



Post-Implementation Evaluation Report

Financial Support Program for Social Inclusion and Communal Integration (2010)

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2	INTRODUCTION	5
3	EVALUATION CRITERIA	6
4	RELEVANCE ANALYSIS	8
4.1	PROGRAM'S PRIORITIES	8
4.2	RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAM WITH THE PLANS IN PLACE AS OF THE CALL FOR PROPOSALS	8
4.2.1	Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)	8
4.2.2	Istanbul Regional Plan (2010-2013)	8
4.3	REELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAM WITH CURRENT PLANS	9
4.3.1	Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)	9
4.3.2	Istanbul Regional Plan (2014-2023)	9
4.4	RELEVANCE OF PROJECTS	10
4.5	CONCLUSION	11
5	EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS	12
5.1	COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS	12
5.2	COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAM	15
6	EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS	17
6.1	GENERAL SERVICES COST OF THE AGENCY	18
6.2	COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS	20
6.2.1	Provincial Police Department	20
6.2.2	Municipality of Eyüp	23
6.2.3	Municipality of Esenler	25
6.2.4	District Governorship of Çatalca	27
6.2.5	District Governorship of Tuzla	29
6.2.6	District Governorship of Çekmeköy	32
6.2.7	Municipality of Şile	35
6.2.8	Municipality of Sultangazi	37
6.2.9	Municipality of Bağcılar	39
6.2.10	Municipality of Esenyurt	41
6.2.11	Municipality of Sultanbeyli	43

6.2.12	Provincial Directorate of Education.....	45
6.2.13	Special Provincial Administration.....	47
6.3	COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAM.....	49
7	SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS.....	56
8	IMPACT ANALYSIS.....	57
8.1	SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND INCLUSION.....	57
8.2	RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION.....	57
8.3	PROGRAM'S OBJECTIVE.....	59
8.4	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EMPLOYMENT.....	59
8.5	PROGRAM'S IMPACT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	60
8.5.1	Women.....	60
8.5.2	Disabled Persons.....	61
8.5.3	Unemployed Youth.....	62
8.5.4	Citizens from Roma Ethnic Group.....	62
8.5.5	Youth with a Tendency of Substance Addiction.....	63
8.5.6	Sexually Abused Children.....	63
8.6	OVERALL IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM.....	64
8.7	SOCIAL MULTIPLIER EFFECT.....	67
8.8	AGGREGATE IMPACT ALONGSIDE THE UNHANDICAPPED ISTANBUL FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM.....	68
8.9	EXTERNAL EFFECTS.....	69
8.9.1	External Effects Regarding Social Development.....	69
8.9.2	External Effects Concerning Global Competitiveness.....	70
9	ADDITIONALITY.....	72
10	CONCLUSION.....	75
10.1	GENERAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECTS.....	75
10.2	GENERAL EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM.....	76

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the period July 2011 - December 2012, 13 projects were implemented within the framework of the 'Small Scale Infrastructure Financial Support Program for Social Inclusion and Communal Integration' aiming to contribute to social development through the achievement of the integration of excluded disadvantaged groups with the society, and their inclusion in social life. People with disabilities, women, unemployed youth, youth in the risk of drug addiction, children who suffered sexual abuse, and Roma were among the target groups of the project.

With a view to achieving social inclusion of these groups; activities were carried out in the form of vocational trainings to improve their employment prospects, creation of an environment to protect against violence, rehabilitation of disabled persons and children who suffered sexual abuse, and events to increase awareness about drug addiction.

As a result of these activities, within the target groups;

- 178 persons were able to secure employment,
- 143 thousand secondary school students took part in activities to raise awareness, leading to the prevention of an estimated 1,435 teenagers thought to be in the risk group, sliding into drug addiction,
- 50 women who suffered domestic violence and 54 children who suffered sexual abuse were rehabilitated,
- 160 persons with disabilities were provided self-care skills,

and hence, were provided a channel to take part in social and economic life.

Furthermore, in 10 years projections based on existing results, ongoing activities, and social multiplier effects;

- The employment of 885 persons with disabilities and 99 women,
- Extension of protection to 1,450 women,
- Rehabilitation of 200 persons with disabilities, and
- Prevention of drug addiction by 1,435 teenagers

is expected.

On the other hand, the elements of expected external impact of the projects include;

- Prevention of social exclusion of the parents of disadvantaged such as teenagers saved from drug addiction, rehabilitated children who are sexually abused and persons with disabilities (numbering around 3,700),
- and of the children of women rehabilitated after domestic violence (numbering around 1,500),

and

- contributing to the global competitiveness of the region by extending employment to 2 per mille of the unemployed,

The existing and projected results of project activities were evaluated with reference to the principle of additionality, as well as 5 criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact) which are being applied by international organizations and developed countries for the evaluation of public intervention, with a view to determine the success levels of the projects and the Program.

- ✓ The objectives and priorities of the program were found to be consistent with the strategic targets and objectives of existing national and regional plans in existence as of the date of the call for project proposals, whereas the project outcomes were found to contribute to the objectives and priorities of the program; therefore the program and the projects were found to meet the **relevance** criterion.
- ✓ With reference to the **effectiveness** criterion, given the fact that no program-wide targets were set, the achievement rates of the targets set for individual projects were calculated, to reveal an average achievement rate of 106%, whereas 5 out of 13 projects failed to achieve the targets.
- ✓ The monetary value of all benefits projected to be provided to the society through the projects (net present value as of the end of 2012 whereby the projects were completed) is expected to reach by the first quarter of 2015, to the expense figure incurred for the projects, whereas within 10 years following the completion of the projects, it is expected to reach 4 times such expenses; hence the program is found to be **efficient**.
- ✓ With the exception of the project by the Special Provincial Administration, all the projects were found to have produced sustainable benefits, or to continue their activities to produce benefits, and hence met the **sustainability** criteria.
- ✓ The program currently has a total impact of 0.32% on social inclusion of the disadvantaged persons in the target group, and thus makes a tangible contribution to the social development of the region; the said **impact** is expected to reach 1% within the decade following the completion of the projects.
- ✓ Within the framework of **additionality** analysis, the role Agency's support played in the realization of the projects, and its contribution to the outcomes was evaluated. It is observed that the Agency's support was fully instrumental to; in other words, all the outcomes (as of the period they came to arise) were achieved thanks to our support.
- ✓ Scales of 1 to 10 were prepared for effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact analysis results; the **projects' achievement levels** were scored using these scales. The average score is 5.48, with 6 projects scoring above the average, while 4 scored less than 5.
- ✓ The **Program's achievement level** was calculated (for comparative purposes) with reference to the efficiency and impact analysis, as well as the additionality factor. As the support of the Agency was found to be fully additional, the projects' calculated values were not affected. In this context, by the end of 10 years, the social welfare is expected to increase by 3 times the expense figure, with 1% of the target groups get the intended impact (social inclusion).

2 INTRODUCTION

Since 1960s, the evaluation of public policies has been a governance tool encouraged and used on an institutional basis in democratic countries and international organizations. In this context, one should note the fact that 2015 was named the International Year of Evaluation, at the 3rd International Evaluation Capabilities Conference held by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) in Sao Paulo, Brazil on 29 September - 2 October, 2013.

In particular, the society's demand regarding the evaluation of subsidy policies implemented with public funds provided traction for these analyses, and led to specialization in this field as well as the development of detailed analysis models. With a view to ensuring accountability of and feedback to policy makers, these models employed various methods to calculate the success of the intervention in generating benefits in comparison to its cost, and its achievement rates regarding intended impact.

Within this framework, for the purpose of the evaluation of the Agency's financial support programs, first a comprehensive literature survey was carried out investigating the methods implemented by the United Nations Organization, OECD, institutions of the European Union, and developed countries. Thereafter, the evaluation procedures applicable to the programs were outlined. Once the form of evaluation was clarified, the next question was about who would perform the evaluation. With a view to ensuring an objective perspective, external consultants were considered to perform the evaluation. However, in the final analysis the methods applied in existing evaluation frameworks were found lacking in terms of meeting expectations. Therefore, it was decided to have the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, which is not involved with the Agency's program-related processes, to perform this work by developing a transparent methodology which does not leave room for subjective perspectives.

The method thus devised entails the evaluation criteria and fundamental methodologies applied by international organizations and developed countries, as well as numerous innovations regarding the details. In particular, the method applied stands out as;

- It is a tailor-fit for the financial support programs of the Agency,
- It ensures an objective perspective, and is free from subjective interpretations,
- It contains quantitative data allowing comparison of projects and programs,
- It includes the projected results of the implementation, in the analysis,
- It is a desk based analysis with reference to surveys and data obtained from the beneficiaries.

In this analysis, once the evaluation criteria are established, the outcomes obtained through individual projects as well as the whole program were described with reference to individual criteria. The causality between such outcomes and the Agency's support is analyzed, followed by a general assessment of the projects and the program using a method developed to bring all findings together.

3 EVALUATION CRITERIA

In OECD reference guides, evaluation is defined as a systematic and objective review of the outcomes and the planning and implementation processes of ongoing and completed projects, programs, and policies.

Evaluation is carried out;

- To measure the success of public intervention¹
- To utilize the feedback from existing programs and policies in order to improve future responses and to provide input for decision-making mechanisms, and
- To ensure accountability.

OECD and European Commission evaluates public interventions with reference to the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.²

Relevance

Within the framework of relevance assessment, public intervention is evaluated to determine the compatibility of its objectives with overall policies applicable to the target group, as of the date of intervention as well as afterwards.

In this analysis, the program objectives were reviewed to see if they are relevant to the national and regional plans in place at that time, as well as the ones following them. Furthermore, the project activities and outcomes were reviewed to check for their compatibility with program objectives.

Effectiveness

Effectiveness analysis refers to a form of performance assessment, and seeks to measure the achievement rates for the objectives set for the public intervention. As no objectives were set for the program, our analysis focused exclusively on the achievement rates of project targets.

Efficiency

Efficiency analysis measures the level of success of public intervention in generating social/economic benefits in proportion its cost; in other words, its cost effectiveness. It seeks to answer the questions "are/were the outcomes worth the cost incurred?" and "will/did overall social welfare increase?" due to intervention.

¹ The term intervention refers to the projects, programs, or policies implemented or supported by the government, with a view to achieving pre-determined objectives.

² The DAC Principles for the Evaluation of Development Assistance, OECD, 1991, Glossary of Terms Used in Evaluation, in 'Methods and Procedures in Aid Evaluation', OECD 1986, and the Glossary of Evaluation and Results Based Management (RBM) Terms, OECD, 2000

In our analysis, we compared the benefits accrued during the implementation phase of the program and expected to be accrued during the 10 years to follow, against the costs incurred/expected to be incurred.

Impact

Impact analysis reviews the intended and unintended positive and negative changes caused by public intervention on the target group. In this context, the effect caused on local, social, economic, environmental and all other development indicators is taken into account. Furthermore, the outcomes of the intervention, the basic changes it caused on the beneficiaries, and the number of persons affected by the activities are also investigated.

In our analysis, the impact on the target group occurred during the period which followed the completion of the projects, and expected to occur during the 10 years following the project was reviewed.

Sustainability

Sustainability analysis investigates whether the activities carried out within the framework of the intervention continues to generate benefits after the end of the intervention.³

Additionality

In order to make an accurate assessment of public intervention's impact, the link of causality should be established between the intervention and the outcomes and results. For this purpose, the impact support had on the realization rates of the outcomes of intervention, in other words, the contribution of the support to the outcomes, should be determined.

³ European Commission Directorate-General for Education and Culture; Handbook on Sustainability, 2006

4 RELEVANCE ANALYSIS

4.1 PROGRAM'S PRIORITIES

The overall aim of the Small Scale Infrastructure Financial Support Program for Social Inclusion and Communal Integration is to contribute to social development by enabling the participation in social and economic life and integration with the society, by disadvantaged groups such as children, youth, women, disabled persons, and the elderly, who face social exclusion.

Program's priorities are listed as;

- Enabling social inclusion by raising **awareness** about the factors which lead to social exclusion, and by **fostering cooperation** between institutions
- Increasing disadvantaged groups' **participation in social and cultural life**
- Increasing disadvantaged groups' **access to services**
- Improving **employment prospects** of disadvantaged groups.

In this context, the projects were expected to aim for mitigating or eliminating the effects of causes such as migration, long-term unemployment, dependence on subsistence wages, lack of education or insufficient education, disability, domestic violence, old age, need for protection, crime and drug addiction, trying habitat, homelessness and poverty, which generate social exclusion.

4.2 RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAM WITH THE PLANS IN PLACE AS OF THE CALL FOR PROPOSALS

4.2.1 Ninth Development Plan (2007-2013)

The Ninth Development Plan is a basic policy document describing the transformation Turkey shall achieve through an holistic vision of economic, social, and cultural arenas. Two development axes of the plan, "Increasing Employment" and "Reinforcing Human Development and Social Solidarity" focus directly on social development.

4.2.2 Istanbul Regional Plan (2010-2013)

In line with the Ninth Development Plan, Istanbul Regional Plan for 2010-2013 was drawn up by the Agency, with "habitable city which continuously improves the quality of life" among its vision elements. Among the five axes of development established in line with this vision, "*social development*" is noteworthy. One of the strategic targets under this axis is '*Prevention of Social Exclusion*'. The following objectives set within the framework of the said target are related to the priorities of the Program:

- Identification of social risk groups and disadvantaged groups, and analysis of their level of deprivation
- Facilitating the access to labor markets, of social risk groups and disabled persons, women, and youth who are at a disadvantaged position
- Achieving economic and social integration of immigrants with the city

- Increasing the access to and service quality of social services and aid
- Enabling effective use of information and communication technologies in the provision of social services and aid
- Activating the labor of disadvantaged groups through the use of alternative products and services
- Ensuring the rehabilitation of children living and/or working on the streets as well as children with criminal tendencies and/or drug addiction, and their return to school
- Encouraging social, cultural and sports activities by children and teenagers under risk
- Reinforcing the social status of women and preventing domestic violence
- Increasing the access of social risk groups and disadvantaged groups to urban services such as education, health and transportation
- Reinforcing communication between the beneficiaries and providers of social services

4.3 REELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAM WITH CURRENT PLANS

4.3.1 Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018)

The primary objective of the Tenth Development Plan is to increase the people's welfare in Turkey. In this context, it aims to improve the life standards of the people, and providing a safe and tranquil living environment on a permanent basis. In line with the development perspective characterized by a focus on human, the plan embraced the goals of fair distribution of wealth to all segments of the society, establishment of a stronger and more open society, strengthening the most fragile segments of the society, and creating equal opportunities for all. The section "*Qualified People, Strong Society*" discusses the policies applicable to implement the perspective of development for and with people, and extend development to various segments of the society. These policies are related directly with the priorities of the Program.

4.3.2 Istanbul Regional Plan (2014-2023)

Istanbul Regional Plan for 2014-2023 was drawn up in line with the Tenth Development Plan. Its vision components include "*an inclusive and learning society based on fair sharing*". Among the priority areas identified in line with the said vision, the following strategies and secondary targets of "*social integration*" is related with the priorities of the Program:

- Strategy 1 - Fighting poverty and unequal distribution of income on the basis of rights, and achieving social integration of disadvantaged groups
 - Ensuring equality of opportunity by increasing the quality of education in disadvantaged neighborhoods
 - Increasing cooperation and coordination between the agencies engaged in the fight against poverty
 - Engaging in information, awareness raising, consulting, and guidance activities in order to increase the individuals' capability to fight against poverty
 - Increasing the access to and quality of social services and aid; increasing the efficiency of social assistance
- Strategy 2 - Removing the obstacles before the participation of the disabled persons in economic and social life, ensuring their full participation in life
 - Improvement of physical environment in accordance with universal design principles

- Providing information, awareness raising, and guidance to the disabled persons and their families in order to enable disabled persons to make utmost use of their potential; increasing the society's awareness regarding disabilities
 - Increasing the education rates among the disabled
 - Encouraging disabled persons to arts and sports in order to help their personal and physical development and increase their self-confidence
 - Increasing the employment of and entrepreneurship among disabled persons and opening protected employment businesses for disabled groups
- Strategy 3 - Increasing wellness of children and youth by supporting cognitive, physical, psychological and social development of children and youth
- Prevention of drug addiction and involvement with crime among children and youth
 - Increasing the participation of children and youth in social, cultural, and sports events, particularly for those living in disadvantaged areas
 - Enabling youth to acquire a profession in order to curb youth unemployment; prevention of unregistered employment
 - Increasing knowledge, awareness, and institutional capacities in order to prevent child abuse, and rehabilitate and protect abused children
 - Rehabilitation of children living on the streets, and ensuring their education life integration.
- Strategy 4 - Providing the services needed by the elderly (medical, social services, recreational, care etc.) with an attitude which would not lead to their exclusion from the society, in a manner which would make use of their wisdom and experience while maintaining their quality of life
- Prevent the negative perception which may lead to the exclusion of the elderly from social life
 - Reducing poverty among the elderly
- Strategy 5 - Achieving social gender equality, strengthening the position of women
- Engaging in awareness raising activities regarding social gender equality
 - Increasing the education rates among women
 - Increasing employment of and entrepreneurship among the women; facilitating their participation in economy
 - Creation and expansion of support mechanisms for women, such as shelters, community centers, nursing homes etc.

4.4 RELEVANCE OF PROJECTS

In the independent assessment process, the project proposals were reviewed on a scale of 25 with reference to their relevance with the objectives and priorities of the program and with the needs of and issues in the region. A minimum score of 18 was included among the acceptance criteria. The relevance scores of the projects supported under this program averaged a healthy 21.69.

Furthermore, the Program's priorities contributed to by the project activities and outcomes were also reviewed in this report. The following conclusions were reached.

Beneficiary	PRIORITY 1 (awareness)	PRIORITY 2 (participation in social and cultural life)	PRIORITY 3 (employment)	PRIORITY 4 (access to services)	number of related priorities
Provincial Police Department	1	0	0	0	1
Municipality of Eyüp	0	0	1	0	1
Municipality of Esenler	0	0	1	0	1
District Governorship of Çatalca	1	1	0	1	3
District Governorship of Tuzla	1	0	0	1	2
District Governorship of Çekmeköy	1	0	0	1	2
Municipality of Şile	0	1	1	0	2
Municipality of Sultangazi	0	0	1	0	1
Municipality of Bağcılar	1	1	1	0	3
Municipality of Esenyurt	0	1	1	0	2
Municipality of Sultanbeyli	0	1	0	0	1
Provincial Directorate of Education	0	0	1	0	1
Special Provincial Administration	1	1	0	0	2

1: related

0: unrelated

4.5 CONCLUSION

The Program's priorities were found to be related with the strategic objectives and targets of previous national and regional plans. This relevance is maintained with respect to the objectives of current national and regional plans as well. Individual review of specific projects, on the other hand, reveals that all such projects contribute to at least one priority of the Program.

