

2021 RESULTS REPORT



UNITED NATIONS
TÜRKİYE



United Nations Country Team in Türkiye

FOREWORD

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT), in close consultation with the Government of Türkiye, has developed a new cooperation framework for the 2021-2025 period. The framework, known as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is a core instrument defining how the UNCT in Türkiye contributes to the national development priorities set out by the Government of Türkiye in the National Development Plan 2019-2023 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Building on the progress from past frameworks, the UNSDCF guides the United Nations system in planning and implementing United Nations development activities at country level, as well as in mobilising a spectrum of development partners beyond the United Nations. It also enhances cooperation between the Government of Türkiye and United Nations Funds, Agencies and Programmes.

In this report, I share with you the progress made in the first year of implementation across UNSDCF priority areas: Inclusive and Equitable Social Development; Competitive Production, Productivity and Decent Work for All; Climate Change, Sustainable Environment and Liveable Cities; Good Governance and Quality of Judicial Services. Both

achievements and areas that deserve further focus are highlighted.

The first year of the UNSDCF was marked by the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. New and pressing health and socioeconomic concerns led to the adjustment of existing programming and the development of specialised initiatives. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated that as we address current development issues, we also need to foster resilience to future shocks and uncertainties that can upend the lives of the most vulnerable in Türkiye and around the world. This includes identifying and proactively reducing disaster risk, enhancing preparedness and assisting national capacity for effective response to crises.

The first year of the UNSDCF has also witnessed important positive developments. Türkiye's ratification of the Paris Agreement is one of the leading ones. With the ratification of the agreement, Türkiye joined all G20 countries. Türkiye's ratification and implementation of the Paris Agreement will have a positive and significant effect on the success of the UNSDCF, as climate is one of the leading priorities of the development cooperation framework.



Sincerely,

Alvaro RODRÍGUEZ
UN Resident Coordinator

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UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN TÜRKİYE



The UNCT configuration for the UNSDCF cycle is the result of an in-depth, self-critical evaluation, of the current UNCT members and UN entities that expressed profound interest to join the UNCT in how they can contribute in the most cost-effective and complementary fashion to the implementation of the UNSDCF

The Agenda 2030, the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), climate challenges, and the need to address and mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic require the Government of Türkiye and the United Nations to develop fit-for-purpose, effective and sustainable approaches, adapted policies, an efficient use of available human and financial resources and creative ways to enhance access to development financing. To that end, a UNCT configuration process was conducted to ensure that the United Nations operation in Türkiye is needs-based and informed by the UNSDCF priorities.

Through the UNSDCF 2021-2025, the 22 United Nations entities forming the UN Country Team in Türkiye, articulate their support, cooperation, strategies, and intended results that will contribute to achievement of national priorities and the realisation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Türkiye has made significant progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the past decade. However, challenges remain in advancing SDGs and ensuring that no one is left behind.¹ In 2020 and 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic altered the development landscape in Türkiye and hindered progress.

In 2021, Türkiye undertook an ambitious vaccination campaign against COVID-19 to contain the pandemic and remove restrictions on the economic life. The priority in mass vaccination practice was given to people with disabilities and the elderly and the first priority group in vaccination included health workers, residents and staff of nursing homes and care centres. Türkiye extended the vaccination campaign to persons covered under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection and to irregular immigrants. More than 147.7 million doses were administered as of June 17, 2022, bringing the share of people vaccinated with two doses against COVID-19 to 85.52 per cent of the adult population. Despite the unavailability of official data about the refugee² and migrant vaccination rates, the vaccination rate of Syrians under Temporary Protection is estimated to be comparable to that of Turkish citizens. However, despite mitigation and vaccination efforts, the overall impact of the pandemic on health and socio-economic outcomes is yet to be seen, since toll of COVID-19 on health and socio-economic outcomes needs careful monitoring and intervention to ensure hard-earned achievements are not lost.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, distance learning became the predominant form of education for a period of roughly 15 months. Face-to-face education resumed for all compulsory education levels in September 2021, the beginning of the 2021-2022 academic year. Türkiye ranks among Organisation for Economic Co-operation

and Development (OECD) countries with the highest number of instruction days in which schools at all levels of education were fully closed during 2020 and 2021³.

