membership (common advocacy) and partnership (joint project implementation).

WECF invited Cypriot CSOs to join contact them and learn more about partnership opportunities and possibly become members of the network for future collaboration.

#### **PRESENTATION ON EU PARTNERSHIP WITH THE COUNTRIES FROM THE WESTERN BALKANS**

The next session of the Forum was dedicated to the presentation of the former TACSO Resident Advisor for Serbia Ms. Zorica Raskovic who spoke on EU Partnership with the (IPA) countries from the Western Balkans perspective focusing on lessons learned.

The IPA countries in their partnerships within the Western Balkans but also with the EU partnerships have acknowledged that such partnerships are of great importance specially for “post - conflict” regions and much needed, should include the public sector and also make efforts in outreaching the local communities.

#### **EXPERIENCE SHARING OF CSOs FROM CYPRUS WITH EU PARTNERS**

Experience sharing was also delivered by the 4 TC CSOs, KUŞKOR, Universal Patients’ Rights, Queer Cyprus and KAYAD on their experiences in working with EU based CSOs and networks, advantages of being a member of such networks which facilitates access to information and exchanges of know-how and knowledge. All four CSOs invited other members of the civil society to search for partners and explore possibilities of collaboration and partnership with EU organisations from which much can be learnt but also experiences be shared and Cypriot CSOs’ work be as well promoted.

To this end, Civic Space had prepared a list of a number of EU CSOs and networks working in different thematic areas and priorities, which was distributed to all Forum participants for possible contacting and future partnering (*Annex 3*).

#### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

At the end of the Forum, participants were invited to fill out a questionnaire on EU Partnership to provide the best practical answers on future actions by Civic Space in fostering cooperation, support and exchange of best practices between Cypriot CSOs and CSOs of the EU as well as with EU-wide NGOs and NGOs networks.

The interest and capacities of Cypriot CS organization to participate in future Civic Space activities aiming at supporting cooperation and networking with EU networks and CSOs was high. With regard

to priority thematic topic/area that the CSOs would like to gain more knowledge and experience from EU CSOs/networks, a list of 17 topics was proposed. The highest interest was in:

1. CSO Capacity building and Civic participation,
2. Voluntarism and Cultural Heritage,
3. Enabling environment, Social inclusion, Environment, Transparency and Accountability,
4. Philanthropy, Human Rights, Gender, Peace & reconciliation,
5. Confidence Building.

With regard to the type of assistance & type of activities for which CSO are most interested in:

1. Study visits to EU CSOs/networks and Experience sharing,
2. Match-making/finding partners in the EU,
3. Coaching and Training organised in the EU CSOs,
4. Participation at thematic seminars in the EU or Information sessions to be organized,
5. Participation at thematic conference in the EU and Internship.

In relation to the type of assistance which could be provided by Civic Space to Cypriot CSOs for EU partnership, it was suggested to focus on those countries which have similarities or possible similar legal/political/social environment in which civil society is working, and their experience and knowledge transferable to the northern part of Cyprus.



## ANNEX I – Forum Agenda

# 9<sup>TH</sup> CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM N I C O S I A

## FOSTERING COOPERATION & PARTNERSHIP OF CYPRIOT CSOs WITH EU CSO NETWORKS



**25 January 2018**  
Thursday, 15.00 - 19.00



**Home for  
Cooperation**  
Buffer Zone, Nicosia



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Disabled access



Bu proje Avrupa Birliđi tarafından finanse edilmekte olup B&S Europe liderliđindeki konsorsiyum tarafından uygulanmaktadır.  
This project is funded by the European Union and implemented by a consortium led by B&S Europe.