5 EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

Effectiveness analysis refers to a form of performance assessment, and seeks to measure the achievement rates for the objectives set for the projects, during the implementation stage, or thereafter. The effectiveness indicates the rate of achievement of targets, and is calculated by comparing the achieved results with the expected ones:

$$\text{Effectiveness Rate} = \frac{\text{Achieved Result}}{\text{Expected Result}} \times 100$$

The outcomes of 13 projects executed within the framework of Small Scale Infrastructure Financial Support Program for Social Inclusion and Communal Integration were reviewed within the framework of effectiveness analysis. The projects were evaluated to see the achievement rates of their initial targets.

5.1 COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS

- The '*You are the Target: Say No to Drug Abuse*' Project by Istanbul Police Department aimed to raise awareness in 77,687 students about the harms of drug abuse, by reaching out through education and drama activities, as well as videos and visual materials. Within the framework of the project, 143,531 students took part in the activities to raise awareness. On the basis of these figures, one can argue that the project exceeded its initial targets, achieving an effectiveness rate of 185% (143,531 / 77,687).
- The '*Eyüp Continuous Education and Business Incubation Center*' Project developed by the Municipality of Eyüp aimed to train 200 youth, and ensure the employment of 40% of the trainees. Within the framework of the project, 187 participants received the training, among whom, 48 gained employment. Therefore, the project achieved the trainee count target at a rate of 94% (187/200), while the employment target achievement rate was 64% (48/(187x0.40)). Accordingly, the overall effectiveness rate of the project is found to be 79% ((94%+64%)/2).
- The '*Vocational Training Employment Project Based on the Safety of Woman as Employer or Employee*' by the Municipality of Esenler aimed to provide training to 60 women, and to ensure that 20 of these gain employment. Within the framework of the project, 80 women received the training, among whom, 20 gained employment. Therefore, the project achieved the participant count target at a rate of 133% (80/60), while the employment target achievement rate was 100% (20/20). Accordingly, the overall effectiveness rate of the project is found to be 117% ((133%+100%)/2).
- The '*There Are No Barriers Between Us*' Project by the District Governorship of Çatalca aimed to provide self-care trainings to 136 disabled persons, as well as hobby classes to enable their participation in social life, as well as the installation of 10 disabled access ramps and 1 elevator for disabled persons, to public spaces. 70 disabled persons attended the trainings offered within the framework of the project. 1 elevator as well as 11 ramps were installed. In the light of these figures, the effectiveness rate of the project is 80% (((70/136)+(12/11))/2).

- The '*Accessible Tuzla Project*' by the District Governorship of Tuzla intended to render 24 educational institutions and 8 medical institutions accessible to disabled persons, in order to enable their participation in the social and economic life. With this objective in mind, infrastructure works were carried out at 26 educational and 8 medical institutions. Therefore, the project's effectiveness rate is found to be 106% (34/32).
- Within the framework of the '*Support Program for Special Education Students at School Age Suffering from Social Exclusion*' project by the District Governorship of Çekmeköy aimed to equip 11 special education and 2 Autistic Children Education Center (OÇEM) classrooms in Çekmeköy, and to set up 9 sensory integration rooms at 6 schools. Furthermore, the project plan provided for trainers' trainings to 114 teachers and administrators for them to learn how to help the students make use of the sensory integration rooms. The plans also included sensory integration activities trainings for 400 primary school teachers and student support trainings for 400 families. Within the framework of the project, materials required for 11 special education and 2 OÇEM classrooms were procured. Moreover, 9 sensory integration rooms were set up in 6 schools. 400 primary school teachers and 181 families were provided trainings. The trainers' trainings to provide information on how to utilize the sensory integration rooms were attended by 137 trainers. Against this background, the targets set for the equipping of special education and OÇEM classrooms and the setting up of sensory integration rooms were achieved at a rate of 100%, whereas the training targets were achieved at a rate of 78% $(137+400+181)/(114+400+400)$. Therefore, the project's effectiveness rate is found to be 89% $((100+78)/2)$.
- The '*Şile Community Center for Women Project*' by the Municipality of Şile served to set up a community center for women. The project aimed to provide vocational trainings to 150 women at the center, whereas the actual attendance figure reached 161. Therefore, the project's effectiveness rate is 107% (161/150).
- The Project for '*Expanding Employment in Elderly Care*' by the Municipality of Sultangazi took off with the aim of increasing the employment opportunities of unemployed youth at the area. In this context, the project aimed to train and certify 120 participants for qualification and professional skills required for care services, and to provide 30% of the trainees employment. As a result of the trainings, 115 participants were entitled to certification. Among these, 12 were able to gain employment. Therefore, the project achieved the trainee count target at a rate of 96% (115/120), while the employment target achievement rate was 35% $(12/(115 \times 0.30))$. Accordingly, the overall effectiveness rate of the project is found to be 66% $((96+35)/2)$.
- The '*Disabled Academy Project*' by the Municipality of Bağcılar aimed to provide trainings for 1100 disabled persons, to instill vocational skills and proficiency, with the overall goal of increasing their participation in the economic and social life. Within the framework of, 1267 trainees received trainings. Furthermore, 146 of these were provided employment at the end of the project, even though no quantitative targets were set in the beginning. Taking the project outcomes into account, the project achieved more than the initial plans, and reached an effectiveness rate of 115% (1267/1100).

- The '*Integration of Roma to Social and Economic Life Project*' by the Municipality of Esenyurt aimed to provide personal development trainings and vocational trainings to 61 citizens from the Roma ethnic group, who suffered disadvantage. The project was able to provide such trainings to 61 citizens from the Roma ethnic group. Therefore, the project's effectiveness rate is found to be 100%.
- The project by the Municipality of Sultanbeyli aimed to set up a '*Women's Shelter*' with a capacity of 50, and to provide socio-psychological counseling to women. The said Women's Shelter was set up within the framework of the project, and 50 women were served at the shelter. Therefore, the project's effectiveness rate is found to be 100%.
- The Project '*To Increase the Productivity of Autistic Youth and To Support Their Entry to the Labor Market*' by the Provincial Directorate of Education aimed to set up a vocational school for autistic youth, and to train 13 such disabled on tourism, textile printing, and other fields. The project exceeded the targets and provided trainings to 20 trainees, achieving an effectiveness rate of 154% (20/13).
- The '*Center for Children and Youth Project*' prepared by Istanbul Special Provincial Administration aimed to set up a Center for Children and Youth to provide counseling against and raise awareness about child abuse, and to provide social and psychological rehabilitation services and art classes (guitar, drama, painting) to the children. The project commenced with the target of reaching out to 100 such children, but was able to reach and rehabilitate 54. The plans also stipulated trainings to 95 police officers and psychologists. The project provided trainings to 107. In the light of these figures, the effectiveness rate of the project is 84% $((54/100)+(107/95))/2$.

BENEFICIARY	Effectiveness Rate
Provincial Police Department	185%
Municipality of Eyüp	79%
Municipality of Esenler	117%
District Governorship of Çatalca	80%
District Governorship of Tuzla	106%
District Governorship of Çekmeköy	89%
Municipality of Şile	107%
Municipality of Sultangazi	66%
Municipality of Bağcılar	115%
Municipality of Esenyurt	100%
Municipality of Sultanbeyli	100%
Provincial Directorate of Education	154%
Special Provincial Administration	84%

The average effectiveness rate of 13 projects executed within the framework of the Program is 106%. 5 projects (those of the Municipality of Eyüp, District Governorship of Çatalca, District

Governorship of Çekmeköy, Municipality of Sultangazi, and Special Provincial Administration) were found to fall short of the targets.

5.2 COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAM

4 priorities were set in line with the Program's objectives:

- Priority 1: Raising **awareness** regarding the factors causing social exclusion
- Priority 2: Increasing disadvantaged groups' **participation in social and cultural life**
- Priority 3: Improving the **employment prospects** of disadvantaged groups
- Priority 4: Increasing the disadvantaged groups' **access to services**

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the Program, we calculated the rates at which each project achieved the targets with reference to each program priority.

BENEFICIARY	Priority 1 (awareness) effectiveness rate	Priority 2 (participation in social and cultural life) effectiveness rate	Priority 3 (employment) effectiveness rate	Priority 4 (access to services) effectiveness rate
Provincial Police Department	185%			
Municipality of Eyüp			79%	
Municipality of Esenler			117%	
District Governorship of Çatalca		51%		109%
District Governorship of Tuzla				106%
District Governorship of Çekmeköy	78%			100%
Municipality of Şile			107%	
Municipality of Sultangazi			66%	
Municipality of Bağcılar			115%	
Municipality of Esenyurt		100%	100%	
Municipality of Sultanbeyli		100%		
Provincial Directorate of Education			154%	
Special Provincial Administration	113%	54%		
AVERAGE	125%	76%	105%	105%

A glance at the projects reveals that most of the targets focus on 'improving employment prospects of disadvantaged groups' (Priority 3). In this context, 5 out of 7 projects which set a target exceeded it. Average target realization rate was found to be 105%.

3 targets were set for both 'Raising awareness regarding the factors causing social exclusion' (Priority 1) and 'Increasing the disadvantaged groups' access to services' (Priority 4). Respective average target realization rates were 125% and 105%.

2 projects out of the 4 which set targets for 'Increasing disadvantaged groups' participation in social and cultural life' (Priority 2) the ones by the (District Governorship of Çatalca and Special Provincial Administration) failed to achieve the targets. Average target realization rate was 76%.

In conclusion; the effectiveness assessment of the program entailed an analysis of average effectiveness rates of the projects. The overall average was found to be 103% $((125+76+105+105)/4)$. With the exception of those regarding Priority 2, the projects achieved better than average.

The assessment of the program's effectiveness per target groups, on the other hand, indicates that the projects were unsuccessful in terms of achieving the targets set with respect to unemployed youth and sexually abused children.

BENEFICIARY	Effectiveness rate regarding disabled persons	Effectiveness rate regarding women	Effectiveness rate regarding unemployed youth	Effectiveness rate regarding youth exposed to drug addiction	Effectiveness rate regarding sexually abused children	Effectiveness rate regarding Roma
Provincial Police Department				185%		
Municipality of Eyüp			79%			
Municipality of Esenler		117%				
District Governorship of Çatalca	80%					
District Governorship of Tuzla	106%					
District Governorship of Çekmeköy	89%					
Municipality of Şile		107%				
Municipality of Sultangazi			66%			
Municipality of Bağcılar	115%					
Municipality of Esenyurt						100%
Municipality of Sultanbeyli		100%				
Provincial Directorate of Education	154%					
Special Provincial Administration					84%	
AVERAGE =	109%	108%	73%	185%	84%	100%

6 EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS

Efficiency analysis measures the level of success of public intervention in generating social/economic benefits in proportion its cost; in other words, its cost effectiveness. It seeks to answer the questions "are/were the outcomes worth the cost incurred?" and "will/did overall social welfare increase due to intervention?".⁴

One of the most widely used, extensively developed and comparable methods used to determine the efficiency, in other words the cost-effectiveness level of a public intervention is the **cost-benefit analysis**.⁵

In the cost-benefit analysis carried out following the intervention;

- The costs incurred or expected to be incurred within a specific period following the commencement of the program, and the benefits provided and projected are assigned a quantitative value (often monetary) from the perspective of the whole society, or a specific segment of it. For this purpose, all expenses incurred with respect to the intervention are tallied, along with the calculation of the economic value of all benefits achieved.
- The benefit valuation takes into account the revenues generated as well as savings achieved through the intervention are taken into consideration. In the valuation of benefits without a specific market price, such as time saved, improved environment, and increased quality of life, the total figure the society *'is willing to pay'* for such benefits is calculated. The amount the society *is willing to pay* is the overall figure of the maximum cost the individuals are willing to pay to achieve a desired result or avoid an undesired one.
- The cost and benefit values calculated for a specific time series are then discounted to the project implementation date using the 'present value' formula. The discount rate is based on the income that would have been derived if the resources used were invested into an alternative.
- In case the discounted benefit exceeds the cost, the intervention is considered to have produced a net benefit; in other words, it would be cost-efficient, leading to increased welfare, and thus, to be continued.
- Among the two net benefit producing interventions of similar scale and scope, the one with the higher total benefit/total cost rate, in other words, the one which produces a given level of benefit at a lower cost would be the more efficient and more preferable one.

The preliminary analysis carried out prior to the intervention also entails a cost-benefit analysis by estimating the costs and benefits.

⁴ Stephanie Riegg Celini, James Edwin Kee; Cost Effectiveness and Cost-Benefit Analysis, *Handbook of Practical Program Evaluation*; (eds.: Wholey, Joseph S.; Hatry, Harry P.; Newcomer, Kathryn E.); 2010; p.525.

⁵ German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; Tools and Methods for Evaluating the Efficiency of Development Interventions, 2011, p.63

6.1 GENERAL SERVICES COST OF THE AGENCY

As part of the cost-benefit analysis intended to establish the efficiency of the projects, the project costs are analyzed in two basic categories: the costs incurred by the agency and the beneficiary. The costs incurred by the beneficiary include the beneficiary's co-financing within the framework of the budget, as well as his/her non-budgeted contributions. The costs incurred by the agency, on the other hand, include the support payment as well as the costs of the general services provided for the design, management and monitoring of the relevant financial support program.

Within the framework of the costs of general services;

- The costs incurred under the 'General Services' section of the expenses budget of the Agency, namely the 'Overhead Services', 'Monitoring, Evaluation and Coordination Services' and the 'Plan, Program and Project Services', with the exception of those incurred under the 'Research and Development Services' and 'Promotion and Training Services' were summed and divided into 12 months, to determine the monthly average general services cost. All such expenses are assumed to be related to the financial support program.

	General Services Cost	Monthly Average Cost
2011	3,804,423	317,035
2012	5,666,386	412,199

- It is assumed that each project which received support has received a share of the general services costs for the months in the call for proposals, independent assessment, implementation and reporting processes. Accordingly, the average general services cost for each month is divided by the associated project count, to establish the monthly cost per project.

	January 11	February 11	March 11	April 11	May 11	June 11	July 11	August 11	September 11	October 11	November 11	December 11	January 12	February 12	March 12	April 12	May 12	June 12	July 12	August 12	September 12	October 12	November 12	December 12	
IBO	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34				
IYE	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6				
KBO	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20				
KYE	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13				
STB	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
ENI							9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
ICE							12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
KCE							6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
KTM															17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
GNC																	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	
BIL																	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	
SKA																								16	
AFT																								15	
BTK																								19	
Total project count	86	86	86	86	86	86	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	130	130	191	233	233	233	233	160	160	210	
Monthly cost per project	3,686	3,686	3,686	3,686	3,686	3,686	2,806	2,806	2,806	2,806	2,806	2,806	2,806	4,179	4,179	3,632	3,632	2,472	2,027	2,027	2,027	2,027	2,951	2,951	2,249

- The program's call for proposals process began in January 2011, and lasted till June 2011. The project implementation took place in the period July 2011 - December 2012. In a nutshell, the monthly costs per project in the period January 2011 - December 2012 were summed up to determine a general services cost incurred by the Agency for each project under the program at the amount of TRY 73,304.

6.2 COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS

6.2.1 Provincial Police Department

"You are the Target: Say No to Drug Abuse Project"

Lack of knowledge

A study⁶ in year 2002 found that most people in the sample, both who abuse drugs, who had tried them, and who do not abuse, lacked knowledge of the harms associated with drug abuse.

First try

The project's web site⁷ states that drug addiction does not happen overnight, or instantly with the first abuse of a drug, but takes place as a process, the first step of which is the 'curiosity and trying'.

"Till trying the drug, the person would have fear of the effects of the drug, as well as curiosity about it. Once curiosity overcomes fear, the person would engage in the first try of the substance, thinking 'just once would not hurt.' This would help remove the fears regarding the substance, and paves the way for further instances where the person would abuse the substance."

From trying stage to addiction

An epidemiological study carried out in Istanbul in 1996, by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)⁸ found that 5.2% of the sample tried a substance, whereupon 61% (3.17% of the whole sample) continued to use.⁹

On the other hand, TUBİM (Turkish Drug and Drug Addiction Monitoring Center) under the General Directorate of Police carried out a study to reveal the spread of drug addiction with second year high school students in the academic year 2011-2012, to find that 1.5% tried at least one illicit addictive substance, whereas 1% use such substances regularly.¹⁰

⁶ Bir Grup Genc Yetişkin Erkeklerde Uyuşturucu Madde Kullanımına Yönelik Görüşler , Bağımlılık Dergisi, 2002; 3(3): 137-145 - <http://www.bagimlilikdergisi.com/pubfiles/cilt3sayi3001.pdf>

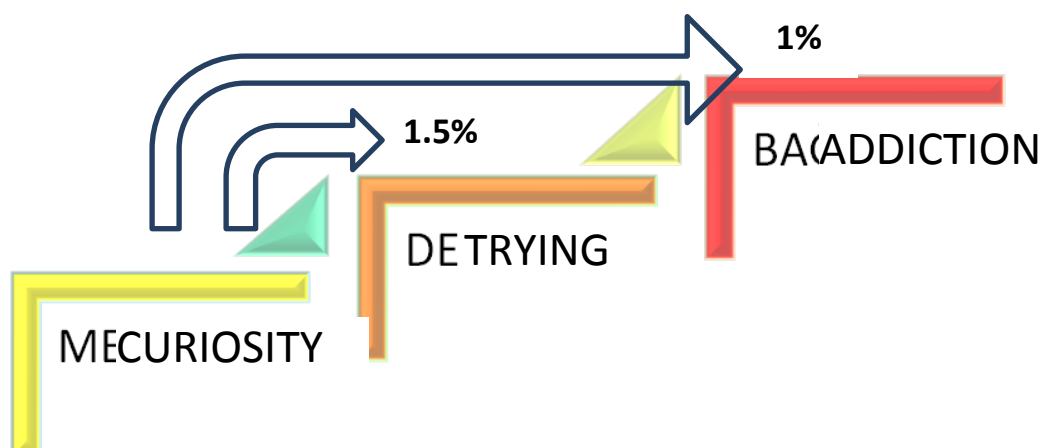
⁷ (<http://www.hedefsensin.org/egitim/dersDetay.php?did=74>)

⁸ Merged with another organization in 1997, under the umbrella of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

⁹ UNDCP. İstanbul'da Madde İstismarı Çalışması.4.Rapor: Niceliksel Araştırma, Madde Konusunda Bilgi, Tutum ve Kullanım Araştırması. Unpublished report, 1996.-

<http://www.bagimlilikdergisi.com/pubfiles/cilt3sayi3001.pdf>

¹⁰ 2012 Drug Abuse Report for Turkey -http://www.tubim.gov.tr/dosyalar/raporlar/Tubim_Raporu_2012.pdf



In a nutshell; uncontrollable curiosity fed with a lack of awareness lead to the first instance where the person would try a drug, whereupon two out of every three would become regular users. In this context, one can claim that the curiosity-trying-addiction process can be disrupted by increasing awareness at the target groups.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 1,643,080.21** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the Provincial Police Department. In addition to the budget, the beneficiary was reported to expend a further **TRY 975,000.00**, whereas 20 district municipalities were reported to have expended a total of **TRY 2,000,000.00**. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	784,735.11	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	858,345.10	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	2,975,000.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	4,691,384.21	0.00
Grand Total	4,691,384.21	

Benefits

Substance abuse has a negative effect on crime, health and productivity indicators.¹¹ Given the fact that the students included in the project's target group were minors and were not in the employment market, in the short term, one can disregard the effects regarding crime and productivity.