In 2021, Türkiye strengthened its climate ambition and compliance with international agreements. Türkiye ratified the Paris Agreement in October 2021⁴, which was widely welcomed by the international community. Ratification of the Paris Agreement and the announcement by authorities to set a net zero emission target for 2053 have been very significant developments. The Government of Türkiye described the recent move as the “sharpest policy choice” in the Republic’s economic history and as part of a “green development revolution”⁵, which is expected to accelerate climate action and move the country towards a green growth path. The urgency of action on climate was driven home by a dramatic sequence of natural disasters that hit Türkiye in 2021: forest fires along the Mediterranean coast, flash floods in the Black Sea region, a mucilage outbreak in the Marmara Sea and droughts in central Türkiye.

Türkiye remains an important transit and destination country for migrants and displaced people. It is home to over four million refugees and migrants, including more than 3.6 million Syrian refugees—of whom over 1.6 million are children. Türkiye has continued to implement inclusive policies for migrants and refugees in accessing education, health care, social protection services and livelihoods opportunities, among others. Due to the evolving political situation in the countries in the region, as witnessed in 2021, and the profound and far-reaching socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on already vulnerable groups, continued support to the State of Türkiye to implement the inclusive response to migration and displacement, as outlined in the Law on Foreigners and

¹ Jeffrey Sachs, Guido Traub-Schmidt, Christian Kroll, Guillaume Lafortune and Grayson Fuller, 2021, Sustainable Development Report 2021, University of Cambridge <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/>

² The term “refugee” as utilized in this document refers to international protection applicants, international protection status holders (refugees, conditional refugees and subsidiary protection

status holders) and temporary protection beneficiaries as per the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (2013)

³ OECD, September 2021, The State of Global Education – 18 Months into the Pandemic

⁴ <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2021/10/20211007M1-1.pdf>

⁵ https://www.iletisim.gov.tr/images/uploads/dosyalar/Turkiyenin_Yesil_Kalkinma_Devrimi_EN.pdf

International Protection (LFIP), remains important.

Good governance and the rule of law was also a priority. In April 2021, the Ministry of Justice announced the Human Rights Action Plan of Türkiye, which provided a set of actions with respect to the approaches, regulatory frameworks and institutional architecture related to human rights in Türkiye⁶.

For Türkiye to be an inclusive society where persons with disabilities can realize their potential as equal citizens, the 2030 Barrier-Free Vision will determine the road map for legal, institutional, and practical actions to protect and develop the rights of persons with disabilities with a rights-based and inclusive approach

In March 2021, Türkiye announced its withdrawal from the Council of Europe’s Convention on the

prevention of violence against women and domestic violence (“Istanbul Convention”) with a Presidential decision which entered into effect on July 1, 2021.⁷

On the background of various factors, including the continuing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the high level of global commodity prices further increasing due to the war in Ukraine, supply bottlenecks, currency depreciation and the level of interest rates, Türkiye went through a challenging macro-economic environment in the last quarter of 2021. Monetary policy was loosened as of autumn, reflecting the CBRT’s assessment of the sources of inflation. Various measures to address challenges confronting the economy were taken and economic support to affected firms and low-income households was provided as price spikes had adverse impacts especially on them jeopardizing the long-term and inclusive growth.

WHERE WE WORK?

In addition to the works that serve the whole country, the activities carried out in specific provinces are given in the map below.