### AGENDA

- 15:00 - 15:15** Registration & Welcome
- 15:15 - 15:30** Presentation of the Strategy for Support to Civil Society Development in the Turkish Cypriot community, 2018 - 2020
- 15:30 - 15:40** Introduction to EU Partnership opportunities
- 15:40 - 16:00** EU Partnership and Networking collaboration presentation
- 16:00 - 16:30** Presentation on EU Partnership with countries from the Western Balkans
- 16:30 - 16:45** Coffee break
- 16:45 - 17:45** Experience sharing of CSOs from Cyprus with EU partners
- 17:45 - 18:15** Discussion on EU Partnerships
- 18:15 - 18:30** Conclusions & Recommendations
- 18:30 - 19:00** Networking with refreshments



## ANNEX II – STRATEGY FOR SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT IN THE TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY, 2018 – 2020

### Strategy for Support to Civil Society Development in the Turkish Cypriot community

2018 - 2020

The present document is a result of an initiative by a wide group of CSOs that started a process of strategic discussion about the problems CSOs in the northern part of Cyprus face and the need for a clear joint vision between the administration and CSOs on how to support the development of a sustainable and independent civil society.

CSOs are an indispensable part of Cypriot society. Currently in the northern part of Cyprus there are approximately 1000 associations and foundations that engage with more than 20.000 volunteers.

CSOs are an important partner to the administration in solving existing social problems and ensuring the democratic development of Cyprus. They have a very important role by:

- Representing the interests of various groups including of vulnerable groups that have problems to defend their own interests;
- Providing contributions to the decision-making process and in finding the best policy solutions;
- Providing necessary services to the needy including on behalf of the government;
- Defending human rights and supporting the development of a democratic system and rule of law;
- Bringing innovative models and involving people in societal life, etc.

The Strategy has as **an overall objective** to create suitable conditions for development of CSOs and to stimulate the partnership between them and the administration at national and local level. It also aims to ensure that the environment in Cyprus creates conditions for active, independent and sustainable CSOs. The primary target group of the Strategy are CSOs that are subject to the “Law on Associations” and “Law on Foundations”.

#### I. The Current Situation

An evaluation of the CSO sector carried out in 2016<sup>1</sup> has identified a number of weaknesses of the environment in which CSOs in the northern part of Cyprus operate. Below are listed some of the key problems that CSOs face:

- Weak civil society

Reports have identified that civil society organizations are small in size and suffer from insufficient resources. There is a limited number of donors that can support the work of CSOs. This is one of the reasons why also the impact of the work of CSOs is limited. Most of the organizations rely primarily on volunteers and have no employees.

According to the assessment *“it should be noted that due to political constraints and other limitations mentioned in the Report the concept and understating of “civil society” is still in a nascent stage and growing.*

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<sup>1</sup> Panov, Luben and Varon, Liana; Assessment of the Civil Society Environment in the northern part of Cyprus, 2016

*It is likely that if more favourable conditions are presented a viable civil society focusing on diversified areas will emerge in the northern part of Cyprus.”*

- Lack of trust among people

One of the biggest problems that exist in the northern part of Cyprus is the lack of trust. Survey show that CSOs are among the most trusted but, it is important to note that there are a number of cases when CSOs are treated with suspicion. Among the wrong perceptions about CSOs are that there are too many organizations, that it is not clear what they are doing and whether they are engaged in political issues.

- Lack of understanding of CSOs

There is low involvement of people in CSOs. It is difficult to state whether this is a result of the lack of knowledge of CSOs or it is vice versa – because people are not involved in CSOs, they do not know them well.

- Limited number of funding sources

The lack of sufficient funding sources is the biggest problem that CSOs in the northern part of the island face. EU and USAID have been the main sources of support for civil society organizations. But with the end of USAID funding, the situation of CSOs in terms of access to funding sources has deteriorated. The level of development of alternative sources of funding (different from the traditional donor grants) has not been too high. While there are examples of organizations that achieve good results in fundraising, these are rather the exception. Funding from the Turkish Cypriot administration is also limited.

## 2. Principles

The listed principles are a prerequisite for honest and working partnership. The cooperation between CSOs and the administration will be based on them.