¹¹ The Economic Impact of Illicit Drug Use on American Society, <http://www.justice.gov/archive/ndic/pubs44/44731/44731p.pdf>

The web site of Bakırköy Psychiatric Research and Training Hospital states that the drug purge and psychosocial treatment program applied for the patients with alcohol and substance abuse problems took at least 2-6 weeks on an inpatient basis, and at least one year on an outpatient basis; that the treatment costs vary in the range TRY 3000-4000 in accordance with the time spent at the hospital, the diagnoses required, the treatments applied (drug therapy, psychological therapy, personal interviews etc.), and that it was covered by social security.¹²

Within the framework of the project, 143,531 students were reached through drama shows, informational presentations, and distribution of booklets, to raise their awareness levels. Taking into account the rates found by TUBİM, 1,435 students, corresponding to 1% of the said target group were found to have the potential of going through the curiosity-trying-addiction process, which, the project activities arguably interrupted. In this context, the total benefit derived from the project can be calculated by finding out the addiction treatment costs that would otherwise arise for these 1,435 students. That figure is determined as **TRY 5,740,000.00** (1,435 x 4,000).

Cost-Benefit Analysis

In conclusion, the net benefit derived from the project is **TRY 1,048,615.79** (5,740,000.00-4,691,384.21).

As the expected benefit was realized during the project period, no projections for ensuing years were required.

Sensitivity Analysis

Even though the activities had an effect on merely 1,177 students, which represents 82% of the 1,435 potential drug addicts, the project would be considered efficient ((1,177 x 4000 = 4,708,000) > 4,691,384).

¹² http://www.bakirkoyruhsinir.gov.tr/tr/tani-ve-tedavi-birimleri/ayaktan-tedavi-birimleri/psikiyatri/amatem/amatem-ile-ilgili-sikca-sorulan-sorular_211.html

6.2.2 Municipality of Eyüp

"Eyüp Continuous Education and Business Incubation Center"

The Continuous Education and Business Incubation Center set up within the framework of the project provided trainings on logistics, project management, entrepreneurship, medical administration, retail sales, and store management, to a total of **187** unemployed young individuals, with a view to improving their employment prospects. In conclusion **48** of these individuals gained employment. It was stated that the education activities at the center were limited with the duration of the project itself.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 403,621.95** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the Municipality. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	302,716.46	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	100,905.49	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	0.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	476,925.95	0.00
Grand Total	476,925.95	

Benefits

The most important benefit achieved through the project was the income earned by the individuals trained, once they gained employment. Such income is calculated by taking into account the characteristics of the work. In this context, Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) figures for average annual gross wage for *Office Services Personnel* from the Earning Structure Survey for year 2010 were used as a reference. The said figure¹³ was TRY 18,875.00 and was increased by the inflation rate for ensuing years. This amount was then netted by deducting the income tax and social security premium.

In addition to the deductions from gross wages, the premiums payable by the employers were also taken into account. Such taxes and premiums represent the direct benefits of the project from the state's perspective.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

¹³ TURKSTAT, Earning Structure Survey, 2010; http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=1533

- The number employed for each 187 young individuals trained would be fixed at 48 in each year,
- The established wage would increase by the actual inflation figures till year 2013¹⁴, followed by a fixed inflation estimate of 7% per year for the ensuing years,
- An average of 17% income tax and 15% Social Security Premium would be deducted off the wages,
- Furthermore, the state would collect a further 22% social security premium from the employers,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		01.07.2011 30.06.2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Trainees	Wages	0.00	1,140,930.29	1,220,795.41	1,306,251.09	1,397,688.66	1,495,526.87	1,600,213.75	1,712,228.71	1,832,084.72	1,960,330.65	2,097,553.80
	Tax and Social Security deductions off the wages	0.00	365,097.69	390,654.53	418,000.35	447,260.37	478,568.60	512,068.40	547,913.19	586,267.11	627,305.81	671,217.22
	Net Income	0.00	775,832.60	830,140.88	888,250.74	950,428.29	1,016,958.27	1,088,145.35	1,164,315.52	1,245,817.61	1,333,024.84	1,426,336.58
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	0.00	716,704.48	1,425,132.92	2,125,380.89	2,817,542.87	3,501,712.21	4,177,981.21	4,846,441.09	5,507,182.05	6,160,293.20	6,805,862.65
State	Tax and Social Security premium collection over the wages		616,102.36	659,229.52	705,375.59	754,751.88	807,584.51	864,115.42	924,603.50	989,325.75	1,058,578.55	1,132,679.05
	Project expenses	476,925.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Net Income	-476,925.95	616,102.36	659,102.52	705,375.59	754,751.88	807,584.51	864,115.42	924,603.50	989,325.75	1,058,578.55	1,132,679.05
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-476,925.95	92,221.72	654,797.25	1,210,876.53	1,760,534.56	2,303,845.51	2,840,882.65	3,371,718.45	3,896,424.50	4,415,071.59	4,927,729.68
Total Net Benefit		-476,925.95	808,926.20	2,079,930.17	3,336,257.42	4,578,077.43	5,805,557.71	7,018,863.86	8,218,159.54	9,403,606.55	10,575,364.79	11,733,592.33

Therefore, the project would be generating net benefits from the **first** year on, and in 10 years was expected to bring a net benefit of **TRY 11,733,592.33** in current prices as of the end of 2012.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate the benefits to recoup the costs in 10 years, it is estimated that at least **2** trainees should gain employment.

¹⁴ Central Bank of Turkey, Annual Inflation Rates; <http://evds.tcmb.gov.tr/anaweb/enflasyonTR.html>

6.2.3 Municipality of Esenler

"Vocational Training Employment Project Based on the Safety of Woman as Employer or Employee"

Within the framework of the project, a total of **80** unemployed women were trained on the roles for care of twins, as well as supporting motherhood, care for children/infants, care for the sick/elderly, and assistance at home/office, with a view to improving their employment prospects; eventually, **20** of the trainees gained employment. It was stated that the training activities were limited with the duration of the project itself.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 351,815.83** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the Municipality. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	263,861.87	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	87,953.96	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	0.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	425,119.83	0.00
Grand Total	425,119.83	

Benefits

The single most important benefit achieved through the project was the income earned by the women trained, once they gained employment. Such income is calculated by taking into account the characteristics of the work. In this context, Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) figures for average annual gross wage for *Women Employed as Service and Sales Staff* from the Earning Structure Survey for year 2010 were used as a reference. The said figure was TRY 12,188¹⁵ and was increased by the inflation rate for ensuing years. This amount was then netted by deducting the income tax and social security premium.

In addition to the deductions from gross wages, the premiums payable by the employers were also taken into account. Such taxes and premiums represent the direct benefits of the project from the state's perspective.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

- The number employed for each 80 women trained would be fixed at 20 in each year,

¹⁵ TURKSTAT, Earning Structure Survey, 2010; http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=1533

- The established wage would increase by the actual inflation figures till year 2013¹⁶, followed by a fixed inflation estimate of 7% per year for the ensuing years,
- An average of 17% income tax and 15% Social Security Premium would be deducted off the wages,
- Furthermore, the state would collect a further 22% social security premium from the employers,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		01.07.2011 30.06.2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Trainees	Wages	0.00	306,968.18	328,455.95	351,447.86	376,049.21	402,372.66	430,538.75	460,676.46	492,923.81	527,428.48	564,348.47
	Tax and Social Security deductions off the wages	0.00	98,229.82	105,105.90	112,463.32	120,335.75	128,759.25	137,772.40	147,416.47	157,735.62	168,777.11	180,591.51
	Net Income	0.00	208,738.36	223,350.04	238,984.55	255,713.47	273,613.41	292,766.35	313,259.99	335,188.19	358,651.36	383,756.96
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	0.00	192,829.89	383,433.11	571,835.37	758,062.09	942,138.37	1,124,089.07	1,303,938.72	1,481,711.58	1,657,431.64	1,831,122.60
State	Tax and Social Security premium collection over the wages		165,762.81	177,366.21	189,781.85	203,066.58	217,281.24	232,490.92	248,765.29	266,178.86	284,811.38	304,748.17
	Project expenses	425,119.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Net Income	-425,119.83	165,762.81	177,366.21	189,781.85	203,066.58	217,281.24	232,490.92	248,765.29	266,178.86	284,811.38	304,748.17
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-425,119.83	-271,990.21	-120,628.83	28,984.73	176,870.65	323,048.88	467,539.14	610,360.92	751,533.49	891,075.89	1,029,006.94
Total Net Benefit		-425,119.83	-79,160.32	262,804.28	600,820.10	934,932.73	1,265,187.25	1,591,628.21	1,914,299.64	2,233,245.07	2,548,507.53	2,860,129.55

Therefore, the project would be generating net benefits from the **2nd** year on, and in 10 years was expected to bring a net benefit of **TRY 2,860,129.55** in current prices as of the end of 2012.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate the benefits to recoup the costs in 10 years, it is estimated that at least **3** trainees should gain employment.

¹⁶ Central Bank of Turkey, Annual Inflation Rates; <http://evds.tcmb.gov.tr/anaweb/enflasyonTR.html>

6.2.4 District Governorship of Çatalca

"There Are No Barriers between Us"

At the Training Center for Persons with Disabilities, set up within the framework of the project, a total of **70** such persons were provided training on self-care skills, as well as hobby classes to ensure their participation in social life. Furthermore, their families were provided counseling services. It was stated that the activities were continued even after the completion of the project.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 588,910.04** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the District Governorship. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	441,682.53	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	147,227.51	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	0.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	662,214.04	0.00
Grand Total	662,214.04	

Trainer employment costs should be taken into account in case the activities are continued even after the completion of the project. According to the wages tariff of the Ministry of Education, contract teachers received a gross wage of TRY 10.34 per hour of class in year 2013. This figure is increased by 25% for teachers serving in special education classes. Accordingly, a teacher teaching 30 hours per week would receive a wage of TRY 1,287.33 ($10.34 \times 1.25 \times 0.83 \times 30 \times 4$) assuming an average of 17% income tax deduction. Hence, the net wages total for 7 personnel employed at the Center was found to be **TRY 108,135.72** ($1,287.33 \times 7 \times 12$) for year 2013.

Benefits

The monthly stipend of **TRY 367** allocated for the *support training provided to disabled persons at the special education and rehabilitation centers, as per the Central Government Budget Application Communique for year 2012* was used to calculate the economic value of the benefits provided by the center to the disabled persons. The annual benefit figure for 70 disabled persons, taking into account that the center was of service for the whole year, was **TRY 308,280** ($70 \times 367 \times 12$). The benefits provided to the state were ignored in this analysis.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

- The activities at the center would be continued, with an equal number of previously unregistered persons with disability registering each year, fixing the number of beneficiaries at 70,
- The calculated benefits and cost of teachers would increase by an annual inflation rate of 7%,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		21.07.2011 20.07.2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Disabled Persons	Benefit	308,280.00	329,859.60	352,949.77	377,656.26	404,092.19	423,378.65	462,645.15	495,030.31	529,682.44	567,760.21	606,433.42
	Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Net Benefit	308,280.00	329,859.60	352,949.77	377,656.26	404,092.19	423,378.65	462,645.15	495,030.31	529,682.44	567,760.21	606,433.42
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	308,280.00	613,000.18	914,201.66	1,211,925.06	1,506,210.54	1,797,097.81	2,084,626.11	2,368,834.21	2,649,760.47	2,927,442.77	3,201,918.58
State	Benefit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Costs	662,214.04	108,135.72	115,705.22	123,804.59	132,470.91	141,743.87	151,665.94	162,282.56	173,642.34	185,797.30	198,803.11
	Net Benefit	-662,214.04	-108,135.72	-115,705.22	-123,804.59	-132,470.91	-141,743.87	-151,665.94	-162,282.56	-173,642.34	-185,797.30	-198,803.11
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-662,214.04	-762,108.47	-860,849.38	-958,450.10	-1,054,923.79	-1,150,283.47	-1,244,541.99	-1,337,712.08	-1,429,806.30	-1,520,837.08	-1,610,816.69
Total Net Benefit		-353,934.04	-149,108.28	53,352.28	253,474.96	451,286.75	646,814.34	840,084.11	1,031,122.13	1,219,954.17	1,406,605.69	1,591,101.89

Therefore, the project would be generating net benefits from the **second** year on, and in 10 years was expected to bring a net benefit of **TRY 1,591,101.89** in current prices as of the end of 2012.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate benefits to meet the costs within 10 years, each year at least **34** persons with disabilities would be required to utilize the capability thus created.

6.2.5 District Governorship of Tuzla

“Accessible Tuzla Project”

A study carried out in 2009 by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, General Directorate of Primary Education (abolished) reveals that disability is among the causes preventing school enrollment.¹⁷ *“Towards a Barrier-free Turkey Where Do We Stand?”* report by Sabancı University, on the other hand, underlines the lack of sufficient numbers of educational institutions designed in line with the needs of disabled persons, with reference to the obstacles before their access to education.¹⁸

Survey results show that 37.1% of the persons with disabilities have difficulties in utilizing the buildings (entering into the building, access to upper floors, use of restrooms), and hence in enjoying the services provided therein, at educational institution. The figure applicable to medical institutions, on the other hand, was found to be 29.3%.¹⁹

Within the framework of Accessible Tuzla Project, 8 medical and 26 educational institutions underwent infrastructure improvements to render them accessible to people with disabilities. The number of persons with disabilities enrolled in these schools was reported to be **21** in the academic year 2013-2014.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 1,141,599.77** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the District Governorship. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program. The District Governorship also reported the extra-budget expense of **TRY 52,000.00**.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	856,199.83	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	285,399.94	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	52,000.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	1,266,903.77	0.00
Grand Total	1,266,903.77	

¹⁷ UNICEF and Ministry of Education, General Directorate of Primary Education, 2011

¹⁸ Sabancı University; *Engelsiz Türkiye için Yolun Neresindeyiz*; 2013, p.

¹⁹ Administration for Disabled People; *Özürlülüğe Dayalı Ayrımcılığın Ölçülmesi Araştırması*, 2010, p.79 and 98

Benefits

The most important benefit provided to disabled students enrolled in the schools made accessible to persons with disabilities, through the improvement of physical environment, is the wage earnings they are expected to gain thanks to the education they will now be able to receive. The earnings are calculated on the basis of the assumption that the students will join the labor force following their graduation, whereupon 87.39% would get a job, according to the employment rates of graduates of secondary schools or equivalent institutions provided in TURKSTAT 2011 Household Labor Force Statistics.²⁰ According to TURKSTAT's Earning Structure Survey for year 2010, *Primary and Secondary School Graduates* get an annual gross earning of TRY 12,192.²¹ This figure was increased by the inflation rate for ensuing years. This amount was then netted by deducting the income tax and social security premium.

In addition to the deductions from gross wages, the premiums payable by the employers were also taken into account. Such taxes and premiums represent the direct benefits of the project from the state's perspective.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

- From 2013 on, each year 4 students would graduate; 3 out of these would get a job,
- The disabled students would not cause extra costs for the schools,
- The established wage would increase by the actual inflation figures till year 2013²², followed by a fixed inflation estimate of 7% per year for the ensuing years,
- An average of 17% income tax and 15% Social Security Premium would be deducted off the wages,
- Furthermore, the state would collect a further 22% social security premium from the employers,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

²⁰ TURKSTAT, Household Labor Force Statistics, 2011, p. 25; http://www.tuik.gov.tr/IcerikGetir.do?istab_id=25

²¹ TURKSTAT, Earning Structure Survey, 2010; http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=1533

²² Central Bank of Turkey, Annual Inflation Rates; <http://evds.tcmb.gov.tr/anaweb/enflasyonTR.html>

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		21.07.2011 20.01.2013	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Disabled Persons	Wages	0.00	46,060.34	98,569.12	158,203.44	225,703.58	301,878.54	387,612.04	438,869.03	591,702.70	712,262.12	846,800.53
	Tax and Social Security deductions off the wages	0.00	14,739.31	31,542.12	50,625.10	72,225.15	96,601.13	124,035.85	154,838.09	189,344.86	227,923.88	270,976.17
	Net Income	0.00	31,321.03	67,027.00	107,578.34	153,478.43	205,277.40	263,576.19	329,030.94	402,357.84	484,338.24	575,824.36
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	0.00	28,933.98	86,133.71	170,942.55	282,715.25	420,817.77	584,627.15	773,531.25	986,928.70	1,224,228.64	1,484,850.58
State	Tax and Social Security premium collection over the wages	0.00	24,872.58	53,227.33	85,429.86	121,879.93	163,014.41	209,310.50	261,289.28	319,519.46	384,621.55	457,272.28
	Project expenses	1,266,903.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Net Income	-1,266,903.77	24,872.58	53,227.33	85,429.86	121,879.93	163,014.41	209,310.50	261,289.28	319,519.46	384,621.55	457,272.28
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-1,266,903.77	-1,243,926.79	-1,198,503.47	-1,131,155.28	-1,042,394.60	-932,724.95	-802,641.04	-652,628.95	-483,166.27	-294,722.21	-87,757.72
Total Net Benefit		-1,266,903.77	-1,214,992.81	-1,112,369.77	-960,212.73	-759,679.36	-511,907.18	-218,013.89	120,902.30	503,762.43	929,506.43	1,397,092.86

Therefore, the project would be generating net benefits from the **seventh** year on, and in 10 years was expected to bring a net benefit of **TRY 1,397,092.86** in current prices as of the end of 2012.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate the benefits to recoup the costs in 10 years, it is estimated that at least **2** students with disabilities should gain employment each year following the completion of the project.

6.2.6 District Governorship of Çekmeköy

"Support Program for Special Education Students at School Age Suffering from Social Exclusion"

"Towards a Barrier-free Turkey Where Do We Stand?" report²³ by Sabancı University, emphasizes the fact that the students enrolled at Special Education Rehabilitation Centers needed more and better focused education compared to children with normal development, and notes the dearth of qualified personnel in this field.

It was stated that during the project term, **78** students were enrolled at 11 special education classes at 9 schools in Çekmeköy, while **12** autistic students were enrolled at Autistic Children Education Center (OÇEM) at 2 schools. Within the framework of the project, the equipment available at the classrooms was improved and 9 sensory integration rooms were set up, in order to provide the students with a better education. It is also stated that the classrooms and the rooms are still in active service.

Furthermore, the educators, administrators and families were provided the trainings detailed below.