6

https://insanhaklarieylemlani.adalet.gov.tr/resimler/2021_9_Genel_gesi.pdf

7 <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2021/03/20210320-49.pdf>

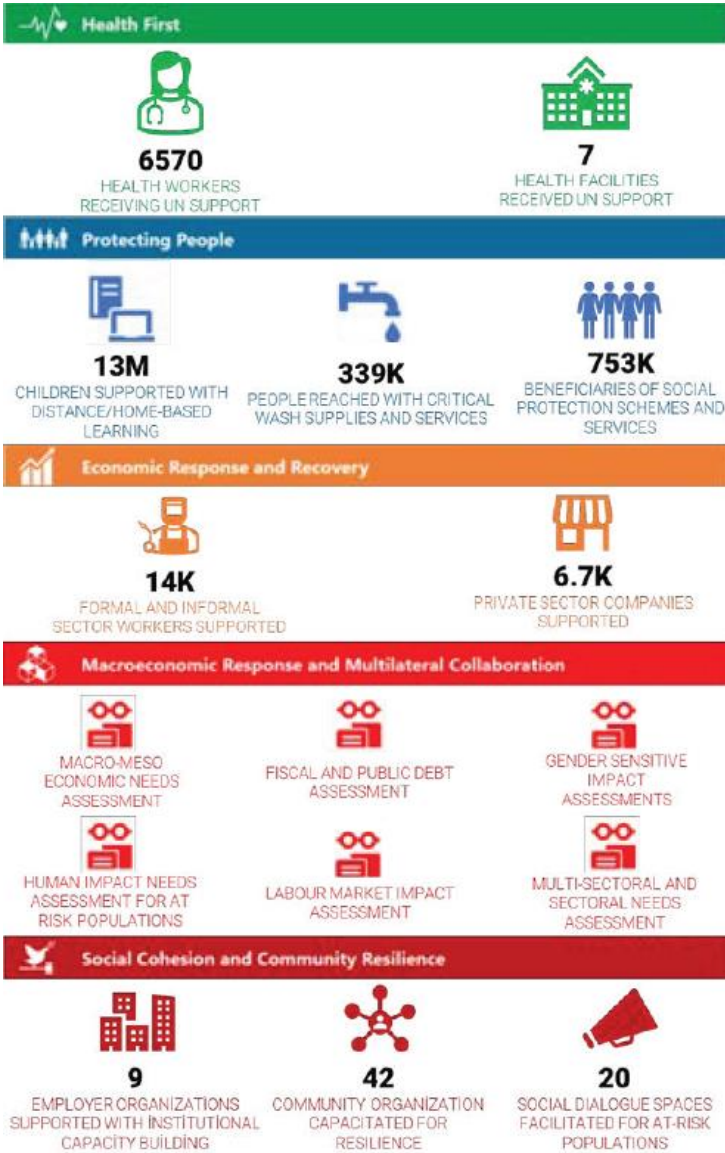
UNITED NATIONS RESPONSE TO COVID-19

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, 216 COVID-19 interventions costing US\$261 million were implemented across five pillars.

Informed by assessments to understand the impact of the crisis on different social and economic sectors and groups, with a focus on the needs of vulnerable populations,). All United Nations agencies adjusted and expanded existing programming to respond to the emerged priorities, including those related specifically to refugees, migrants and host communities.

Joint efforts were particularly vested in resource mobilization and closer multilateral action with the government and other partners as an integral part of UNCT support to sustain Türkiye’s achievement of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, with the drive to integrate humanitarian and development programming into the United Nations COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Offer.

In addressing the socio-economic impacts of the crisis, the United Nations aims for full alignment with, and commitment to the international normative framework on fundamental human rights, gender⁸ equality, good governance, equity, and non-discrimination in all domains of life, with special emphasis on the guiding principles of inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience.



⁸ Within the UNSDCF’s context, the term ‘gender’ refers to men and women in line with the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS

The UNSDCF builds on the progress of past frameworks between the Government of Türkiye and the United Nations. It is oriented to new challenges and reaffirms the shared vision and long term, productive partnership between the Government of Türkiye and the United Nations in Türkiye..

The UNSDCF 2021- 2025 highlights the United Nations’ comparative advantage and its

commitment to its normative agenda, building on core principles, recognising the inter-linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the principle of Leave No One Behind and the normative foundation in the Charter of the United Nations. The UNSDCF was built around four strategic priorities that are operationalised through seven outcomes (see figure 1 for reference).

Figure 1 UNSDCF Outcomes



-  By 2025, people, in particular disadvantaged groups, have better access to quality basic services and opportunities.
-  By 2025, women and girls have improved and equal access to resources, opportunities and rights, and enjoy a life without violence and discrimination.
-  By 2025, Persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection are supported towards self-reliance.
-  By 2025, the effectiveness of the international protection and migration management system is improved.
-  By 2025, public institutions and private sector contribute to a more inclusive, sustainable and innovative industrial and agricultural development, and equal and decent work opportunities for all, in cooperation with the social partners.
-  By 2025, governance systems are more transparent, accountable, inclusive and rights-based with the participation of civil society, and judiciary services are improved quality.
-  By 2025, all relevant actors take measures to accelerate climate action, to promote responsible production and consumption, to improve the management of risks and threats to people, to ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands.