- **Independence of CSOs:** Civil society is free and independent in defining its goals, making decisions and planning its own activities. The authorities respect the independence regardless of whether they implement activities financially supported by the administration and or participate in the policy making processes.
- **Respect:** The principle of respect reinforces the different and mutually beneficial role CSOs and the public sector play in developing and implementing policies. Each party shall respect the viewpoint of the other party. The varying opinions and perspectives and their ability to be expressed and heard are essential elements of democracy.
- **Participation/Civic engagement:** Authorities support the involvement of civil society in policy making, so as to integrate the interest and proposals of citizens in the processes of decision-making, implementation of the policies and their monitoring and evaluation.
- **Partnership:** Successful cooperation between administration authorities and civil society is based on partnership relations. The principle of partnership means cooperation on equal grounds among all entities for the purpose of establishing dialogue and respect for different opinions when defining and implementing the common goals.
- **Transparency and accountability:** Acting in the public interest, both CSOs and the administration authorities show openness, responsibility and accountability for the activities carried out and the funds used. The central and local administration authorities undertake to openly distribute the funds for the civic sector under this principle, while CSOs give a public account of the use of the funds received, the activities performed and the results achieved.

- **Equal treatment and opportunities:** Public authorities aim at observing equal opportunities for all citizens in view of exercising the fundamental human rights. They maximize the opportunities for all people to contribute based on their distinctive traditions, religions, cultures, values and abilities to the shared life of their community.

### **3. Goals and Measures**

The Strategy will achieve its overall objective by focusing on three specific goals:

- Improving the financial sustainability of CSOs;
- Enabling Environment for the operation of CSOs;
- Enhancing the process of participation in decision-making.

For each of the three goals, a set of specific measures are listed below.

#### **3.1. Improved Financial Sustainability**

##### ***Public Funding***

Public funding is one of the most important sources of funding for CSOs internationally. Such funding is used in many different ways e.g. the to support the institutional development of CSOs or their participation in decision-making; to finance the delivery of services that are needed; to tackle social problems to which the state does not have a solution; to innovate and develop new models; etc. In the northern part of Cyprus funding provided by the administration is really limited and there are very few examples of institutions providing funding to CSOs. That is why it is important to take the first step to promote the existing good examples and to ensure the system of funding provided by the administration is further developed.

##### **Guaranteed Funding**

Each year, the central budget should allocate funding for CSOs. The funding shall be sustainable and shall not be politicized. The funding will be provided for support to the development of CSOs based on the current strategy.

Each administration institution (including municipalities) will include in its own budget a separate line item for funding CSOs. The priority themes/issues of the funding will be determined after public consultations.

##### **Clear Criteria for Distribution of Funding**

Allocation of the funding shall be based on the presentation of projects and their evaluation. Clear criteria shall be determined for funding allocation and the procedures shall be very transparent. To ensure all institutions follow at least minimum transparency standards, the administration shall develop a Code of Standards for financing CSOs. This document, which will be prepared in consultation with CSOs will contain the most important principles for transparent funding.

##### **Fund for Support of Civil Society**

The administration shall establish a special Fund for Support of Civil Society. The Fund will not replace existing funding mechanisms in “ministries” that target specific sectoral policies but will aim to provide support for activities that are beneficial for the whole CSO sector or aim to improve the sustainability and capacity of CSOs, support human rights or propose innovative solutions. The Fund will be created under the “presidency” OR “council of ministers”<sup>2</sup>. It will be an independent entity with a separate

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<sup>2</sup> Consultations with CSOs are ongoing as to which body seems to be the best suited for such a Fund to be established. Once all consultations with stakeholders are finalized, this part of the draft strategy will be revised accordingly.



budget, managed by a Committee composed of a majority of CSO representatives. Similar to the Evaluation Committee of the Culture Unit, this Committee will also be responsible for evaluating and selecting the projects to be funded. The identification of the CSO members of the Committee will be based on clear criteria, in a transparent manner and by an open call. The detailed rules of the Fund should be adopted by a “legal decree/bylaw”, to be developed in consultation with the civil society. The work of the Fund will be transparent and information about the amount of funding distributed and the projects supported will be publicly available including by being available on the institutions’ websites. The CSOs receiving support from the Fund shall also be held liable to publicly announce the financial report of their project implemented with the funding they received.