Training Area	Participants	Training Period
Training Program on the Management of Special Education Services	70 School Administrators	5 days
Training Program on Sensory integration in Special Education Services	35 guidance counselors	5 days
Training on New Methods and Techniques in Special Education	32 Special Education Teachers	5 days
Sensory integration Activities Program for Special Education	32 Special Education Teachers	5 days
Mainstreaming, BEP Development and Sensory integration Activities Training for Special Education	400 primary school teachers	5 days
Family Support Training	181 Families	3 days

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 823,018.66** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the District Governorship. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	617,264.00	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	205,754.67	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	0.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	896,322.66	0.00
Grand Total	896,322.66	

²³ Eripek et. al., 2010

Teacher employment costs for sensory integration rooms should be taken into account in case the activities are continued even after the completion of the project. According to the wages tariff of the Ministry of Education, contract teachers received a gross wage of TRY 10.34 per hour of class in year 2013. This figure is increased by 25% for teachers serving in special education classes. Accordingly, a teacher teaching 30 hours per week would receive a wage of TRY 1,287.33 (10.34 x 1.25 x 0.83 x 30 x 4) assuming 17% income tax deduction. Hence, the net wages total for 9 personnel employed at sensory integration rooms was found to be **TRY 139,013.64** (1,287.33 x 9 x 12) for year 2013.

Benefits

90 students received the services provided at special education classes and OÇEM classes equipped, as well as the sensory integration rooms set up within the framework of the project. The *monthly stipend of TRY 367 allocated for the support training provided to disabled persons at the special education and rehabilitation centers, as per the Central Government Budget Application Communique for year 2012* was used to calculate the economic value of the benefits. The annual benefit figure for 90 students, taking into account that the academic year covered 9 months per year, was **TRY 297,270.00** (367 x 9 x 90).

The calculation of the economic value of the benefits provided to the educators, administrators, and families, was based on the average daily fee of TRY 200²⁴ charged by *Tohum Otizm Vakfı* for trainings with a similar scope. The benefit produced through free trainings to 537 educators and administrators over 5 days, and 181 families over 3 days was thus **TRY 645,600.00** (((537 x 5) + (181 x 3)) x 200).

The benefits provided to the state were ignored in this analysis. Therefore, the total value of the benefits produced by the project in a given year is **TRY 942,870.00**.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

- The activities at the schools would be continued, with an equal number of previously unregistered students with disability registering each year to replace the exact number of graduates/drop-outs, fixing the number of beneficiaries at 90,
- The training provided to the educators, administrators, and families would not be repeated,
- The calculated benefits and cost of teachers would increase by an annual inflation rate of 7%,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

²⁴ http://www.tohumotizm.org.tr/sites/default/files/kcfinder/files/PCDI_kursu_izmir_2013.pdf

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		21.07.2011 20.11.2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Students Families Educators Administrators	Benefit	942,870.00	318,078.90	340,344.42	364,168.53	389,660.33	416,936.55	446,122.11	477,350.66	510,765.21	546,518.77	584,775.08
	Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Net Benefit	942,870.00	318,078.90	340,344.42	364,168.53	389,660.33	416,936.55	446,122.11	477,350.66	510,765.21	546,518.77	584,775.08
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	942,870.00	1,236,707.32	1,527,151.60	1,814,242.02	2,098,017.31	2,378,515.75	2,655,775.17	2,929,832.99	3,200,726.16	3,468,491.24	3,733,164.35
State	Benefit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Costs	896,322.66	139,031.64	148,763.85	159,177.32	170,319.74	182,242.12	194,999.07	208,649.00	223,254.43	238,882.24	255,604.00
	Net Benefit	-896,322.66	-139,031.64	-148,763.85	-159,177.32	-170,319.74	-182,242.12	-194,999.07	-208,649.00	-223,254.43	-238,882.24	-255,604.00
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-896,322.66	-1,024,758.36	-1,151,710.96	-1,277,197.60	-1,401,235.20	-1,523,840.50	-1,645,030.03	-1,764,820.14	-1,883,277.00	-2,000,266.57	-2,115,954.64
Total Net Benefit		46,547.34	211,948.96	375,440.64	537,044.42	696,782.11	854,675.25	1,010,745.14	1,165,012.85	1,317,499.17	1,468,224.67	1,617,209.70

Therefore, the project would be generating net benefits from the **initial** year on, and in 10 years was expected to bring a net benefit of **TRY 1,617,209.70** in current prices as of the end of 2012.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate benefits to meet the costs within 10 years, each year at least **51** students would be required to utilize the capability thus created.

6.2.7 Municipality of Şile

"Şile Community Center for Women"

The Şile Community Center for Women established within the framework of the project provided trainings to a total of **161** unemployed women, in the fields of gauze weaving, textile machinery operation, glass fusion, silversmithing, and entrepreneurship, and helped improve their employment prospects. Eventually **11** of the women were able to gain employment. It was stated that the trainings were continued even after the completion of the project.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 1,280,522.80** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the Municipality. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program. The Municipality also reported the extra-budget expense of **TRY 391,000.00**.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	909,171.19	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	371,351.61	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	391,000.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	1,744,826.80	0.00
Grand Total	1,744,826.80	

The Center's administrative costs should be taken into account in case the activities are continued even after the completion of the project. With reference to the approximate figure of human resources and consumable costs incurred during the project, the administrative costs for year 2013 were calculated to be **TRY 340,000.00**.

Benefits

The single most important benefit achieved through the project was the income earned by the women trained, once they gained employment. Such income is calculated by taking into account the characteristics of the work. In this context, Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) figures for average annual gross wage for *Women Employed as Artisans and in related Jobs* from the Earning Structure Survey for year 2010 were used as a reference. The said figure was TRY 13,004.00²⁵ and was increased by the inflation rate for ensuing years. This amount was then netted by deducting the income tax and social security premium.

In addition to the deductions from gross wages, the premiums payable by the employers were also taken into account. Such taxes and premiums represent the direct benefits of the project from the state's perspective.

²⁵ TURKSTAT, Earning Structure Survey, 2010; http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=1533

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

- As the trainings offered at the center are to be continued in the ensuing years, each year the number of persons to gain employment would increase by 11.
- The established wage would increase by the actual inflation figures till year 2013²⁶, followed by a fixed inflation estimate of 7% per year for the ensuing years,
- An average of 17% income tax and 15% Social Security Premium would be deducted off the wages,
- Furthermore, the state would collect a further 22% social security premium from the employers,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		01.07.2011 31.12.2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Trained Women	Wages	0,00	180.136,02	385.491,08	618.713,18	882.697,47	1.180.607,87	1.515.900,50	1.892.349,12	2.314.072,64	2.785.564,94	3.311.727,21
	Tax and Social Security deductions off the wages	0,00	57.643,53	123.357,14	197.988,22	282.463,19	377.794,52	485.088,16	605.551,72	740.503,25	891.380,78	1.059.752,71
	Net Income	0,00	122.492,49	262.133,93	420.724,96	600.234,28	802.813,35	1.030.812,34	1.286.797,40	1.573.569,40	1.894.184,16	2.251.974,50
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	0,00	113.157,04	336.857,78	668.534,18	1.105.662,73	1.645.763,83	2.286.401,07	3.025.180,57	3.859.750,37	4.787.799,68	5.807.058,37
State	Tax and Social Security premium collection over the wages		97.273,45	208.165,18	334.105,12	476.656,63	637.528,25	818.586,27	1.021.868,53	1.249.599,23	1.504.205,07	1.788.332,69
	Project expenses	1.744.826,80	340.000,00	363.800,00	389.266,00	416.514,62	445.670,64	476.867,59	510.248,32	545.965,70	584.183,30	625.076,13
	Net Income	-1.744.826,80	-242.726,55	-155.634,82	-55.160,88	60.142,01	191.857,60	341.718,68	511.620,21	703.633,53	920.021,77	1.163.256,56
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-1.744.826,80	-1.969.054,56	-2.101.870,73	-2.145.356,53	-2.101.557,32	-1.972.483,10	-1.760.109,13	-1.466.376,39	-1.093.192,16	-642.430,51	-115.932,83
	Total Net Benefit	-1.744.826,80	-1.855.897,52	-1.765.012,95	-1.476.822,35	-995.894,59	-326.719,27	526.291,94	1.558.804,19	2.766.558,21	4.145.369,17	5.691.125,53

Therefore, the project would be generating net benefits from the **sixth** year on, and in 10 years was expected to bring a net benefit of **TRY 5,691,125.53** in current prices as of the end of 2012.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate the benefits to recoup the costs in 10 years, it is estimated that at least **5** trainees should gain employment each year following the completion of the project.

²⁶ Central Bank of Turkey, Annual Inflation Rates; <http://evds.tcmb.gov.tr/anaweb/enflasyonTR.html>

6.2.8 Municipality of Sultangazi

"Expanding Employment in Elderly Care"

Within the framework of the project, **115** unemployed young adults were trained on elderly and patient care, to improve their employment prospects. Consequently, **12** of these were able to gain employment. It was stated that the training activities were limited with the duration of the project itself.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 171,627.83** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the Municipality. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	128,720.88	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	42,906.96	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	0.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	244,931.83	0.00
Grand Total	244,931.83	

Benefits

The single most important benefit achieved through the project was the income earned by the individuals trained, once they gained employment. Such income is calculated by taking into account the characteristics of the work. In this context, Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) figures for average annual gross wage for *Service and Sales Staff* from the Earning Structure Survey for year 2010 were used as a reference. The said figure was TRY 12,922.00²⁷ and was increased by the inflation rate for ensuing years. This amount was then netted by deducting the income tax and social security premium.

In addition to the deductions from gross wages, the premiums payable by the employers were also taken into account. Such taxes and premiums represent the direct benefits of the project from the state's perspective.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

²⁷ TURKSTAT, Earning Structure Survey, 2010; http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=1533

- The number of persons who gain employment as a consequence of the training activities carried out throughout the project term shall remain fixed at 12 per year,
- The established wage would increase by the actual inflation figures till year 2013²⁸, followed by a fixed inflation estimate of 7% per year for the ensuing years,
- An average of 17% income tax and 15% Social Security Premium would be deducted off the wages,
- Furthermore, the state would collect a further 22% Social Security premium from the employers,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		01.07.2011 30.06.2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Trained Young Adults	Wages	0,00	195.272,86	208.941,96	223.567,90	239.217,65	255.962,89	273.880,29	293.051,91	313.565,55	335.515,13	359.001,19
	Tax and Social Security deductions off the wages	0,00	62.487,32	66.861,43	71.541,73	76.549,65	81.908,12	87.641,69	93.776,61	100.340,97	107.364,84	114.880,38
	Net Income	0,00	132.785,55	142.080,54	152.026,17	162.668,00	174.054,77	186.238,60	199.275,30	213.224,57	228.150,29	244.120,81
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	0,00	122.665,63	243.914,80	363.763,87	482.228,99	599.326,16	715.071,17	829.479,63	942.566,97	1.054.348,46	1.164.839,17
State	Tax and Social Security premium collection over the wages		105.447,35	112.828,66	120.726,67	129.177,53	138.219,96	147.895,36	158.248,03	169.325,40	181.178,17	193.860,64
	Project expenses	244.931,83	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Net Income	-244.931,83	105.447,35	112.828,66	120.726,67	129.177,53	138.219,96	147.895,36	158.248,03	169.325,40	181.178,17	193.860,64
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-244.931,83	-147.520,89	-51.234,78	43.939,48	138.014,72	231.003,65	322.918,80	413.772,58	503.577,24	592.344,89	680.087,51
Total Net Benefit		-244.931,83	-24.855,25	192.680,02	407.703,34	620.243,71	830.329,81	1.037.989,97	1.243.252,21	1.446.144,21	1.646.693,35	1.844.926,68

Therefore, the project would be generating net benefits from the **second** year on, and in 10 years was expected to bring a net benefit of **TRY 1,844,926.68** in current prices as of the end of 2012.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate the benefits to recoup the costs in 10 years, it is estimated that at least **2** trainees should gain employment.

²⁸ Central Bank of Turkey, Annual Inflation Rates; <http://evds.tcmb.gov.tr/anaweb/enflasyonTR.html>

6.2.9 Municipality of Bağcılar

"Disability Academy Project"

At the Disability Palace developed within the framework of the project, 1,267 persons with disabilities were provided vocational training in numerous fields including accounting, textile, carpet weaving, and hairdressing, with a view to improve their employment prospects. Consequently, **85** were able to gain employment. It was stated that the trainings were continued even after the completion of the project.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 1,115,855.37** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the Municipality. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program. The Municipality also reported the extra-budget expense of **TRY 600,000.00**.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	836,779.94	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	279,075.43	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	600,000.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	1,789,159.37	0.00
Grand Total	1,789,159.37	

The school's administrative costs should be taken into account in case the activities are continued even after the completion of the project. With reference to the approximate figure of human resources and consumable costs, the administrative costs for year 2013 were calculated to be **TRY 675,000.00**.

Benefits

The single most important benefit achieved through the project was the income earned by the trained disabled persons, once they gained employment. Such income is calculated by taking into account the characteristics of the work. In this context, Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) figures for average annual gross wage for *Service and Sales Staff* from the Earning Structure Survey for year 2010 were used as a reference. The said figure was TRY 12,922.00²⁹ and was increased by the inflation rate for ensuing years. This amount was then netted by deducting the income tax and social security premium.

In addition to the deductions from gross wages, the premiums payable by the employers were also taken into account. Such taxes and premiums represent the direct benefits of the project from the state's perspective.

²⁹ TURKSTAT, Earning Structure Survey, 2010; http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=1533

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

- The trainings will be continued in subsequent years, and 82 further trainees were also able to gain employment in the first 4 months of 2014, hence the number of employed trainees will increase by about 85 per year,
- The established wage would increase by the actual inflation figures till year 2013³⁰, followed by a fixed inflation estimate of 7% per year for the ensuing years,
- The administrative costs calculated for year 2013 will increase at a fixed inflation rate of 7% in subsequent years,
- An average of 17% income tax and 15% Social Security Premium would be deducted off the wages,
- Furthermore, the state would collect a further 22% Social Security premium from the employers,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		01.07.2011 31.12.2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Disabled Persons	Wages	0,00	1.383.182,78	2.960.011,15	4.750.817,90	6.777.833,53	9.065.352,35	11.639.912,42	14.530.490,67	17.768.714,31	21.389.089,85	25.429.251,26
	Tax and Social Security deductions off the wages	0,00	442.618,49	947.203,57	1.520.261,73	2.168.906,73	2.900.912,75	3.724.771,97	4.649.757,01	5.685.988,58	6.844.508,75	8.137.360,40
	Net Income	0,00	940.564,29	2.012.807,58	3.230.556,17	4.608.926,80	6.164.439,60	7.915.140,45	9.880.733,66	12.082.725,73	14.544.581,10	17.291.890,86
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	0,00	868.881,56	2.586.578,14	5.133.370,75	8.489.882,65	12.637.074,02	17.556.236,81	23.228.989,60	29.637.272,52	36.763.342,32	44.589.767,46
State	Tax and Social Security premium collection over the wages		746.918,70	1.598.406,02	2.565.441,66	3.660.030,11	4.895.290,27	6.285.552,71	7.846.464,96	9.595.105,73	11.550.108,52	13.731.795,68
	Project expenses	-1.789.159,37	675.000,00	722.250,00	772.807,50	826.904,03	884.787,31	946.722,42	1.012.992,99	1.083.902,50	1.159.775,67	1.240.959,97
	Net Income	-1.789.159,37	71.918,70	876.156,02	1.792.634,16	2.833.126,08	4.010.502,96	5.338.830,29	6.833.471,97	8.511.203,23	10.390.332,85	12.490.835,71
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-1.789.159,37	-1.722.721,77	-975.024,77	438.189,31	2.501.450,85	5.199.558,76	8.517.576,37	12.440.827,26	16.954.891,35	22.045.600,85	27.699.036,40
Total Net Benefit		-1.789.159,37	-853.840,21	1.611.553,37	5.571.560,06	10.991.333,49	17.836.632,79	26.073.813,18	35.669.816,86	46.592.163,86	58.808.943,17	72.288.803,86

Therefore, the project would be generating net benefits from the **second** year on, and in 10 years was expected to bring a net benefit of **TRY 72,288,803.86** in current prices as of the end of 2012.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate the benefits to recoup the costs in 10 years, it is estimated that at least **9** trainees should gain employment each year following the completion of the project, or those already gained employment should keep their jobs till mid-2014.

³⁰ Central Bank of Turkey, Annual Inflation Rates; <http://evds.tcmb.gov.tr/anaweb/enflasyonTR.html>

6.2.10 Municipality of Esenyurt

"Integration of Roma to Social and Economic Life Project"

Within the framework of the project, **61 citizens from Roma ethnic group**, who are at a disadvantageous position, were provided personal development and greenhouse farming trainings, to improve their employment prospects. Consequently, **2** were able to secure employment. As no further demand was voiced after the completion of the project, the center is reportedly inactive at the moment.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 521,000.20** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the Municipality. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	390,750.15	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	130,250.05	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	0.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	594,304.20	0.00
Grand Total	594,304.20	

Benefits

The single most important benefit achieved through the project was the income earned by the trained Roma, once they gained employment. Such income is calculated by taking into account the characteristics of the work. In this context, Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) figures for average annual gross wage for *Qualified Agriculture, Forestry and Aquaculture Workers* from the Earning Structure Survey for year 2010 were used as a reference. The said figure was TRY 14,091.00³¹ and was increased by the inflation rate for ensuing years. This amount was then netted by deducting the income tax and social security premium.

In addition to the deductions from gross wages, the premiums payable by the employers were also taken into account. Such taxes and premiums represent the direct benefits of the project from the state's perspective.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

- The number employed for each 61 citizens from Roma group trained would be fixed at 2 in each year,

³¹ TURKSTAT, Earning Structure Survey, 2010; http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=1533

- The established wage would increase by the actual inflation figures till year 2013³², followed by a fixed inflation estimate of 7% per year for the ensuing years,
- An average of 17% income tax and 15% Social Security Premium would be deducted off the wages,
- Furthermore, the state would collect a further 22% Social Security premium from the employers,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		01.07.2011 31.10.2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Trainees	Wages	0,00	35.489,73	37.974,01	40.632,19	43.476,45	46.519,80	49.776,19	53.260,52	56.988,75	60.977,97	65.246,43
	Tax and Social Security deductions off the wages	0,00	11.356,71	12.151,68	13.002,30	13.912,46	14.886,34	15.928,38	17.043,37	18.236,40	19.512,95	20.878,86
	Net Income	0,00	24.133,02	25.822,33	27.629,89	29.563,98	31.633,46	33.847,81	36.217,15	38.752,35	41.465,02	44.367,57
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	0,00	22.293,78	44.330,13	66.112,01	87.642,38	108.924,12	129.960,12	150.753,20	171.306,19	191.621,84	211.702,89
State	Tax and Social Security premium collection over the wages		19.164,46	20.505,97	21.941,38	23.477,28	25.120,69	26.879,14	28.760,68	30.773,93	32.928,10	35.233,07
	Project expenses	594.304,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Net Income	-594.304,20	19.164,46	20.505,97	21.941,38	23.477,28	25.120,69	26.879,14	28.760,68	30.773,93	32.928,10	35.233,07
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-594.304,20	-576.600,31	-559.100,86	-541.803,48	-524.705,84	-507.805,63	-491.100,58	-474.588,42	-458.266,93	-442.133,92	-426.187,19
	Total Net Benefit	-594.304,20	-554.306,53	-514.770,73	-475.691,47	-437.063,46	-398.881,51	-361.140,46	-323.835,21	-286.960,75	-250.512,08	-214.484,30

Therefore, one can conclude that the net present value of the expected benefits the project would generate in 10 years, would not cover the cost of the project.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to be able to generate benefits sufficient to recoup the costs within 10 years, at least 4 trainees should be able to gain employment, or 17 years would be required for the benefits to recoup the costs at the current employment figure of 2 trainees.