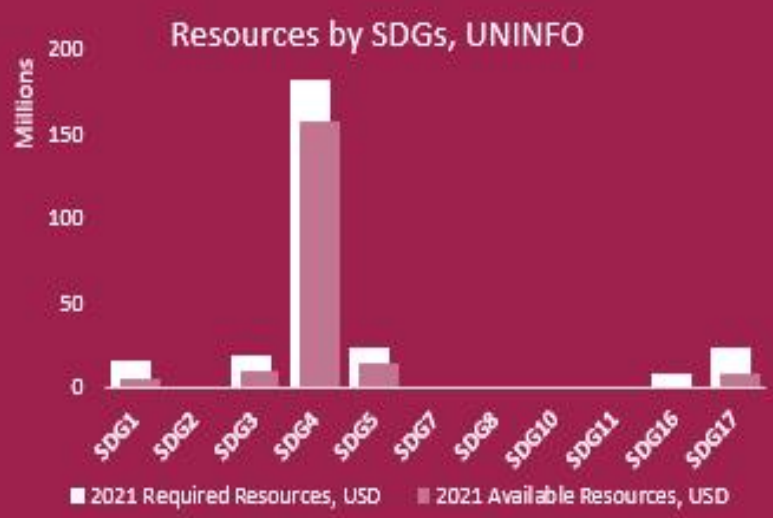
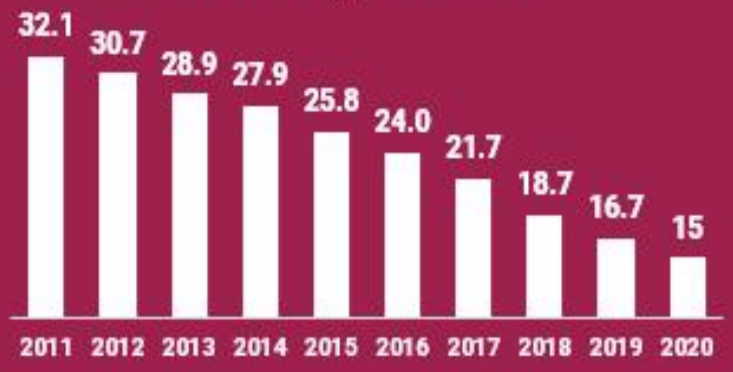


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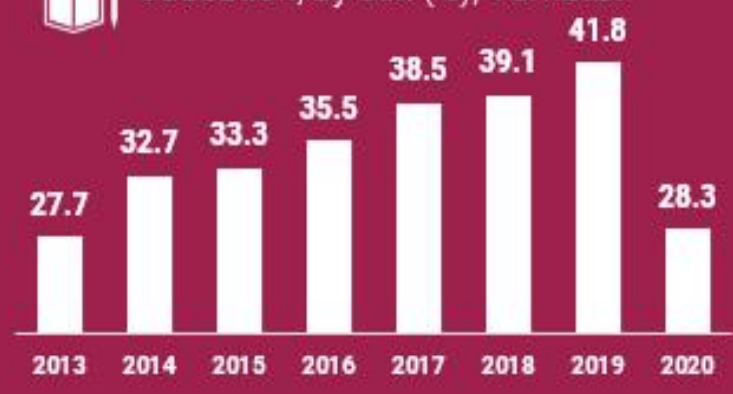


SOCIAL INCLUSION

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING Adolescent fertility rate per 1 000 women in 15-19 age group (Per 1000 women), TurkStat



4 QUALITY EDUCATION Net schooling ratio in preprimary education, by sex (%), TurkStat



SOCIAL INCLUSION



INDIVIDUALS PROVIDED
WITH SRH SERVICES

589K



SERVICE PROVIDERS
TRAINED ON SRH

2.5K



PEOPLE BENEFITING
FROM BASIC LIFE-
SKILLS TRAINING

1.8M

2021, the Government of Türkiye and the UN worked together to strengthen health systems, accelerate learning and skills building and strengthen social services and protection mechanisms. Those three social inclusion priority areas are aligned with SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

During 2021, the **vaccination programme** (including routine immunization) showed discrepancy among provinces regarding vaccination rates. Support focused on advocacy and support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in expansion of immunization programmes, tackling vaccination hesitancy and creating awareness to promote positive health-seeking behaviours to sustain high immunization coverage, especially for refugees.

To address the rise in **sexual and reproductive health needs (SRH)** of young people and key populations, efforts focused on capacity building of frontline workers in implementation and expansion of SRH services through existing national platforms such as women and youth centres, mobile clinics, etc.

The Government of Türkiye removed legal barriers on accessibility to services typical for refugees and migrants, but language barriers and challenges managing inter-cultural communication remain. Enrolment in preschool is low and some adolescents, especially among Syrian refugees, are without any form of learning. As such, support was given to increase access to **flexible learning opportunities and skills building**, including language classes to enhance improved learning outcomes and expanded alternative options for learning to promote the meaningful engagement and participation of young people.