The Fund will be subject to court of public accounts (Sayıştay) annual audit, which shall be brought to the review and evaluation of a “parliamentary committee”. With regards to implementation and impact, an independent evaluation will be conducted every 3 years by an evaluator to be selected by CSOs to assess its operation, activities and results achieved. An independent mechanism shall be created to review complaints and assess the integrity of the Fund.

The priorities that the Fund will provide support to each year shall be determined after transparent public consultations (and taking into consideration the overall goals of the Fund as listed above). Once grants have been awarded, the implementation criteria shall be flexible and simple. An approach encouraging participation shall be adopted and funding should be accessible to CSOs, regardless of their year of establishment as well as various other stakeholders such as civil society units at universities and not-for-profit companies, etc.

#### Contracting CSOs for Services and Promoting Social Entrepreneurship

A feasibility study will be conducted to compile and analyse the existing legal and operational framework around contracting of CSOs by the Turkish Cypriot administration as service providers as well as social entrepreneurship, which will also imply the engagement of CSOs in mission related economic activities to generate income. This study will also include an analysis of EU standards and best practices regarding the two topics, as well as amendment recommendations within the existing frameworks.

#### **Philanthropy**

Philanthropy is another key source of funding for CSOs internationally. There should be a possibility for both individuals and corporations to donate to CSOs and there should be tax benefits donors receive for contributing to the public good. Another important element is to ensure philanthropy is promoted to the people as a good practice, good examples are shared and CSOs have the necessary capacities to engage in fundraising.

#### Legal Framework for Fundraising

In the northern part of Cyprus, the legal texts on charity and fundraising are very outdated, some even dating back to the British rule. As it stands at the moment, it is mandatory to obtain a permit from the “district governorship” for each public fundraising activity which is not in line with international and EU level standards. It shall be amended in its entirety to lift permission requirement for CSOs and allow them to conduct fundraising activities freely.

#### Tax Relief for Donors

The current legal texts are far away from drawing a clear and explicit framework. It is necessary to review the existing benefits in the legal texts governing both the corporate tax and income tax to ensure they provide sufficient and clear benefits for donors to CSOs.

It is equally important to focus on how to facilitate the implementation of the respective legal texts. It is important to review the implementation practices and prepare a related guide and information on how tax benefits for donors could be used. The respective Guide shall cover information about under

what circumstances and for whom tax exemptions/deductions are applicable, how much deduction can be awarded to what type of donations, what shall the corporations and individuals (donors) do in order to benefit from tax deductions.

#### Policies/Measures Supporting Philanthropy

Organizing campaigns and making advertisements that encourage donations is important. Equally important is to ensure that CSOs have the necessary capacity to engage in fundraising but also in ensuring they report on how they use the donations collected. The administration should support philanthropy through:

- Providing support for the promotion of good examples and the need to donate for CSOs;
- Supporting capacity building initiatives aimed at increasing the level of knowledge and skills of CSOs to engage in fundraising; etc.;
- Providing annual awards for the biggest corporate and individual donors.

#### **Tax Exemptions for CSOs**

There is a need to revise the legal text on Charitable Organizations which is outdated and not compatible with today's conditions. In addition, there shall be a review of the existing tax exemptions for CSOs, to ensure that the tax framework provides a spectrum of benefits to all CSOs and not only to charitable organizations. As such, the legal framework will be developed and amended by bringing a public benefit status compatible with EU standards and good practices.

#### **Outcomes**

Amended legal text on public fundraising

New legal framework is available for a more inclusive public benefit status

A transparent and accountable fund for CSOs is established and operational

A feasibility study is available on contracting CSOs for public services and social entrepreneurship

Established an award for philanthropy

A guide is developed and published on tax reliefs to promote donations

### **3.2. Enabling Legal Framework for Civil Society**

#### ***Reviewing the legal texts governing foundations and associations***

A new legal text for associations has been adopted in July 2016. It has improved to a great extent the legal framework for associations but there still remain a few issues to ensure that it is completely in line with international standards. In addition, there are some practical problems that have arisen out of the new legal text that need to be addressed. At the same time, the legal framework around foundations is outdated, dating back to the British times, contains vague and unclear elements and is not compatible with today's conditions.