³² Central Bank of Turkey, Annual Inflation Rates; <http://evds.tcmb.gov.tr/anaweb/enflasyonTR.html>

6.2.11 Municipality of Sultanbeyli

"Women's Shelter Project"

In this project carried out by the Municipality of Sultanbeyli, a Women's Shelter and Women's Solidarity Desk was set up. The Women's Shelter project entails the establishment of the first individual shelter at Istanbul, with a capacity for **50** women and 75 children. It also includes a kindergarten, as well as training and social therapy rooms. The Women's Counseling Desk, on the other hand, is set up to provide socio-psychological counseling to the women in the district. It is also stated that the facilities are still in active service.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 1,866,841.36** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the Municipality. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program. The Municipality also reported the extra-budget expense of **TRY 300,000.00**.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	970,757.51	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	896,083.85	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	300,000.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	2,240,145.36	0.00
Grand Total	2,240,145.36	

The shelter's administrative costs should be taken into account in case the activities are continued even after the completion of the project. On the basis of the assumption that in 2013, each woman would cost approximately TRY 500 per month, leading to an annual administrative cost estimate of **TRY 300,000.00** (500 x 50 x 12).

Benefits

The studies by the Municipality of Sultanbeyli reveals that women who suffered violence were mostly housewives, and had no income of their own. For the women who are in such dire straits economically, the most important benefit the Women's Shelter would bring would be the free accommodation and psychological support services. With a view to identifying the economic value of these benefits, the monthly average rent figure at Sultanbeyli neighborhood in 2013 was determined through market research, to be **TRY 600** per month. Furthermore, the hospitals reported a cost of **TRY 110.00 per hour**³³ to the Social Security Agency, for the appointments with a psychiatrists. Therefore, the annual rent cost for 50 women would be **TRY 360,000** (50 x 600 x 12), whereas the annual psychological support cost would be **TRY 286,000** (50 x 110 x 52) in total, on the basis of one hour on average per week. The benefits provided to the state were ignored in this analysis.

³³ <http://gss.sgk.gov.tr/OzelSHSBilgi/pages/ilaveUcretHesaplama.faces>

Cost Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

- The activities would be continued at the shelter; the number of women leaving the shelter would be replaced by an equal number of new residents, fixing the number of service recipients at 50 throughout the year,
- The rent and psychiatry appointments' costs as well as the administrative costs would increase by 7% per year in line with inflation,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		01.07.2011 31.07.2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Women	Benefit	0,00	646.000,00	691.220,00	739.605,40	791.377,78	846.774,22	906.048,42	969.471,81	1.037.334,83	1.109.948,27	1.187.644,65
	Costs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Net Benefit	0,00	646.000,00	691.220,00	739.605,40	791.377,78	846.774,22	906.048,42	969.471,81	1.037.334,83	1.109.948,27	1.187.644,65
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	0,00	596.766,74	1.186.642,42	1.769.706,59	2.346.037,92	2.915.714,16	3.478.812,15	4.035.407,85	4.585.576,35	5.129.391,87	5.666.927,76
State	Benefit	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Costs	2.240.145,36	300.000,00	321.000,00	343.470,00	367.512,90	393.238,80	420.765,52	450.219,11	481.734,44	515.455,85	551.537,76
	Net Benefit	-2.240.145,36	-300.000,00	-321.000,00	-343.470,00	-367.512,90	-393.238,80	-420.765,52	-450.219,11	-481.734,44	-515.455,85	-551.537,76
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-2.240.145,36	-2.517.281,62	-2.791.217,69	-3.061.990,53	-3.329.636,66	-3.594.192,19	-3.855.692,80	-4.114.173,78	-4.369.669,99	-4.622.215,89	-4.871.845,56
Total Net Benefit		-2.240.145,36	-1.920.514,88	-1.604.575,28	-1.292.283,94	-983.598,74	-678.478,03	-376.880,65	-78.765,93	215.906,37	507.175,98	795.082,20

Therefore, the project would be generating net benefits from the **eighth** year on, and in 10 years was expected to bring a net benefit of **TRY 795,082.20** in current prices as of the end of 2012.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate benefits to meet the costs within 10 years, at least **37** women would be required to utilize the capability thus created.

6.2.12 Provincial Directorate of Education

"To Increase the Productivity of Autistic Youth and To Support Their Entry to the Labor Market Project"

Throughout Turkey, there are 33 Autistic Children Education Centers (OÇEM) serving 7-14 age group, and 5 vocational schools serving 15-21 age group. According to the statistics by the Ministry of Education for years 2009-2010, just 278 out of the 1,206 children who are enrolled at OÇEMs can proceed to the vocational schools.

This project executed by the Provincial Directorate of Education comprised the establishment of a vocational school for autistic youth; providing trainings to improve employment prospects for 20 autistic youth, in tourism (housekeeping), and textiles (print operations).

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 1,485,450.49** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the Provincial Directorate of Education. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program. The Provincial Directorate also reported the extra-budget expense of **TRY 200,000.00**.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	917,711.31	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	567,739.18	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	200,000.00	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	1,758,754.49	0.00
Grand Total	1,758,754.49	

The school's administrative costs should be taken into account in case the activities are continued even after the completion of the project. With reference to the approximate figure of human resources and consumable costs, the administrative costs for year 2013 were calculated to be **TRY 200,000.00**.

Benefits

The single most important benefit achieved through the project was the income expected to be earned by the autistic youth, once they gained employment through education. The earnings are calculated on the basis of the assumption that the students will join the labor force following their graduation, whereupon 87.39% would get a job, according to the employment rates of graduates of secondary schools or equivalent institutions provided in TURKSTAT 2011 Household Labor Force Statistics.³⁴ According to TURKSTAT's Earning Structure Survey for year 2010, *Service and Sales Staff and Facility and Machinery Operators* get an annual gross earning of TRY 13,129.00 ((12,922+13,336)/2).³⁵ This figure was increased by the inflation rate for ensuing years. This amount was then netted by deducting the income tax and social security premium.

³⁴ TURKSTAT, Household Labor Force Statistics, 2011, p. 25; http://www.tuik.gov.tr/IcerikGetir.do?istab_id=25

³⁵ TÜİK, Earning Structure Survey, 2010; http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=1533

In addition to the deductions from gross wages, the premiums payable by the employers were also taken into account. Such taxes and premiums represent the direct benefits of the project from the state's perspective.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Assuming that;

- From 2018 on, each year 20 students would graduate; 18 out of these would get a job,
- In subsequent years, the administrative costs estimated for year 2013 will increase at the inflation rate of 7%,
- The established wage would increase by the actual inflation figures till year 2013³⁶, followed by a fixed inflation estimate of 7% per year for the ensuing years,
- An average of 17% income tax and 15% Social Security Premium would be deducted off the wages,
- Furthermore, the state would collect a further 22% Social Security premium from the employers,
- The earnings which would have been generated otherwise using the funds would be a fixed 8.25% per year, representing the borrowing rates of the treasury,

the 10 years projection for the cost and benefits of the project would be summarized in the following table providing the net current figures as of the end of 2012.

		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		21.07.2011 20.04.2013	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Autistic Youth	Wages	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	417.401,45	893.239,10	1.433.648,76	2.045.338,90	2.735.640,78
	Tax and Social Security deductions off the wages	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	133.568,46	285.836,51	458.767,60	654.508,45	875.405,05
	Net Income	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	283.832,99	607.402,59	974.881,16	1.390.830,45	1.860.235,73
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	176.398,72	525.122,29	1.042.167,41	1.723.600,22	2.565.555,32
State	Tax and Social Security premium collection over the wages		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	225.396,78	482.349,12	774.170,33	1.104.483,00	1.477.246,02
	Project expenses	1.758.754,49	200.000,00	214.000,00	228.980,00	245.008,60	262.159,20	280.510,35	300.146,07	321.156,30	343.637,24	367.691,84
	Net Income	-1.758.754,49	-200.000,00	-214.000,00	-228.980,00	-245.008,60	-262.159,20	-55.113,56	182.203,05	453.014,04	760.845,77	1.109.554,18
	Net Current Value (Cumulative)	-1.758.754,49	-1.943.511,99	-2.126.136,04	-2.306.651,26	-2.485.082,02	-2.661.452,37	-2.695.704,77	-2.591.097,88	-2.350.834,04	-1.978.060,15	-1.475.868,53
Total Net Benefit		-1.758.754,49	-1.943.511,99	-2.126.136,04	-2.306.651,26	-2.485.082,02	-2.661.452,37	-2.519.306,05	-2.065.975,59	-1.308.666,63	-254.459,93	1.089.686,79

Therefore, the project would be generating net benefits from the **tenth** year on, and in 10 years was expected to bring a net benefit of **TRY 1,089,686.79** in current prices as of the end of 2012.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate the benefits to recoup the costs in 10 years, it is estimated that at least **14** autistic students should gain employment each year following year 2018.

³⁶ Central Bank of Turkey, Annual Inflation Rates; <http://evds.tcmb.gov.tr/anaweb/enflasyonTR.html>

6.2.13 Special Provincial Administration

"Center for Children and Youth"

The aim of the Center for Children and Youth established within the framework of the project is to support the reintegration of the sexually abused, and thus socially excluded children, and their families, and to help the children build a healthy future. In line with this objective, 54 kids who were abused sexually were provided social and psychological rehabilitation and art classes (guitar, drama, painting) and mathematics courses. Moreover, a group of 40 comprising social services officers and psychologists employed at relevant agencies were provided trainings. It was stated that the education activities were limited with the duration of the project itself.

Costs

In order to carry out the project activities, a total of **TRY 663,100.83** was spent out of the budgets of the Agency and the Special Provincial Administration. Moreover, the Agency incurred an average of **TRY 73,304.00** per project as the cost of general services during the execution of the relevant financial support program. The Special Provincial Administration also reported the extra-budget expense of **TRY 215,709.60**.

	Public	Private
Financial Support by the Agency	497,325.62	
General Services Cost of the Agency	73,304.00	
Co-Financing by the Beneficiary	165,775.21	0.00
Non-Budgeted Expenses by the Beneficiary	215,709.60	0.00
Total (Public / Private)	952,114.43	0.00
Grand Total	952,114.43	

Benefits

54 kids received the rehabilitation services provided within the framework of the project. For the purposes of establishing the economic value of the said benefit, TRY 110.00 reported by private hospitals under Social Security Agency Contracts as the psychiatry appointment fee was used as input.³⁷ Assuming that the rehabilitation services were utilized at least once a week for one year, amounting to a total of 52 times, the total benefit for 54 kids amount to **TRY 308,880.00** (54 x 52 x 110).

Furthermore, the children were divided into 3 classes, and provided a total of 325 hours of lessons, comprising 113 hours of guitar lessons, 89 hours of drama, and 123 hours of painting. The market research revealed that the hourly fee for such art classes were around TRY 20. Hence, these courses provided a total benefit of **TRY 117,000.00** (325 x (54/3) x 20) for 54 kids. Moreover, the children received 119 hours of mathematics lessons. The going rate for group lessons in mathematics is found to be around TRY 10. Therefore, the total benefit figure for 54 kids stands at **TRY 64,260.00** (10 x 119 x 54).

³⁷ <http://gss.sgk.gov.tr/OzelSHSBilgi/pages/ilaveUcretHesaplama.faces>

A group of 40 composed of social services officers and psychologists were provided a total of 21 days of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) training, and a total of 16 days of strategic family therapy, basic counseling and support skills, and cognitive behavioral therapy trainings. The inquiries in the market revealed that EMDR I and II trainings cost a total of TRY 4,366, whereas strategic family therapy trainings cost TRY 2,077, basic counseling and support skills training cost TRY 708, cognitive behavioral therapy trainings cost TRY 1,770, amounting to a total cost of TRY 8,921 per person. Hence, these courses provided a total benefit of **TRY 356,840.00** (40 x 8,921) for 40 specialists.

The benefits provided to the state were ignored in this analysis. Therefore, the total value of the benefits produced by the project in a given year is **TRY 846,980.00**.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Taking into account the fact that the activities were discontinued once the project term expired, no cost and benefit projections were carried out. The benefit generated within the project term, on the other hand, fails to cover the costs.

Sensitivity Analysis

In order to generate the benefits to recoup the costs, it is estimated that at least **66** children should be rehabilitated.

6.3 COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAM

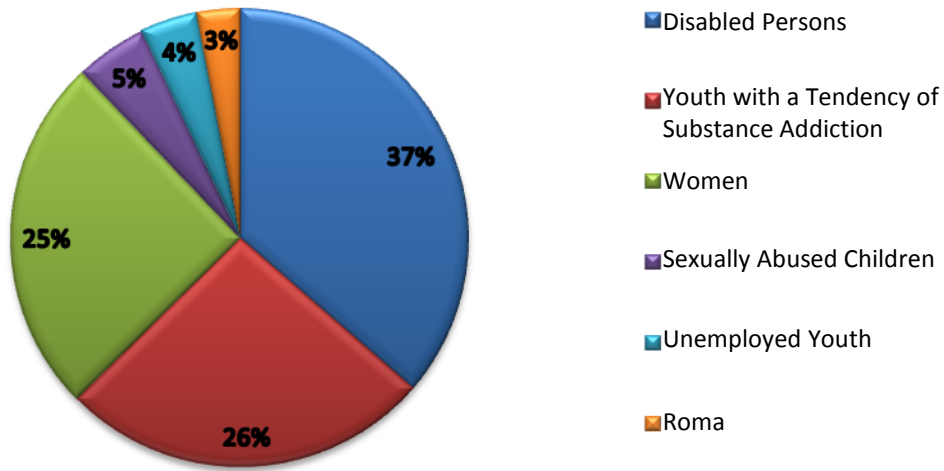
The beneficiaries who execute projects within the framework of the program are government agencies such as district governorships, provincial directorates, special provincial administration, and municipalities. Therefore, all expenses incurred to implement the projects were borne by government agencies.

Target Group	Beneficiary	Cost to the Agency (TRY)	Cost to the Beneficiary (TRY)	Total Cost (TRY)	Share in Grand Total
DISABLED PERSONS	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇATALCA	514.986,53	147.227,51	662.214,04	4%
	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF TUZLA	929.503,83	337.399,94	1.266.903,77	7%
	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇEKMEKÖY	690.568,00	205.754,67	896.322,66	5%
	MUNICIPALITY OF BAĞCILAR	910.083,94	879.075,43	1.789.159,37	10%
	PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION	991.015,31	767.739,18	1.758.754,49	10%
	Total for Target Groups	4.036.157,60	2.337.196,72	6.373.354,33	36%
UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	MUNICIPALITY OF EYÜP	376.020,46	100.905,49	476.925,95	3%
	MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZI	202.024,88	42.906,96	244.931,83	1%
	Total for Target Groups	578.045,34	143.812,45	721.857,79	4%
WOMEN	MUNICIPALITY OF ESENLER	337.165,87	87.953,96	425.119,83	2%
	MUNICIPALITY OF ŞİLE	982.475,19	762.351,61	1.744.826,80	10%
	MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZI	1.044.061,51	1.196.083,85	2.240.145,36	13%
	Total for Target Groups	2.363.702,57	2.046.389,42	4.410.091,99	25%
YOUTH WITH A TENDENCY OF SUBSTANCE ADDICTION	PROVINCIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	858.039,11	3.833.345,10	4.691.384,21	26%
CITIZENS FROM ROMA ETHNIC GROUP	MUNICIPALITY OF ESENYURT	464.054,15	130.250,05	594.304,20	3%
SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN	SPECIAL PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	570.629,62	381.484,81	952.114,43	5%
Grand Total		8.870.628,39	8.872.478,55	17.743.106,94	

The Agency provided TRY 7.9 million in total to 13 projects. The government agencies involved, on the other hand, provided TRY 8.8 million in total as part of co-financing and non-budgeted expenses. The general service cost also incurred by the Agency in order to execute the support program in question, was found to be TRY 953,000. Therefore, **the total cost incurred for the duration of the projects was TRY 17.7 million**; half of which was paid for from the Agency's funds.

36% of this figure was spent for projects serving persons with disabilities, while 26% was spent for youth with inclination towards substance addiction, 25% for women, 5% for sexually abused children, 4% for unemployed youth, and 3% for citizens from the Roma ethnic group.

Distribution of Expenses per Target Group



Target Group	Beneficiary	Employment (actual)	Employment (expected)	rehabilitation (actual)	rehabilitation (expected)	personnel + family trainings	psychological support	accommodation	awareness
DISABLED PERSONS	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇATALCA			70	100				
	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF TUZLA	0	30						
	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇEKMEKÖY			90	100	718			
	MUNICIPALITY OF BAĞCILAR	85	765						
	PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION	0	90						
	Total for Target Groups	85	885	160	200	718	0	0	0
UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	MUNICIPALITY OF EYÜP	48	0						
	MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZİ	12	0						
	Total for Target Groups	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOMEN	MUNICIPALITY OF ESENLER	20	0						
	MUNICIPALITY OF ŞİLE	11	99						
	MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZİ						50	50	
	Total for Target Groups	31	99	0	0	0	50	50	0
YOUTH WITH A TENDENCY OF SUBSTANCE ADDICTION	PROVINCIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT								1.435
CITIZENS FROM ROMA ETHNIC GROUP	MUNICIPALITY OF ESENYURT	2	0						
SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN	SPECIAL PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION			54		94			
Grand Total		178	984	214	200	812	50	50	1.435

The net benefit the state is expected to derive institutionally is calculated by deducting the project expenses off the sum of actual and expected employment related liabilities and the addition treatment costs expected to be saved (which would otherwise be paid fully by government agencies). The net benefit figure the target groups expected to derive is, on the other hand, determined by adding actual and expected net wages concerning employment, and the market value of the rehabilitation, psychological counseling, training, and accommodation services provided and to be provided.

The monetary value of the benefit expected to be derived through the projected term of 10 years is calculated as of the end of 2012 whereby the project activities were completed, using the net present value (NPV) formula.