Efforts in **social protection** focused on strengthening an integrated approach to social services and protection mechanisms through cash transfers, family care and other types of support and services for vulnerable families and children to mitigate socioeconomic vulnerability, including for those whose vulnerability was further exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic. Social cohesion was promoted across all programmes and the importance of establishing a shock-responsive and child-sensitive social protection system was emphasized.



INDIVIDUALS PROVIDED
WITH PROTECTION
SERVICES

256K



CHILDREN REACHED BY
CASH TRANSFERS

669K



PEOPLE RECEIVING
SUPPORT IN TEMPORARY
ACCOMMODATION
CENTERS

60K

To sustain and enhance equal opportunities for all, **support to national** systems was provided to strengthen and sustain continuity of quality and **integrated social services**, especially for the vulnerable populations, guided by Leaving No One Behind and Build Back Better systems and services while fostering resilience and social cohesion.

To **strengthen immunization**, the support was provided to the MoH's Expanded Programme on Immunization that resulted in the vaccination with DPT3⁹ of 79,522¹⁰ (83 per cent) of refugee children between 0-11 months old. A total of 21,855 health professionals increased their knowledge and competencies required to promote infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices among caregivers including refugees through online IYCF training provided by UNCT.

To expand access to quality Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) services, 794 (518F; 276M) health service providers were helped to increase skills and competency to implement SRH services in emergencies and family planning counselling. Nation-wide knowledge platforms on adolescent health education for teachers were established on youth SRH to provide virtual SRH trainings for of young people. Approximately 69,544 individuals received life-saving primary health care (including SRH) services¹¹ through 31 United Nations-supported service units in 10 provinces¹².

To complement **health care strengthening**, in cooperation with the MoH and the World Bank, an assessment of the health care system was completed, identifying areas for improvement,

including legislation and **digital health readiness** as part of United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund project. In September 2021, a comprehensive report was delivered to the MoH to facilitate the development of ethics, data privacy and confidentiality procedures for the practice of telemedicine.

To promote a comprehensive and integrated approach to **Early Childhood Development (ECD)**, the United Nations supported the taskforce established under the Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB) to draft the national ECD policy.

With the Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of National Education, municipalities and non-governmental implementing partners, a national **pre-school education curriculum** for three to six -year-old children were completed, with a focus on early literacy, climate change, coding, and measurement of development of a child. To complement the curriculum, more than 50,000 vulnerable children across 20 provinces benefited from playsets, storybooks, and other materials, and 1,727 volunteer teachers (1,580 female teachers and 147 male teachers) have required the skills and competency to foster play-based learning.

Support was provided for **learning and safe reopening of education institutions** both at primary and secondary level, along with support for the expansion of flexible learning opportunities for adolescents within and outside of mainstream educational settings. Among out-of-

⁹ DPT3 - diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus

¹⁰ MoH data (2021)

¹¹ SRH services include ante natal care, post-natal care, family planning, management of sexually transmitted infections and counselling

¹² The expansion of Women and Girls Safe Spaces, Youth Centres and mobile clinics contributed to the success of this effort.

school refugee children, 7,394 (3,521 girls, 3,873 boys) participated in the Accelerated Learning Programme to make up for their lost years of learning and to ensure a successful transition into formal education. Certified Turkish Language Courses and Homework Support benefitted 16,972 refugee children (9,128 girls, 7,844 boys). Support continued for **Mental Health Psychosocial Support**, where 38,378 (23,312 F; 15,066 M) school counsellors and 787,319 (388,710 F; 398,609 M) teachers now have appropriate skills to work with students, teachers, and families on their mental health and psychosocial well-being. The Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) for primary care professionals raised capacities to identify, diagnose, treat and refer cases needing mental health and psycho-social support in non-specialist health settings. The quality of services and patient satisfaction demonstrated the impact of the programme.¹³

The active **engagement of youth** is central to achieving sustainable and inclusive society globally. Implementation continued for **youth empowerment, skills development** and peer-to-peer mentoring activities, integrated with community-based child protection interventions at the community level¹⁴. A total of 244,861 (123,544 female, 121,317 male) adolescents and young people participated in and benefitted from social entrepreneurship, leadership and empowerment programmes. The United Nations and the Ministry of Youth and Sports introduced Genc-UPSHIFT initiative (blending youth and adolescent development with social innovation) to 162 centres to build entrepreneurial skills for disadvantaged youth. The programme enhanced the digital and 21st-century skills of 611,524

(336,338 girls, 275,186 boys) adolescents across 763 upper-secondary schools.