#### Drafting and adopting a new legal text for foundations

There is a need to update the "law on Foundations" and render it as amenable to current conditions and needs. Specifically, the needs and operations of the "modern (çağdaş) foundations cannot be properly met with the existing legal framework. There are several problems in the existing legal text on a variety of issues such as vagueness and challenges in founding and managing a foundation and to

which authority they are liable to in their activities, permissions, etc. These all result in implementation problems.

Thereby, a new legal text governing the founding and operations of foundations shall be drafted and adopted, which will be compatible with EU standards. Compatibility with the legal text on associations shall also be sought. This draft will be prepared in consultation with the CSOs, specifically with foundations.

#### Amendments to the “law on associations”

A number of issues with the implementation of the new legal text have been noted and that is why it is necessary to make a thorough assessment of how it has affected CSOs in practice. One problem already noted is that a part of the civil society sector is not covered– the existing unions, for example. In addition, there are several specific provisions that should be reviewed to ensure that foreigners enjoy the same rights as citizens; foreign associations (and associations of foreign origin) can operate in the northern part of Cyprus in all areas just like local associations and the procedure for this is not too burdensome; there is no requirement for preliminary approval in case of foreign funding but only notification for all types of associations; etc.

#### **Improved Implementation**

A “regulation/by-law” for the new legal text is necessary for proper, consistent and systematic implementation and it shall be drafted in consultation with CSOs. Guidance and trainings will also be provided to ensure its proper implementation.

There is a need for increasing the knowledge of the employees/staff in the “district governorships” about the legal framework and their implementation. The lack of sufficient expertise leads to a considerable loss of time and labour. Insufficient and incoherent knowledge and guidance of the employees may, from time to time, lead the organizations to take wrong steps and even be fined. The respective employees of the “district governorships” shall be provided periodic trainings on civil society and its role, international and EU standards around freedom of association, as well as the existing legal framework. .

Other measures to improve the implementation framework shall also be taken as below:

- Publishing simple questions and answers on the official website of the “ministry of interior” on the most frequently asked questions;
- Providing contacts of a person in the administration that can provide brief information to CSOs on the new law,
- Outreaching to CSOs for reminders (e.g. when annual reporting deadline is approaching) and for raising awareness about the requirements and provisions of the legal environment.

#### **Volunteering**

Regulations shall be amended, new ones will be drafted if/when necessary and put into effect for promoting and encouraging volunteerism.

#### **Outcomes**

A new legal text is adopted for foundations

Amendments made on the legal text for associations

A “by-law/regulation” is adopted for better implementation of the legal text on associations

The capacity of duty-bearers for implementing the legal framework for CSOs is increased via guidelines and periodical trainings

A system of information is created by the administration to provide CSOs with guidance and information about the legal framework and its implementation

The legal framework is improved to promote volunteerism

### **3.3. Participation in Decision-Making**

CSOs are important partner to the administration in the decision-making process. They can provide a different point of view, provide alternative ideas and can also provide the opinion of groups that otherwise may be difficult to reach e.g. people with disabilities, etc. More importantly, participation is a recognized right under the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (art. 25) and under the Council of Europe Guidelines on Civil Participation in Political Decision-Making (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 27 September 2017). It is important to establish mechanisms through which to ensure that CSOs have access to information on the planned policy and legislative initiatives, are involved in the consultation process and in active dialogue and participation.

#### ***Consultation Standards***

In order to strengthen the consultative role of CSOs, the Turkish Cypriot administration shall develop standards for involvement of CSOs – these will be simple rules on when and how CSOs should be involved in the development of policies and legislation. Examples of such standards include the need to publish draft legal texts for consultation, to provide a minimum number of days to receive opinions of CSOs, to provide feedback with motives for rejecting/accepting the proposals made, etc.