Target Group	Beneficiary	Net Benefit [Target Group] (TRY)	Net Benefit [State] (TRY)	Net Benefit [Total] (TRY)
DISABLED PERSONS	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇATALCA	3.201.918,58	-1.610.816,69	1.591.101,89
	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF TUZLA	1.484.850,58	-87.757,72	1.397.092,87
	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇEKMEKÖY	3.733.164,35	-2.115.954,64	1.617.209,70
	MUNICIPALITY OF BAĞCILAR	44.589.767,46	27.699.036,40	72.288.803,86
	PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION	2.565.555,32	-1.475.868,53	1.089.686,79
	Total for Target Groups	55.575.256,29	22.408.638,82	77.983.895,11
UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	MUNICIPALITY OF EYÜP	6.805.862,65	4.927.729,68	11.733.592,33
	MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZI	1.164.839,17	680.087,50	1.844.926,67
	Total for Target Groups	7.970.701,82	5.607.817,18	13.578.519,00
WOMEN	MUNICIPALITY OF ESENLER	1.831.122,60	1.029.006,95	2.860.129,55
	MUNICIPALITY OF ŞİLE	5.807.058,37	-115.932,83	5.691.125,53
	MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZI	5.666.927,76	-4.871.845,56	795.082,20
	Total for Target Groups	13.305.108,73	-3.958.771,45	9.346.337,28
YOUTH WITH A TENDENCY OF SUBSTANCE ADDICTION	PROVINCIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	0,00	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79
CITIZENS FROM ROMA ETHNIC GROUP	MUNICIPALITY OF ESENYURT	211.702,89	-426.187,19	-214.484,30
SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN	SPECIAL PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	846.980,00	-952.114,43	-105.134,43
Grand Total		77.909.749,73	23.727.998,72	101.637.748,45

According to this picture, as of the end of 2012, the net present value of the total net benefit expected to be achieved at the end of 10 years is calculated to be approximately TRY 102 million. Roughly 77% of this figure represents the benefits provided to target groups.

The most important factor affecting the scale and continuity of the benefit was employment achieved through project activities. The projections for the period of 10 years show that 84% of the total employment figure of 1,162 realized and expected to be realized through the projected term is to be achieved through projects drawn up for persons with disabilities, representing, on the other hand 77% of all net benefits. These projects are remarkable also for the setting up of structures to create employment in future years as well. In particular, the project by the Municipality of Bağcılar, striking with the highest capacity of employment creation, accounts for 71% of all expected net benefits.

The projects for the youth with an inclination towards substance addiction, and the children who are sexually abused are, on the other hand, projects where the generated benefits are limited

with the project term. These are the projects which fail to achieve continuity, and which have the lowest efficiency in terms of benefit generation. In this context, the net benefit figure for the project by the Provincial Police Department was just TRY 1 million. The project by the Special Provincial Administration, on the other hand, failed to generate the benefits to recoup the costs.

Esenyurt Municipality's project for citizens from Roma ethnic group, where construction works account for 90% of costs, is not expected to generate net benefits even in 10 year projections, due to low employment numbers and failure to achieve continuity. In case of the projects by the District Governorship of Tuzla, Provincial Directorate of Education, Municipality of Şile, and Municipality of Sultanbeyli, where the benefits can recoup the costs only in the second 5-year term, the construction costs were also found to account for a significant part of the overall costs.

Beneficiary	Share of Construction Costs	The Year in which the Benefits Recoup the Cost
SPECIAL PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	0%	-
PROVINCIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	0%	Within the project term
DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇEKMEKÖY	0%	1st YEAR
MUNICIPALITY OF EYÜP	5%	1st YEAR
MUNICIPALITY OF BAĞCILAR	0%	2nd YEAR
DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇATALCA	15%	2nd YEAR
MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZİ	0%	2nd YEAR
MUNICIPALITY OF ESENLER	0%	2nd YEAR
MUNICIPALITY OF ŞİLE	23%	6th YEAR
DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF TUZLA	74%	7th YEAR
MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANBEYLİ	81%	8th YEAR
PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION	74%	10th YEAR
MUNICIPALITY OF ESENYURT	90%	(17th YEAR)

The rates of the total monetary value of the benefits generated and expected to be generated by each project within the projected term of 10 years, over the net present value as of the end of 2012, of total costs incurred and expected to be incurred, are summarized in the following table.

Target Group	Beneficiary	Total Benefit (TRY)	Total Cost (TRY)	Total Benefit / Total Cost
DISABLED PERSONS	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇATALCA	3.201.918,58	1.610.816,69	1,99
	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF TUZLA	2.663.996,63	1.266.903,77	2,10
	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇEKMEKÖY	3.733.164,35	2.115.954,64	1,76
	MUNICIPALITY OF BAĞCILAR	79.999.288,68	7.710.484,82	10,38
	PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION	4.602.908,07	3.513.221,28	1,31
	Total for Target Groups	94.201.276,31	16.217.381,20	5,81
UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	MUNICIPALITY OF EYÜP	12.210.518,28	476.925,95	25,60
	MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZİ	2.089.858,51	244.931,83	8,53
	Total for Target Groups	14.300.376,79	721.857,79	19,81
WOMEN	MUNICIPALITY OF ESENLER	3.285.249,38	425.119,83	7,73
	MUNICIPALITY OF ŞİLE	10.418.545,89	4.727.420,36	2,20
	MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZİ	5.666.927,76	4.871.845,56	1,16
	Total for Target Groups	19.370.723,03	10.024.385,75	1,93
YOUTH WITH A TENDENCY OF SUBSTANCE ADDICTION	PROVINCIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	5.740.000,00	4.691.384,21	1,22
CITIZENS FROM ROMA ETHNIC GROUP	MUNICIPALITY OF ESENYURT	379.819,90	594.304,20	0,64
		SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN	SPECIAL PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	846.980,00
Grand Total		134.839.176,02	33.201.427,57	4,06

In light of these figures;

- The rehabilitation and awareness raising projects (by the District Governorship of Çatalca, District Governorship of Çekmeköy, Municipality of Sultanbeyli, Provincial Police Department, and Special Provincial Administration) were found to be less efficient compared to employment generating projects;
- Among the projects to generate employment, the nature of the work and hence, the level of wages earned had an impact on the efficiency level,

Beneficiary	Total Benefit / Total Cost	Annual Wage in 2013 (TRY)
MUNICIPALITY OF EYÜP	25.60	23,769.38
MUNICIPALITY OF BAĞCILAR	10.38	16,272.74
MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZİ	8.53	16,272.74
MUNICIPALITY OF ESENLER	7.73	15,348.41

- Construction costs, on the other hand, were found to reduce efficiency,

Beneficiary	Total Benefit / Total Cost	Share of Construction Costs
MUNICIPALITY OF ŞİLE	2.20	23%
DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF TUZLA	2.10	74%
PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION	1.31	74%
MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANBEYLİ	1.16	81%
MUNICIPALITY OF ESENYURT	0.64	90%

hence, within 10 years,

- **The net benefits to the society are expected to 3 times the project expenses,**
- **The State is expected to recoup 70% more than its actual costs, and the other target groups are to receive 2.3 times more net benefits.**

Beneficiary	Total Benefit (TRY)	Total Benefit / Total Cost
STATE	56,929,426.29	1.7
TARGET GROUPS	77,909,749.73	2.3

The net present value of the net benefits the projects executed within the framework of the program would generate in 10 year projections, as of end of 2012, are summarized below.

Target Group	Beneficiary	Total Net Benefit (Cumulative)										
		Project Term	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year
		2011-2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
DISABLED PERSONS	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇATALCA	-353.934,04	-149.108,28	53.352,28	253.474,96	451.286,75	646.814,35	840.084,12	1.031.122,13	1.219.954,17	1.406.605,70	1.591.101,89
	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF TUZLA	-1.266.903,77	-1.214.992,81	-1.112.369,76	-960.212,72	-759.679,35	-511.907,17	-218.013,89	120.902,31	503.762,43	929.506,43	1.397.092,87
	DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OF ÇEKMEKÖY	46.547,34	211.948,96	375.440,64	537.044,42	696.782,11	854.675,25	1.010.745,14	1.165.012,85	1.317.499,17	1.468.224,67	1.617.209,70
	MUNICIPALITY OF BAĞCILAR	-1.789.159,37	-853.840,21	1.611.553,37	5.571.560,06	10.991.333,49	17.836.632,78	26.073.813,18	35.669.816,85	46.592.163,86	58.808.943,16	72.288.803,86
	PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION	-1.758.754,49	-1.943.511,99	-2.126.136,04	-2.306.651,26	-2.485.082,02	-2.661.452,37	-2.519.306,05	-2.065.975,59	-1.308.666,63	-254.459,93	1.089.686,79
UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	MUNICIPALITY OF EYÜP	-476.925,95	808.926,20	2.079.930,17	3.336.257,42	4.578.077,43	5.805.557,71	7.018.863,86	8.218.159,54	9.403.606,55	10.575.364,78	11.733.592,33
	MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZI	-244.931,83	-24.855,26	192.680,02	407.703,34	620.243,71	830.329,81	1.037.989,97	1.243.252,20	1.446.144,20	1.646.693,34	1.844.926,67
WOMEN	MUNICIPALITY OF ESENLER	-425.119,83	-79.160,31	262.804,29	600.820,11	934.932,74	1.265.187,26	1.591.628,21	1.914.299,64	2.233.245,08	2.548.507,54	2.860.129,55
	MUNICIPALITY OF ŞİLE	-1.744.826,80	-1.855.897,52	-1.765.012,95	-1.476.822,35	-995.894,58	-326.719,27	526.291,94	1.558.804,19	2.766.558,21	4.145.369,17	5.691.125,53
	MUNICIPALITY OF SULTANGAZI	-2.240.145,36	-1.920.514,88	-1.604.575,28	-1.292.283,94	-983.598,74	-678.478,03	-376.880,65	-78.765,93	215.906,37	507.175,98	795.082,20
YOUTH WITH A TENDENCY OF SUBSTANCE ADDICTION	PROVINCIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79	1.048.615,79
CITIZENS FROM ROMA ETHNIC GROUP	MUNICIPALITY OF ESENYURT	-594.304,20	-554.306,53	-514.770,73	-475.691,47	-437.063,46	-398.881,51	-361.140,46	-323.835,21	-286.960,75	-250.512,08	-214.484,30
SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN	SPECIAL PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	-105.134,43	-105.134,43	-105.134,43	-105.134,43	-105.134,43	-105.134,43	-105.134,43	-105.134,43	-105.134,43	-105.134,43	-105.134,43
Grand Total		-9.904.976,94	-6.631.831,28	-1.603.622,64	5.138.679,91	13.554.819,44	23.605.240,16	35.567.556,72	49.396.274,35	65.046.694,01	82.474.900,13	101.637.748,45

In this context, the program is estimated to generate net benefits from the **third** year (2015) on. If Bağcılar Municipality's project is not included in the calculations, the net benefit figures currently expected to be achieved in 5 years would be possible only in 10.

7 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

The sustainability of the project, in other words, the capacity to continue to generate benefits after the Agency's support had come to an end, is assessed with reference to the continuity of the activities in question, as well as the sustainability of the benefits already generated.

- In conclusion, the projects which continue their activities, all the while generating benefits, or the projects which produced sustainable benefits are deemed sustainable,
- Whereas the projects which discontinued their activities, and failed to produce sustainable benefits, are deemed to be unsustainable.

Beneficiary	Project Activities Continue (A)	Project Produced a Sustainable Benefit (B)	Remarks	The project achieved sustainability (MAK(A;B))
Provincial Police Department	1	0	Even though the benefit produced is not sustainable, the activities are continued in order to produce benefits	1
Municipality of Eyüp	0	1	Even though the activities are discontinued, sustainable benefits were produced through the project.	1
Municipality of Esenler	0	1	Even though the activities are discontinued, sustainable benefits were produced through the project.	1
District Governorship of Çatalca	1	0	Even though the benefit produced is not sustainable, the activities are continued in order to produce benefits	1
District Governorship of Tuzla	0	1	Even though the activities are discontinued, sustainable benefits were produced through the project.	1
District Governorship of Çekmeköy	1	0	Even though the benefit produced is not sustainable, the activities are continued in order to produce benefits	1
Municipality of Şile	1	1	Both the activities are continued, and sustainable benefits are produced.	1
Municipality of Sultangazi	0	1	Even though the activities are discontinued, sustainable benefits were produced through the project.	1
Municipality of Bağcılar	1	1	Both the activities are continued, and sustainable benefits are produced.	1
Municipality of Esenyurt	0	1	Even though the activities are discontinued, sustainable benefits were produced through the project.	1
Municipality of Sultanbeyli	1	0	Even though the benefit produced is not sustainable, the activities are continued in order to produce benefits	1
Provincial Directorate of Education	1	1	Both the activities are continued, and sustainable benefits are produced.	1
Special Provincial Administration	0	0	Neither the benefits are sustainable, nor the activities are continued.	0

1: yes

0: no

In conclusion, the projects other than that of Special Provincial Administration are deemed to be sustainable.

8 IMPACT ANALYSIS

8.1 SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND INCLUSION

Social exclusion is defined as *"the state and processes through which specific individuals or groups are left, completely or partly, outside the society they live in, in terms of social inclusion, due to structural and/or personal reasons, and the individual is unable to access the opportunities to ensure personal development and integration with the society due to failure to take part in production, consumption, saving, and ordinary political and social actions related to the citizenship as part of the society, and hence is/is rendered bereft of civil, political, economic and social rights, and his/her ties with the society are severed."*³⁸

Among the factors leading to social exclusion, unemployment, poverty, inequality, loss of social safety net, migration, lack of education, disability, domestic violence, old age, need for protection, difficult living environments, crime and substance addiction, homelessness etc. are the most prominent ones.

Social inclusion, defined as *"the process whereby the terms of social participation are improved for individuals and groups"*,³⁹ aims to make sure that the individuals and groups who suffer social exclusion have a say on the decisions which affect their life, and have access to markets, services, and other political, social and physical spaces, on an equal footing with other segments of the society.

8.2 RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Development aims to increase the society's welfare level by enhancing the economic and social structures of the countries, and improves the individual's life in economic and socio-cultural arena. Development refers not only to economic growth or progress in production processes, but also in social indicators of development.

The Programme of Action adopted by the World Summit for Social Development⁴⁰ emphasized the need to achieve sustainable development with reference to its economic, social, and environmental aspects, and through

- Promoting continuous, inclusive and egalitarian economic growth,
- Creation of ever greater opportunities for all,
- Reduction of inequality,
- Improving of basic life standards,
- Encouraging egalitarian and **inclusive social development**,
- Supporting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources.

³⁸ A.WALKER, C.WALKER, Britain Divided: The Growth of Social Exclusion in the 1980s and 1990s, London, Child Poverty Action Group, 1997, p.8.

³⁹ www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialdevelopment/brief/social-inclusion

⁴⁰ March 1995, Copenhagen; <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/wssd/text-version/>

The programme states that social development should '*focus on people*', and should embrace the "**improvement and reinforcement of quality of life for all individuals**" as its objective. The fundamental elements of social development and the policies for social development, as established in line with this objective include;

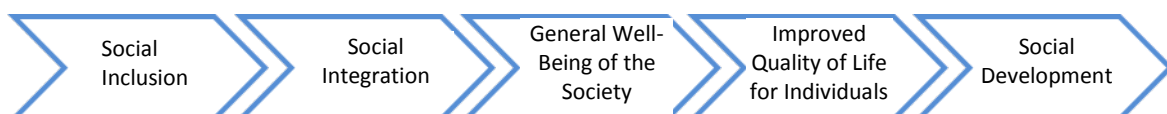
- "**social integration**, or the capability of people to live together, respectful of the dignity of each other", and
- "*ability to take part in social, cultural, economic and political life*".

On the other hand, the programme emphasized the need for **social inclusion** as a means to enhance social integration, for encouraging stable, safe, harmonious, peaceful and just societies, the development of social harmony, **and therefore, creation of an environment for development and progress.**

In this context,

- inclusion of disadvantaged individuals and groups in the social development framework,
- rendering physical and social environment accessible for persons with disabilities,
- ensuring the participation of women in all aspects of political, economic and cultural life as equal stakeholders,

are among the policy objectives to be implemented.



The emphasis was placed on the significance of providing opportunity for work under dignified terms, as well as freedom, equality, and safety so as to include disadvantaged individuals as well, for the elimination of hunger and poverty, improving economic and social well-being for all, and achievement of sustainable development. In this framework, provision of training opportunities to improve the employment prospects of women and youth are among the basic policies. On the other hand, all kinds of violence, including but not limited to domestic violence, is considered as an obstacle to social integration.

In the international agenda of development, the well-being of the individuals is associated with the recognition of fundamental human rights; the aim is to grow into a society where each individual is treated equally, has freedom of expression, and can take full part in social and economic life, for the realization of such rights. In this context, a form of development which excludes the participation of persons with disabilities would not be inclusive, egalitarian, or sustainable. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁴¹ discusses accessibility as an element which enables the potential contribution of the persons with disabilities, to the **general well-being of the society**, and notes that full participation of the persons with disabilities in the society would lead to

⁴¹ Entered into force on 3 May 2008, having been signed by 82 members of the United Nations.

substantial progress towards the humane, social and economic development of the society, as well as strengthening of the sense of belonging.⁴²

The Millennium Development Goals adopted within the framework of the United Nations Millennium Declaration include the elimination of absolute poverty and hunger, provision of basic education for all, strengthening the position of women, and achieving progress in terms of social gender equality.

The social inclusion policies were among the basic priorities of the development axis "*Humane Development and Reinforcing Social Solidarity*" focusing on social development, within the Ninth Development Plan covering the period 2007-2013.

Furthermore, one of the strategic objectives of Istanbul Regional Plan for 2010-2013, under the development axis "Social Development" was set as '*Prevention of Social Exclusion*'. The targets set in line with this objective includes facilitating the entry of persons with disabilities, women, and the young into labor markets, prevention of domestic violence, and rehabilitation of children with substance addiction.

8.3 PROGRAM'S OBJECTIVE

The **overall aim** of the Small Scale Infrastructure Financial Support Program for Social Inclusion and Communal Integration is to contribute to social development by enabling the participation to social and economic life and integration with the society, by disadvantaged groups such as children, youth, women, disabled persons, and the elderly, who face social exclusion.

Program's priorities are listed as;

- Enabling social inclusion by raising **awareness** about the factors which lead to social exclusion, and by **fostering cooperation** between institutions
- Increasing disadvantaged groups' **participation in social and cultural life**
- Increasing disadvantaged groups' **access to services**
- Increasing **employment prospects** of disadvantaged groups.

8.4 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EMPLOYMENT

The employment of disadvantaged persons enables their participation in social life and earning of regular income. For this purpose, sustainable employment is embraced as the simplest means to social inclusion.