A mechanism shall be developed and put in practice for promoting the participation of CSOs in decision-making, by measures such as making the information about draft decisions and laws publicly accessible, together with the analysis of recommendations proposed.

#### ***Structures for CSO Participation***

There is a need for the appointment of “civil servants” with duties that are related to civil society in all administration institutions (“municipalities”, EVKAF, “ministries”, etc.). Such contact points/officials within the administration shall be responsible for organizing public consultations, engaging CSOs and serving as a liaison between the institutions and CSOs.

#### ***Clear Criteria for Selection of CSO Members in Joint Bodies***

There are some committees, the establishment of which is stipulated in certain legal texts, and which envisage participation from civil society. Very often the selection criteria are not defined and clear in the respective provisions. Such “laws” shall have clearer rules on how organizations participate. The bodies established under them shall also be open to control and monitoring of civil society - they shall be more transparent and accountable.

#### ***Increasing the Capacity of CSOs and the Administration***

Capacity building work about the role and importance of CSOs shall be carried out in all existing administration units (such as the “ministry of interior” or the “district governorships”). This will help the administration understand better their potential partners. Similarly, the administration should support and help organize trainings for CSOs in collaboration with civil society on how to be involved in the decision-making process and what is the benefit for them.

#### ***Civic Education***

A crucial element of participation is civic education. In order for people to participate either directly or through CSOs, they need to understand the benefits of participation and the value of being involved in the decision-making process. It is necessary to encourage the youth to engage in civil society, and

include civic education in the schools. The new “law on associations” facilitates the membership of the children to the associations so it is important to organize awareness and capacity building at schools. The curriculum shall be reviewed and revised to ensure young people receive education on civil society and participation.

### **Outcomes**

Criteria and standards for CSOs’ consultation developed and in place

A consultation system is created and in place to ensure the implementation of standards, to encourage involvement of CSOs and publish analysis of feedback

Focal points in all administration units are identified for improved CSO relations

Clear criteria developed and adopted for CSO members in joint committees in administration units

Increased capacity of the administration and CSOs on the importance of CSOs and participation mechanisms

## **4. Monitoring and Implementation**

To ensure smooth implementation of the Strategy, the administration will also adopt an Implementation Plan for the measures listed within three months of the Strategy’s adoption. The Plan should include the exact activities to be undertaken to implement the measures, the timeline in which the respective activities will be implemented, the primary responsible administration agency for the implementation (as well as any related agencies) and the budget necessary for the implementation. Each year the Implementation Plan will be reviewed and updated, if necessary.

The institution responsible for the overall implementation and coordination will be special unit to be established under the “presidency” OR “council of ministers”.

Additional monitoring mechanisms shall also be developed as below:

- Internal reports by all obliged units/institutions to the main administration institution responsible for the Strategy implementation;
- Annual report on the implementation (taking into account the reports of obliged institutions);
- A website that visualizes the progress in the implementation of the Strategy;
- Once every two years “parliamentary” level deliberations on the implementation of the Strategy where both the administration and CSOs present reports;
- Annual conferences held by the “parliament” with the CSOs to review the progress and deficiencies in Strategy implementation;
- Mid-term and final evaluation by independent expert(s).



## ANNEX III – LIST OF EU CSOs

### 9<sup>th</sup> CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM ON EU PARTNERSHIP - LIST OF NETWORKS

<u>NAME OF THE NETWORK</u>	<u>CONTACT PERSON</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>EMAIL</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>WEBSITE</u>
<b>ENV.NET</b>	Federico Bastia	Italy	Via Privata Angera, 3 20125 Milano - Italy	f.bastia@puntosud.org	02-67574344	www.env-net.org
<b>ESSEDRA - Environmentally Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of Rural Areas</b>	Michele Rumiz	Italy	Piazza XX Settembre 5 - Bra (Italy)	m.rumiz@slowfood.it	+390172419746	www.essedra.com
<b>South Eastern Europe Organic Network (SEEON)</b>	Goran Angelovski	Germany	Registration address: Gradestraße 92 12347 Berlin	angelovski@seeon.org	38978212388	
<b>Triple A for Citizens</b>	Kenan Hadzimusic	Belgium	Avenue de la Toision d'or 77, 1060 Brussels, Belgium	kenan.hadzimusic@ecas.org	+3225480493	www.tripleacitizens.eu
<b>Climate Action Network</b>	Eddy de Neef	Belgium	Mundo B Rue d'Edimbourg 26 1050, Brussels	eddy@caneurope.org	+32 (0) 28944670	www.caneurope.org
<b>ECRE – European Council for Refugees and Exiles</b>	Villads Zahle	Belgium	Rue Royale 146, 1st Floor 1000 Brussels Belgium	vzahle@ecre.org	+32 (0)2 234 3800	www.ecre.or
<b>EWL (European Women's Lobby)</b>		Belgium	18 rue Hydraulique 1210 Brussels	ewl@womenlobby.org	+32 2 217 90 20	www.womenlobby.org
<b>WECF</b>	Annemarie Mohr	Germany	St.-Jakobs-Platz 10 D- 80331 München	annemarie.mohr@wecf.org	+49 (89) 23 23 93 8 12	www.wecf.eu
<b>CONCORD Europe</b>	Seamus Jeffreson	Belgium	10 Rue de l'Industrie 1000 Brussels	seamus.jeffreson@concordeurope.org	+32 2 743 87 60	www.concordeurope.org /members

<b>ENAR (European Network Against Racism)</b>	Claire Fernandez	Belgium		claire@enar-eu.org	+ 32 (0)2 229 35 77	www.enar-eu.org
<b>Social Platform</b>	Gilberto Pelosi	Belgium	Square de Meeûs 18, B-1050 Brussels	gilberto.pelosi@socialplatform.org	+32 (0) 2 508 16 35	www.socialplatform.org
<b>The Partnerships Resource Centre</b>	Marieke de Wal	The Netherlands	Burgemeester Oudlaan 50 3062 PA Rotterdam	mwal@rsm.nl	+31 10 408 1466	www.rsm.nl/prc/
<b>Center for Economic Policy Research</b>	Reuben Almeida	UK	33 Great Sutton Street, London EC1V 0DX	cepr@cepr.org	+44 (0)20 7183 8816	www.cepr.org/content
<b>Foundation Robert Schuman</b>	Andreani Pascale	France	29, boulevard Raspail F-75007 Paris	pascale.andreani@diplomatie.gouv.fr		www.robert-schuman.eu/en/about-us
<b>European Movement International</b>	Lucinda Pearson	Belgium	Rue Marie-Thérèse, 21, B-1000, Brussels	lucinda.pearson@europeanmovement.eu	+32 2 508 30 88	www.europeanmovement.eu
<b>EUCLID Network</b>	Alexandra Yaghil	UK	Southbank Technopark, 90 London Road, London SE1 6LN	team@euclidnetwork.uk	+44 (0) 20 8432 2940	www.euclidnetwork.eu/team/alexandra-yaghil
<b>Volunteering matters</b>	Paul Buddery	UK	The Levy Centre, 18-24 Lower Clapton Road, London, E5 0PD	communications@volunteeringmatters.org.uk	020 3780 5870	www.volunteeringmatters.org.uk/
<b>European Network for Education and Training - EUNET</b>		Germany	Frankfurter Straße 101a D - 53773 Hennef		+49 (0)2242 90 88 657	www.european-net.org/
<b>Ancienne Belgique</b>	Kevin McMullan	Belgium		kmm@abconcerts.be		www.abconcerts.be/en/
<b>IAIE - international association for intercultural education</b>	Leslie Bash	UK	20 Bedford Way London WC1H 0AL	L.Bash@ioe.ac.uk		www.iaie.org/1_about.html
<b>WAVE</b>		USA	1420 NW Gilman Blvd. #2314 Issaquah, WA 98027	info@thewavefoundation.org		https://thewavefoundation.org/