OECD developed the Regional Development Index using the indicators grouped under the following categories:

- competitiveness,
- social inclusion,
- environmental sustainability.

⁴² UNITED NATIONS, Department of Economic And Social Affairs; Accessibility and Development, Mainstreaming Disability In The Post-2015 Development Agenda

'Unemployment rate' and 'women's participation to labor force' are among the 8 indicators under the social inclusion category.⁴³

On the other hand, 'Social Inclusion', among the 10 themes identified by the European Commission in the 'Sustainable Development Indicators' study, covers the following sub-themes:

- economic poverty and living conditions,
- access to labor market, and
- education.

'Long term unemployment rate' is among the indicators of access to labor market.⁴⁴

Unemployment rate is one of the 61 indicators included in the Socio-Economic Development Index (SEGE-2011) created by the Ministry of Development.

8.5 PROGRAM'S IMPACT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

8.5.1 Women

According to a TURKSTAT survey carried out in 2012 in Istanbul,⁴⁵ 1.4 million women comprising 28.6% (labor force participation rate)⁴⁶ of the non-institutional population at working age⁴⁷ is included in the labor force⁴⁸ while 14.4% (unemployment rate)⁴⁹ of women in the said labor force, numbering 203,000 are unemployed.

31 women gained employment through vocational trainings provided in the projects executed by the Municipality of Şile and the Municipality of Esenler within the framework of the program. Therefore, the contribution of such projects to social inclusion of unemployed women in Istanbul, by offering them employment, is 2 per ten thousand (31/203,000).

On the other hand, taking into account the fact that the center established through the project by the Municipality of Şile is still operational, the 10 years projection indicates that, on the basis of the existing trainee and employment figures, a total of 99 women would be gaining employment. The project by the Municipality of Esenler, however, failed to achieve continuity. In this picture, by the end of 10 years, assuming that the total number of unemployed women will remain fixed over the years, the impact of the projects on the unemployment figures for women would be 6.4 per ten thousand ((31+99)/203,000).

Furthermore, the project by the Municipality of Sultanbeyli set up a Women's Shelter for women who face social exclusion at a disadvantageous position caused by domestic violence. The

⁴³ OECD; A composite index for monitoring regional development in OECD regions, 2011, p.19

⁴⁴ EU Commission; Sustainable Development Indicators, 2009, p.121

⁴⁵ <http://tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr/isgucuapp/isgucu.zul>

⁴⁶ Labor force participation rate: The rate of labor force to the non-institutional population at working age.

⁴⁷ Non-institutional population: Population other than those residing at university dorms, orphanages, old age homes, special hospitals, prisons, barracks etc.

⁴⁸ Labor force: The whole population, including the employed as well as the unemployed.

⁴⁹ Unemployment rate: The rate of the unemployed population over the whole labor force.

shelter began operations with services extended to 50 women utilizing the full capacity of the facility, helping them take part in social life. According to a study carried out in 2008,⁵⁰ in a given one-year period, 11.1% of women in Istanbul suffered physical or sexual violence from their spouses or partners, and 25% of these have left home on at least one occasion. The same study revealed that 12% of the women who left home were unable to return to their own families or relatives. Therefore, as of year 2012, it is estimated that in Istanbul, 444,000 out of approximately 4 million women in the age group 20-60 suffer domestic violence; that 111,000 of these have left their home, and that approximately 13,000 women need shelter. In a nutshell, the impact of the said project on social inclusion of domestic violence victim women by providing them shelter was found to be 3.8 per mille (50/13,000).

On the other hand, the 10 years projection taking into account the fact that the shelter set up under the project is still in operation, and that the shelter service is limited to a period of 6 months as per the regulations,⁵¹ show that each year on the basis of an average stay of 4 months, 3 times the capacity could be served, to reach a total of 1,500 women in the period in question. In this picture, by the end of 10 years, assuming that the total number of women suffering domestic violence will remain fixed over the years, the impact of the project on the shelter necessity figures for women would be 11.5 percent (1,500/13,000).

8.5.2 Disabled Persons

A TURKSTAT survey carried out in 2002 revealed that the persons with disabilities comprised 2.23% of the population in Marmara Region, while their labor force participation rate was 24.75%. Those in the labor force, on the other hand, suffered an unemployment rate of 10.48%. Assuming that the same rates apply for Istanbul's population and are still valid, one can state that, on the basis of population figures for 2012, there are approximately 309,000 (13,854,740 x 2.23%) persons with disabilities, among whom approximately 8,000 (309,000 x 0.2475 x 0.1048) are unemployed.

85 persons with disabilities gained employment through vocational trainings provided in the project executed by the Municipality of Bağcılar within the framework of the program. The impact of the project on social inclusion through providing employment, to labor force which suffer social exclusion in Istanbul due to disability, is found to be 1 percent (85/8,000).

On the other hand, taking into account the fact that the center developed through the project by the Municipality of Bağcılar is still operational, the 10 years projection indicates that, on the basis of the existing trainee and employment figures, a total of 765 (9x85) persons with disabilities would be gaining employment. Furthermore, the school established within the framework of the project by the Provincial Directorate of Education is expected to provide employment to 90 persons with disabilities, whereas the 26 schools rendered accessible through the project by the District Governorship of Tuzla would help 30 more gain employment. In this picture, by the end of 10 years, assuming that the total number of unemployed persons with disabilities will remain fixed over the years, the impact of the projects on the unemployment figures for the persons with disabilities would be 12.1 percent ((85+765+90+30)/8,000).

⁵⁰ Hacettepe Üniversitesi, ICON Institut Public Sector, BNB Danışmanlık; Türkiye'de Aile İçi Şiddet Araştırması; 2009, p.95

⁵¹ Regulation on the Establishment and Operations of Women's Shelters, Article 14.
<http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2013/01/20130105-5.htm>

In addition to these, the project by the District Governorship of Çekmeköy, through the improvement of existing schools, and the project by the District Governorship of Çatalca, through the establishment of a center, helped by providing rehabilitation services, social participation of a total of 160 persons with disabilities who were not included in the labor force. The calculations above are based on an assumption that the persons with disabilities, outside the labor force, number approximately 232,000 ($309,000 \times (1-0.2475)$). Therefore, the contribution of such projects to social inclusion of the persons with disability, who are outside the labor force, in Istanbul, by offering them rehabilitation services, is 7 per ten thousand ($160/232,000$).

Nevertheless, the 10 years projection based on the fact that the activities of both projects are still in progress, assuming that each year 20 new students will be enrolled, 200 more persons with disabilities would be receiving the services. In this picture, by the end of 10 years, assuming that the total number of persons with disabilities outside the labor force, will remain fixed over the years, the impact of the projects on the rehabilitation figures for the persons with disabilities would be 1.6 per mille ($(160+200)/232,000$).

8.5.3 Unemployed Youth

According to a TURKSTAT study by the year 2012, labor force in the 15-24 age group residing in Istanbul numbered approximately 844,000, out of which 169,000 were unemployed. Through the vocational trainings provided within the framework of the projects executed by the Municipality of Eyüp and the Municipality of Sultangazi, a total of 60 unemployed youth were provided employment. Therefore, the contribution of such projects to social inclusion of unemployed youth in Istanbul, by offering them employment, is 4 per ten thousand ($60/168,000$).

8.5.4 Citizens from Roma Ethnic Group

It is common knowledge that a vast majority of citizens from Roma ethnic group in Turkey live in poverty. A vicious cycle of social exclusion is sustained through factors including failure to enroll in school, failure in school or dropping out, conditions unfavorable for health and the related lower life expectancy, high level of unemployment, lack of vocational training opportunities, unsafe environment and discrimination.⁵²

It is estimated that there are approximately 500,000 citizens from Roma ethnic group in Turkey.⁵³ With reference to population figures for year 2012, one can conclude that 66 per mille ($500,000/75.627.384$) of the whole population of Turkey is from Roma ethnic group. Assuming this figure applies for Istanbul as well, it is estimated that 91 thousand ($13,854,740 \times 0.0086$) citizens from Roma ethnic group live in Istanbul. Taking into account the unemployment rate reaching 80% among Roma,⁵⁴ one can deduce that there are approximately 72,000 ($0.80 \times 91,000$) unemployed Roma in Istanbul.

⁵² Fundaci3n Secretariado Gitano; T3rkiye’de Romanların Durumu T3rkiye’de alıřma ve İnsana Yakıřır İř Kořulları Sorunları Raporu, p. 12, 2010

⁵³ http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%87ingeneler#cite_note-Turkey-31

⁵⁴ The Report of the Group of Eminent Persons of the Council of Europe on “Living Together – Combining diversity and freedom in 21st century Europe”, 2011, p.11.

The project carried out within the framework of the program, by the Municipality of Esenyurt provided vocational trainings to 61 citizens from Roma ethnic group, in the fields of personal development and greenhouse farming. 2 out of these were able to gain employment. Therefore, the contribution of such projects to social inclusion of unemployed Roma in Istanbul, by offering them employment, is 0.3 per ten thousand (2/72,000).

The beneficiaries state that the above mentioned women, persons with disabilities, youth, and Roma were employed purely as a result of project activities, without any other factors involved.

8.5.5 Youth with a Tendency of Substance Addiction

TUBİM (Turkish Drug and Drug Addiction Monitoring Center) under the General Directorate of Police carried out a study to reveal the spread of drug addiction with second year high school students in the academic year 2011-2012, to find that 1.5% tried illicit addictive substance at least once, whereas 1% use such substances regularly.⁵⁵

As a result of the project activities executed by Istanbul Provincial Police Department within the framework of the program, 143,531 students in the first year of high school were reached to increase their awareness regarding substance addiction. Taking into account the rates found by TUBİM, 1,435 students, corresponding to 1% of the said target group were found to have the potential of going through the curiosity-trying-addiction process, which, the project activities arguably interrupted.

According to TURKSTAT data, 1 million young individuals in the age group 15-19 reside in Istanbul as of year 2012. Therefore, approximately 10,000 (0.01 x 1,000,000) may potentially engage in illicit substance abuse.

In a nutshell, the impact of the said project on social inclusion of youth with a tendency to substance addiction by raising their awareness levels was found to be 14.4 percent (1,435/10,000).

8.5.6 Sexually Abused Children

Sexual abuse may lead to long-term emotional and behavioral effects, fear, depression, anger, hostility and inappropriate sexual behavior among the children. Children who suffer sexual abuse are often unable to tell about the incident they had, fearing that they would be found in the wrong or be abandoned, as well as due to feelings of shame and guilt. The fear of betrayal, feeling of powerlessness against any danger, guilt, self-destructive behavior, inferiority complex, introversion, and lack of confidence in adults are also among the consequences of such abuse. In some cases, the child may even try suicide. The interpersonal relationship skills and skills to maintain social relationships also suffer.⁵⁶

http://www.coe.int/t/policy-planning/GEP/translations/Report_GEP_Turkish.pdf

⁵⁵ 2012 Drug Abuse Report for Turkey -http://www.tubim.gov.tr/dosyalar/raporlar/Tubim_Raporu_2012.pdf

⁵⁶ OVAYOLU Nimet, UÇAN Özlem, SERİNDAĞ Selver; Çocuklarda Cinsel İstismar ve Etkileri, Fırat Sağlık Hizmetleri Dergisi, Vol:2, Issue:4 (2007)

According to a TURKSTAT survey carried out in Istanbul, in year 2012, the number of children who went to or taken to police as a 'victim' was 5,744.⁵⁷ Even though this figure encompasses various types of victimhood, one should also take into account that there are also many cases where no official complaint is filed. Hence the number of sexually abused children is assumed to be roughly equal to this figure.

Within the framework of the project by the Istanbul Special Provincial Administration, executed under the program, 54 children who suffered sexual abuse were provided social and psychological rehabilitation services, as well as art classes (guitar, drama, painting), to allow them take part in social life. The rehabilitation of these children, who received no treatment other than the one provided within the framework of the project, was carried out solely through the project, without any outside intervention.

Therefore, the contribution of the project to social inclusion of sexually abused children in Istanbul, by offering them rehabilitation services, is 9.5 per mille (54/5,700).

8.6 OVERALL IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM

In the projects executed within the framework of the program, target groups were named as the unemployed women, women suffering domestic violence, persons with disabilities, unemployed youth, unemployed Roma, youth with substance addiction tendencies, and sexually abused children. With a view to achieving social inclusion of these groups; activities were carried out in the form of vocational trainings to improve their employment prospects, creation of an environment to protect against violence, rehabilitation of disabled persons and children who suffered sexual abuse, and increasing awareness regarding drug abuse.

As a result of these activities, within the target groups;

- 178 persons were able to secure employment,
- 143 thousand secondary school students took part in activities to raise awareness, leading to the prevention of an estimated 1,435 teenagers thought to be in the risk group, sliding into drug abuse,
- 50 women who suffered domestic violence and 54 children who suffered sexual abuse were rehabilitated,
- 160 persons with disabilities were provided self-care skills,

and hence, were provided a channel to take part in social and economic life.

Furthermore, the 10 year projections expect;

- The employment of 885 persons with disabilities and 99 women,
- Extension of protection to 1,450 women, and
- Rehabilitation of 200 persons with disabilities.

⁵⁷ TURKSTAT; Istanbul by Selected Indicators, 2012, p.183

Net Total Figure for Target Groups:

The current and projected impact of the projects on each target group is provided above. In determining the total impact of the program, first of all, the net total figure for all groups should be determined by accounting for overlaps between the groups. For this purpose, taking into account the data from National Disabilities Database and TURKSTAT;

Number of men among unemployed youth, persons with disabilities, and Roma (Ge , Ee , Re),
Number of youth among unemployed men with disabilities and unemployed Roma men ($Ee \cap Ge$ and $Re \cap Ge$),

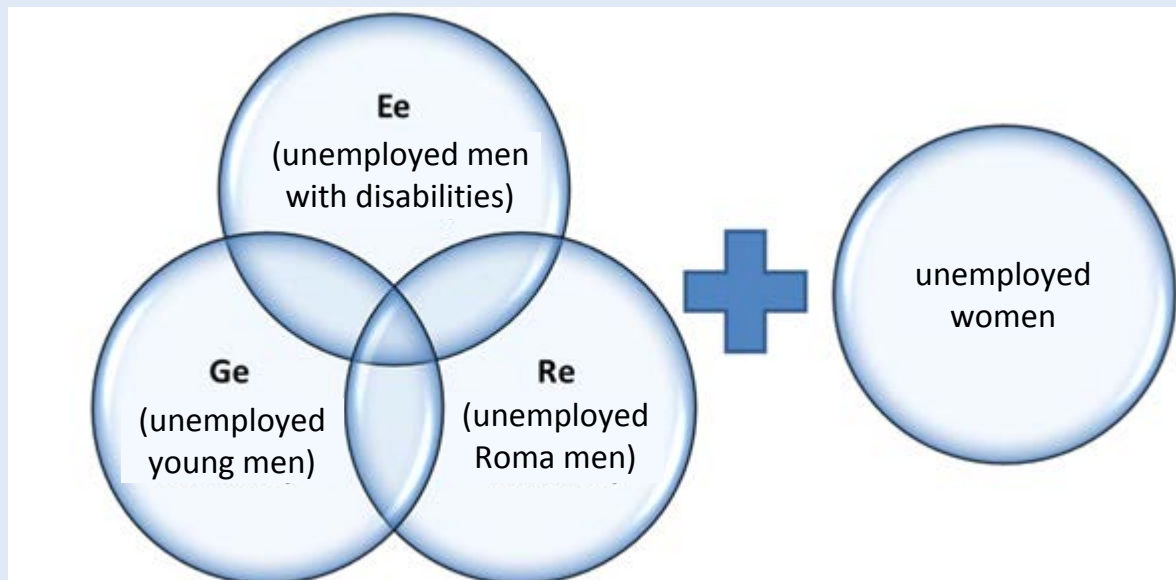
Number of unemployed Roma men with disabilities ($Ee \cap Re$) and

Number of youth among unemployed Roma men with disabilities ($Ee \cap Ge \cap Re$),

were calculated, to establish the intersection. Then the union of the three sets composed of unemployed men was established through the application of the following formula:

$$Ee \cup Ge \cup Re = Ee + Ge + Re - (Ee \cap Re) - (Ee \cap Ge) - (Re \cap Ge) + (Ee \cap Ge \cap Re)$$

Once this was added on top of the unemployed women set, the net total figure for target groups which share the common denominator of unemployment was established. Almost all of the women who suffer domestic violence and who are in need of shelter are assumed to be unemployed women.



E_e (unemployed men with disabilities) = 8,000 (unemployed persons with disabilities) x 0.573 (ratio of men according to National Disabilities Database) = 4,584

G_e (unemployed young men) = 169,000 (unemployed youth) x 0.556 (ratio of men in 15-24 age group according to TURKSTAT) = 93,964

R_e (unemployed Roma men) = 72,000 (unemployed Roma) x 0.644 (ratio of unemployed men according to TURKSTAT) = 46,368

$E_e \cap G_e$ (unemployed young men with disabilities) = 4,584 (unemployed men with disabilities) x 0.296 (Ratio of unemployed 15-24 age group according to TURKSTAT) = 1,357

$R_e \cap G_e$ (unemployed young Roma men) = 46,368 (unemployed Roma men) x 0.296 (Ratio of unemployed 15-24 age group according to TURKSTAT) = 13,725

$E_e \cap R_e$ (unemployed Roma men with disabilities) = 46,368 (unemployed Roma men) x 0.023 (ratio of persons with disabilities in general population according to TURKSTAT) = 1,066

$E_e \cap G_e \cap R_e$ (unemployed young Roma men with disabilities) = 1,066 (unemployed Roma men with disabilities) x 0.296 (Ratio of unemployed 15-24 age group according to TURKSTAT) = 316

$$E_e \cup G_e \cup R_e = E_e + G_e + R_e - (E_e \cap R_e) - (E_e \cap G_e) - (R_e \cap G_e) + (E_e \cap G_e \cap R_e)$$

$$= 4,584 + 93,964 + 46,368 - 1,357 - 13,725 - 1,066 + 316$$

$$= 129,083$$

Total unemployed target groups = Total target groups among unemployed men + unemployed women

$$= 129,083 (E_e \cup G_e \cup R_e) + 203,000 \text{ (unemployed women according to TURKSTAT)}$$

$$= 332,083$$

The total net figure for all target groups was calculated by adding the number of disabled persons outside the labor force, youth with a tendency to substance addiction, and sexually abused children on top of the figure calculated above. According to these, an estimated 580,000 persons in Istanbul are among the members of 8 target groups.

target group		outcome		achieved result		achieved social inclusion rate	10 year projection results	total social inclusion rate (achieved + projected)
unemployed women	203,000	education	241	employment	31	0.0002	99	0.0006
woman victims of violence	13,000	protection	50	shelter	50	0.0038	1,450	0.1154
unemployed persons with disabilities	8,000	education	1,267	employment	85	0.0106	885	0.1213
persons with disabilities outside the labor force	232,000	rehabilitation	160	rehabilitation	160	0.0007	200	0.0016
unemployed youth	169,000	education	302	employment	60	0.0004	0	0.0004
youth with a tendency of substance addiction	10,000	increased awareness	143,531	avoidance of substance abuse	1,435	0.1435	0	0.1435
sexually abused children	5,700	psychological rehabilitation	54	psychological improvement	54	0.0095	0	0.0095
unemployed Roma	72,000	education	61	employment	2	0.0000	0	0.0000
TOTAL (net) =	579,783				1,877	0.0032	2,634	0.0078

The program managed to achieve social inclusion for 1,877 persons in the target groups, whereas 10 year projections estimate inclusion for a further 2,634. In conclusion, the program had a total impact of **0.32 percent** on social inclusion of disadvantaged target groups in the region, and thereby, contributing to the social development of the region. Furthermore, the impact is expected to rise to **0.78 percent** within 10 years following the completion of the projects.