## ANNEX IV – List of Participants

Name	Organization Name	E-mail
Erman Dolmaci	Queer Cyprus Association	dolmaci90@gmail.com
Özgül Ezgin	Queer Cyprus Association	ozgul.ezgin@gmail.com
Argyro Toumazou	Rooftop Theater	argyro@toumazou.com
Salih Örses	Envision Diversity	salih.orses@windowlive.com
Emete İmge	Universal Patience Rights Association	emeteimge@hotmail.com
Thana Hmidani	Cyprus Turkish French Culture Association	sana_direct@hotmail.com
Gerard Thieu	Cyprus Turkish French Culture Association	gthieu@gmail.com
Kani Kanol	HASDER Folk Arts Foundation	kanikanol@gmail.com
Derya Beyatlı	EU Grant Support Office	deryabeyatli@gmail.com
Sureyya Celmen Deger	Peace Players Cyprus	sdeger@peaceplayersintl.org
Lakis Charalambous	Cans for Kids Cyprus	-
Nihat Arter	Green Action Group	-
Martin Marancos	Taşkent Nature Park	martin.marancos@yahoo.net
Melis Eroğlu	Social Transformation Center	melismaticus@yahoo.com
Sevinç Miralay	Cancer Research Foundation	sevmir@hotmail.com
Nisbet Kızılyürek	Akçay Culture and Arts Association	akder1991@gmail.com
Özge Yorulmaz	Akçay Culture and Arts Association	Ozgeyorulmaz12@gmail.com
Nicolas Christofi	Cyprus Youth Council	info@cyc.org.cy
Despina Panayiotou	Cyprus Youth Council	info@cyc.org.cy
Laden Asilzade	Green Kitchen	ladenasil@hotmail.com
Marios Charalambides	Birdlife Cyprus	assistant@birdlifecyprus.org.cy
Muzaffer Sevim	Kalkanlı Cooperation and Solidarity Association	muzaffer.235@windowlive.ccom
Hasan Çağlıoğlu	HASDER Folk Arts Foundation	hcaglioglu@gmail.com
Mary Ionnidou	YEU Cyprus	marylynellioannidou@gmail.com
İzber Alpman	Morphou Social Music Association	izberalpman@gmail.com

Arif Cebeci	Morphou Social Music Association	a_cebecio6@hotmail.com
Christina Shanbendem	Hope For Children Center	christinashabbe@gmail.com
Martina Cicaloni	Hope For Children Center	martinacicaloni@gmail.com
Elisabetta Mirone	Hope For Children Center	mirone.elisabetta@gmail.com
Başak Ekenoğlu	Cyprus Dialogue Forum	basak@cydialogue.org
Claire Rassinoux	Rooftop Theatre Group	claire.rooftop@gmail.com
Anton Hookes	UNFICYP	hookes-unficy@un.org
Aydın Mehmet Ali	Cyclists Across Barriers	aydinmehmetaliz@gmail.com
Ayşe Gökyiğit	Cyprus Turkish Photography Association	a.gokyigit@yahoo.com
Artemis Yiordanou	Laona Foundation	-
Arzu Çağın	UNFICYP	-
Marina Vasilara	UNFICYP	
Şener Taşseven	Green Action Group	senertasseven59@gmail.com
Gülşen Akdoğdu	Safe Food and Healthy Life Association	gulsen_akdogdu@hotmail.com
Hassan Vahib	Post Research Association	-
Maria Tsiarta	NGO Initiative	mtsiarta@gmail.com
Kyriacos Stouppas	See Why	see.why@europe.com
Mine Atlı	Association of Women to Support Living	mineatli1@hotmail.com
Enver Ethemer	Envision Diversity	enver.ethemer@gmail.com
Okan Bullici	Envison Diversity	okan.bullici@hotmail.com



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