8.7 SOCIAL MULTIPLIER EFFECT

The social multiplier effect of the outcomes and results are also expected to contribute to the total impact. An example of the multiplier impact is the protection against addiction which may be extended by the initial recipients of the project to raise awareness about substance addiction, on their friends, by helping raise their awareness as well.

In this context, each young person whose awareness was increased through the project is expected to raise the awareness of at least one friend, to protect him/her against addiction, hence preventing social exclusion of 1,435 more.

target group		achieved result		achieved social inclusion rate	10 year projection results	result of expected multiplier effect	total social inclusion rate (achieved + projected + multiplier)
unemployed women	203,000	employment	31	0.0002	99	0	0.0006
victims of violence	13,000	shelter	50	0.0038	1,450	0	0.1154
unemployed persons with disabilities	8,000	employment	85	0.0106	885	0	0.1213
persons with disabilities outside the labor force	232,000	rehabilitation	160	0.0007	200	0	0.0016
unemployed youth	169,000	employment	60	0.0004	0	0	0.0004
youth with a tendency of substance addiction	10,000	avoidance of substance abuse	1,435	0.1435	0	1,435	0.2870
sexually abused children	5,700	psychological improvement	54	0.0095	0	0	0.0095
unemployed Roma	72,000	employment	2	0.0000	0	0	0.0000
TOTAL (net) =	579,783		1,877	0.0032	2,634	1,435	0.0100

In conclusion, when the multiplier effect is included in the analysis, the total impact is expected to increase to **1 percent** in 10 year projections.

8.8 AGGREGATE IMPACT ALONGSIDE THE UNHANDICAPPED ISTANBUL FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM

Disabled persons who are unemployed and who are outside the labor force were included among the target groups of the Unhandicapped Istanbul Financial Support Program for year 2011. Within that program, trainings to improve the employment prospects of and rehabilitate the target groups, with a view to achieving their social inclusion were carried out.

Through the trainings,

- 155 unemployed persons with disabilities were able to secure employment,

- 342 persons with disabilities, from various age groups, left outside the labor force, were provided a means to participation to social life,

and hence, were provided a channel to take part in social and economic life.

Furthermore, the 10 year projections expect;

- Employment of 567 persons with disabilities.
- Rehabilitation of 300 persons with disabilities.

target group		achieved result		achieved social inclusion rate	10 year projection results	result of expected multiplier effect	total social inclusion rate (achieved + projected + multiplier)
unemployed persons with disabilities	8,000	employment	155	0.0194	567	0	0.0903
persons with disabilities outside the labor force	232,000	rehabilitation	342	0.0015	300	0	0.0028

When taken together with the results of the Unhandicapped Istanbul Financial Support Program, the Financial Support Program for Social Inclusion and Integration is projected to have a total impact reaching **1.2 percent** in 10 years.

target group		achieved result		achieved social inclusion rate	10 year projection results	result of expected multiplier effect	total social inclusion rate (achieved + projected + multiplier)
unemployed women	203,000	employment	31	0.0002	99	0	0.0006
victims of violence	13,000	shelter	50	0.0038	1,450	0	0.1154
unemployed persons with disabilities	8,000	employment	240	0.0300	1,452	0	0.2115
persons with disabilities outside the labor force	232,000	rehabilitation	502	0.0022	500	0	0.0043
unemployed youth	169,000	employment	60	0.0004	0	0	0.0004
youth with a tendency of substance addiction	10,000	avoidance of substance abuse	1,435	0.1435	0	1,435	0.2870
sexually abused children	5,700	psychological improvement	54	0.0095	0	0	0.0095
unemployed Roma	72,000	employment	2	0.0000	0	0	0.0000
TOTAL (net) =	592,783		2,374	0.0040	3,501	1,435	0.0123

8.9 EXTERNAL EFFECTS

8.9.1 External Effects Regarding Social Development

The projects led to the further results of;

- The families of youth saved from substance addiction, of rehabilitated children who were sexually abused and of rehabilitated persons with disabilities who are outside the labor force were able to make more time and money for themselves to participate in social life,
- The children of the mothers who suffer domestic violence being provided shelter along with their mothers, hence avoided social exclusion.

In light of these remarks, it is expected that;

- Through the prevention of drug addiction by 1,435 young persons and the rehabilitation of 54 sexually abused children and 360 persons with disabilities who are outside the labor force, a total of 3,698 parents (2x(1,435+54+360)) will be able to take part in social life to a larger extent,
- Through the rehabilitation of 1,500 women who suffer domestic violence, 1,500 children on the basis of the assumption of one child per mother will be provided shelter alongside their mothers, to prevent their social exclusion.

8.9.2 External Effects Concerning Global Competitiveness

The global competitiveness of a region/city is defined as *the ability to generate relatively high earnings and employment against the background of international competition.*

Global Competitiveness is one of the 5 development axes of Istanbul Regional Plan for 2010-2013. A strategic objective of this axis is '*development of the characteristics of labor force in line with the needs of economic activities generating high level of added value*'.

The 'Global Urban Competitiveness Group' established by academicians and specialists from various countries, to engage in urban competitiveness studies compile biennial data and create Global Urban Competitiveness Indices and rankings. The said indices also refer to employment data.⁵⁸

Istanbul University project supported by the Agency within the framework of 'Knowledge Based Economic Development Financial Support Program for Non-Profit Organizations' led to the development of an index by establishing the factors which determine the global competitiveness of Istanbul. The data comprising the index are grouped under 3 basic categories: 'fundamental indicators', 'economic activity', and 'innovation'. 'Labor market', as one of the 6 secondary headings of the economic activity category is assigned a weight of 5.7% within the index. The indicators regarding the 'labor market' heading, in turn, comprise 4 groups, one of which is about 'employment rates'.

According to TURKSTAT data for year 2012, there are 570,000 unemployed persons in Istanbul. The projects enabled 178 of these to gain employment; 10 year projections estimate the employment of a further 984.

target group		achieved result		employment rate for unemployed (achieved)	10 year projection results	result of expected multiplier effect	total employment rate for the unemployed (achieved + projected + multiplier)
unemployed	57,000	employment	178	0.0003	984	0	0.0020

⁵⁸ İSTKA; 2010-2013 İstanbul Bölge Planı, p. 54

In conclusion, the program contributed to the global competitiveness of the region through a total contribution of **0.3 per mille** ($178/570,000$) to the employment of the unemployed. Furthermore, additional employment to be generated through continued project activities within the decade following the completion of the projects will increase the said impact to **2 per mille** ($(178+984)/570,000$).

On the other hand, the employment thus generated is expected to have **multiplier** effects on the region's economy. Increased consumption would feed increased production, and hence, further employment. However, such an effect can be calculated only after a regional input-output analysis.

9 ADDITIONALITY

In order to make an accurate assessment of public intervention's impact, the link of causality should be established between the intervention and the outcomes and results. For this purpose, the impact support had on the realization rates of the outcomes of intervention, in other words, the contribution of the support to the outcomes, should be determined.

In this context, the impact analysis regarding the financial support programs would take;

- Contribution of the call for project proposals to the formation and development of the project idea, and the decision to carry out the project, to expanding the scale of and/or accelerating the project once it is decided for, and where necessary, to the establishment of inter-agency cooperation (**additionality for pre-project behaviors**),
- Contribution of financial support to the financial resources dedicated to project activities (**input additionality**),
- Contribution of the project activities to outcomes (**outcome additionality**),
- Contribution of the project activities to the development of the behavior of the beneficiary and/or target group (**additionality for post-project behaviors**)
- Contribution of the outcomes and/or development in behaviors, to the objectives

into account, to calculate the net impact produced thanks to financial support.

Each additionality assessment analyzes;

- The results which can be achieved and the activities which can be carried out without financial support (**deadweight loss**),
- Substitution of existing activities with those included in the framework of the financial support, in order to be eligible for it (**substitution effect**),
- Provision of benefits to those who are not in the target group (**leakage effect**),
- Reduction of outcomes/results for another group due to the outcomes/results achieved for the target group (**displacement effect**), and
- Multiple increases in the total income of the region through the supply chain which supported sale increases, or through the earning-demand-employment cycle established by increasing the employment (**economic multiplier effect**) and/or improvement in the behavior of the surrounding groups through interaction with the improvements project brought about in behaviors (**social multiplier effect**).

In this assessment, as all beneficiaries were non-profit organizations, and as the projects had a social focus, the substitution and displacement effects were not included in the analysis. On the other hand, in the independent evaluation process and the relevance assessments we had carried out, the target groups in all projects were found to be among those covered by the objectives of the financial support program; hence no leakage effect. The economic and social multiplier effects of the project outcomes/results and the post-project improvements in behaviors were, on the other hand, reviewed within the framework of impact analysis. Therefore, the additionality analysis focused exclusively on the deadweight loss.

The review regarding the deadweight loss was based on the results of the surveys applied with the beneficiaries.

In terms of additionality for pre-project behaviors; the contribution of the call for proposals to the project implementation decisions of the applicants was investigated.

The beneficiaries who, thanks to the call for proposals;

- decided to implement a project (who created, developed and decided to implement a project idea),
- expanded the scale of the project once it was decided for, or
- accelerated the planned completion schedule

were considered cases where the Agency was fully additional with respect to their projects, where, it is considered that no deadweight loss occurred. The beneficiaries who stated that they would not have executed the project without the Agency's support, that the Agency provided them with direction and pace are considered in this perspective.

In terms of input additionality; the Agency's support's contribution to the financing of project activities was analyzed. The projects where the entity was able to implement, only thanks to the support received, the projects for which it could not have allocated required budget, the Agency's input additionality would be considered full, without no deadweight loss. The beneficiaries who stated that they would not have been able to execute the project without the Agency's support are considered in this perspective. The input additionality provided to the beneficiaries who stated that they would still been able to execute the project by securing another source of finance, had the Agency's support been unavailable, is however, considered to have suffered full deadweight loss.

In terms of outcome additionality; the project activities' contribution to the outcomes which helped achieve the intended results, were investigated. In cases where the outcomes obtained through the project are not expected to arise in the lack of the project, no deadweight loss would be deemed to arise with respect to the outcome additionality of the Agency. The outcomes described by the beneficiaries, as having been obtained only thanks to the project, are deemed to be fruits of full additionality of support. **Additionality for post-implementation behaviors** was also analyzed under the same light.

If the additionality analysis reveals that the call for proposals contribute to behaviors and inputs, the Agency's support would be considered to have made a contribution to the implementation of the project. In a parallel vein, the additionality of project activities to behaviors and outcomes would mean that the Agency's support was instrumental in the achievement of the objectives. In this context, for the support provided to projects to be **additional regarding the results**, at least one of pre-implementation behavior additionality or the input additionality along with at least one of post-implementation behavior and output additionality should be free of full deadweight loss.

	deadweight loss in pre-implementation behavior additionality (A)	deadweight loss in input additionality (B)	deadweight loss in output additionality (C)	deadweight loss in post-implementation behavior additionality (D)	aggregate additionality on achieved results (1-MIN(A;B))x(1-MIN(C;D))
Provincial Police Department	0	0	-	0	1
Municipality of Eyüp	0	0	0	-	1
Municipality of Sultangazi	0	0	0	-	1
Municipality of Esenler	0	0	0	-	1
Municipality of Şile	0	0	0	-	1
Municipality of Bağcılar	0	0	0	0	1
District Governorship of Çatalca	0	0	-	0	1
District Governorship of Tuzla	0	0	0	0	1
District Governorship of Çekmeköy	0	0	-	0	1
Provincial Directorate of Education	0	0	0	-	1
Municipality of Sultanbeyli	0	0	-	0	1
Special Provincial Administration	0	0	-	0	1
Municipality of Esenyurt	1	0	0	-	1

1: present
0: none

The additionality analysis carried out in this context led to the following conclusions:

- Even though full deadweight loss occurred in the pre-implementation behavior additionality for the project by the Municipality of Esenyurt, which stated that the call for proposals did not have an effect on the formation of the project idea, on making the project implementation decision, or on the decisions regarding scale and timing, the Agency was nonetheless additional on project financing and outcomes,
- In case of other projects, no deadweight loss occurred with respect to pre-implementation behavior and input additionality,
- In all projects, no deadweight loss occurred with respect to post-implementation behavior and outcome additionality,
- Therefore, the Agency's support was additional on the results achieved by all the projects.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 GENERAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECTS

The success levels of the projects were compared on a scale of 2 points on each of efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact scores.

- In the efficiency assessment (including the 10 year projection);
 - The projects which failed to generate benefits at an amount equal to their cost (for the state) were assigned a score of zero,
 - The projects where the rate of total benefits generated over the total costs incurred (by the state) is less than the rate of (4 times)the total benefit generated by the program over the total cost incurred (by the state), albeit generating benefits at an amount equal to their cost (for the state), were assigned a score of 1,
 - The projects where the rate of total benefits generated over the total costs incurred (by the state) is equal to or greater than the rate of (4 times)the total benefit generated by the program over the total cost incurred (by the state) were assigned a score of 2.

- In the effectiveness assessment;
 - The projects which failed to achieve their objectives were assigned a score of zero,
 - The projects which achieved their targets but failed to surpass the average target achievement rate of (126%)all projects which did so were assigned a score of 1,
 - The projects which achieved their targets above the average target achievement rate of (126%)all projects which did so were assigned a score of 2.

- In the sustainability assessment;
 - The projects where neither the project activities are continued, nor the benefit generated by the project is sustainable, were assigned a score of zero,
 - The projects where either the project activities are continued, or the benefit generated by the project is sustainable, were assigned a score of 1,
 - The projects where both the project activities are continued, and the benefit generated by the project is sustainable, were assigned a score of 2,

- In the impact assessment (including the 10-year projection and social multiplier effect);
 - The projects which failed to achieve any social inclusion for the members of the target group were assigned a score of zero,
 - The projects which achieved social inclusion for less than 1% of the members of the target group were assigned a score of 1,
 - The projects which achieved social inclusion for at least 1% of the members of the target group were assigned a score of 2.

Thereafter, the scores of each project were added and multiplied with 1.25 to produce a score on a scale of 10.

Beneficiary	Efficiency		Effectiveness		Sustainability			Impact		Total Score (scale of 10)
	total benefit / total cost	score	target achievement rate	score	ongoing activities	sustainable benefit	score	total social inclusion rate	score	
Municipality of Bağcılar	10,38	2	115%	1	1	1	2	0,1063	2	8,75
Provincial Directorate of Education	1,31	1	154%	2	1	1	2	0,0113	2	8,75
Provincial Police Department	1,22	1	185%	2	1	0	1	0,2870	2	7,50
Municipality of Esenler	7,73	2	117%	1	0	1	1	0,0001	1	6,25
Municipality of Şile	2,20	1	107%	1	1	1	2	0,0005	1	6,25
Municipality of Sultanbeyli	1,16	1	100%	1	1	0	1	0,1154	2	6,25
District Governorship of Tuzla	2,10	1	106%	1	0	1	1	0,0038	1	5,00
Municipality of Eyüp	25,60	2	79%	0	0	1	1	0,0003	1	5,00
Municipality of Sultangazi	8,53	2	66%	0	0	1	1	0,0001	1	5,00
District Governorship of Çekmeköy	1,76	1	89%	0	1	0	1	0,0008	1	3,75
District Governorship of Çatalca	1,99	1	80%	0	1	0	1	0,0007	1	3,75
Municipality of Esenyurt	0,64	0	100%	1	0	1	1	0,0000	1	3,75
Special Provincial Administration	0,89	0	84%	0	0	0	0	0,0095	1	1,25

The average score of the projects was found to be 5.48. 6 out of 13 projects achieved a score above average.

10.2 GENERAL EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM

The program's success was evaluated with reference to efficiency and impact criteria as well as to additionality:⁵⁹

The efficiency of the program was calculated by establishing the rate of the achieved and projected net benefits of all projects in proportion to the additionality of the Agency's support, over the total cost of the projects for the state:

$$\text{Program's Efficiency} = \frac{\sum (\text{Achieved and Projected Net Benefits} \times \text{Additionality})}{\text{Total Cost of the Projects for the State}} - 1$$

The program's impact, on the other hand, was calculated as the rate of the achieved and projected results of all projects in proportion to the additionality of the Agency's support, over the total net number for the target groups:

$$\text{Program's Impact} = \frac{\sum (\text{Achieved and Projected Results} \times \text{Additionality})}{\text{Net Total Figure for Target Groups}}$$

In light of the findings established above;

⁵⁹ As no performance indicators were set for the program at the stage of call for proposals, no effectiveness assessment was undertaken.

- The net present value (NPV) of monetary value of the minimum **total benefit** achieved and projected to be achieved within 10 years, as a result of the projects is found to be around **4 times** the net present value of the **total costs** incurred and expected to be incurred within 10 years by the **state** (1.7 times for the benefits to the state, and 2.3 times for the benefits to target groups). The break-even point is expected to occur within the first quarter of 2015.
- The total impact on the social inclusion of disadvantaged target groups was 0.32%. This impact is expected to rise to a total of **1 percent** in 10 year projections, along with multiplier effect.
- The support was additional for all projects.

Therefore;

Program's Efficiency = 3

Program's Impact = 0.01

Therefore, at the end of the 10 years following the completion of the projects;

- The state will recoup its expenses with 70% additional return, whereas target groups will derive net benefits 2.3 times the expenses. Therefore, **the social welfare is expected to increase by 3 times the said expenses.**
- **1% of the disadvantaged persons in target groups will be provided means to participate social life**, contributing to the social development of the region.

External Effects

The projects are expected to produce the additional results of preventing the social exclusion of;

- **around 3,700 parents** of the youth saved from substance addiction, rehabilitated sexually abused children, and the persons with disabilities who are outside the labor force,
- **around 1,500 children** of the mothers who suffer domestic violence.

On the other hand, even though the program's objective is to achieve social development, it will also have a **0.3 per mille** impact on the employment of the unemployed population in the region, enhancing the region's global competitiveness. This impact is expected to rise to **2 per mille** in 10year projection.



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