The **Conditional Cash Transfer for Education Programme for Refugees** benefitted 760,858 children (50 per cent girls) as of December 2021 as compared to 668,900 children (50 per cent girls) in December 2020 (superseding the planned target by 10 percent). The programme is contributing to the retention of 90 per cent of all refugee children enrolled in the 2020-2021 school year.

E-voucher assistance was delivered in six camps across Türkiye's southeast, supporting a gradually decreasing number of refugees meet their food and non-food needs. In addition, 52,000 refugees benefitted from monthly assistance of 120 Turkish Lira (\$US 9.5) per person helping them to meet their food and non-food needs through e-voucher assistance in six camps across Türkiye's southeast, implemented in partnership with Turkish Red Crescent (TRC).

Social workforce and protection systems were strengthened to prevent and respond to protection risks facing vulnerable families and children. Key focus areas included the development of online modules for age-appropriate services, and a guideline for providing specialized psycho-social support (PSS) enhancing the capacity of 2,543 government staff (2,203 women, 340 men) in support of children residing in women's shelters. A total of 29,958 individuals (24,095 adults, 5,863 children—22,341 female, 7,617 male) benefitted from parenting and girls' empowerment programmes. Finally, a total of 247,598 individuals including 183,179 children benefitted from community-based child protection, including violence against women and girls' services.

¹³ Impact assessment of mhGAP training Evidence from the Ministry of Health-WHO training programme in Türkiye [https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/Türkiye/publications/impact-](https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/Türkiye/publications/impact-assessment-of-mhgap-training-evidence-from-the-ministry-of-healthwho-training-programme-in-türkiye-2021)

[assessment-of-mhgap-training-evidence-from-the-ministry-of-healthwho-training-programme-in-türkiye-2021](https://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/Türkiye/publications/impact-assessment-of-mhgap-training-evidence-from-the-ministry-of-healthwho-training-programme-in-türkiye-2021). Türkiye

¹⁴ This is implemented through a partnership with TRC, ASAM, AÇEV, GAP Administration and Kilis Municipality.



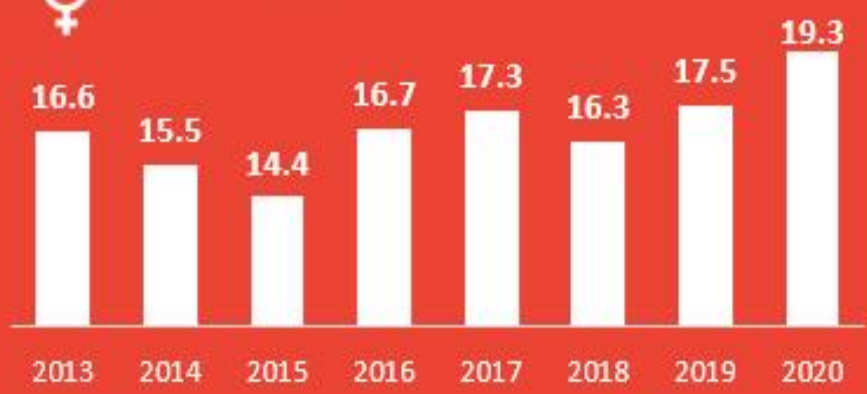
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EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Proportion of women in managerial positions (%), TurkStat



Resources by SDGs, UNINFO



■ 2021 Required Resources, USD
 ■ 2021 Available Resources, USD

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Women Unemployment rate (%), TurkStat



EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS



WOMEN-LED BUSINESS & COOPERATIVES SUPPORTED

331



SERVICE PROVIDERS IMPROVED WITH KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS ON VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

6K



PEOPLE RECEIVED SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE COMMUNICATION

11M

OVERVIEW

While contributing to **strengthening the position and rights of women and girls in public, political, economic, and social life**, United Nations support to the Government also advanced implementation of SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality), SDG 16 (Peace and Justice Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships to achieve the Goal). The United Nations also contributed to the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Women’s Empowerment (2018-2023) and the 4th National Action Plan on Combating Violence and Women (2021-2025).

To **combat violence against women and girls** and harmful practices, institutional capacities were strengthened, improving inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination, and supporting the empowerment of women at risk and survivors of violence. Support was given to the establishment of an enabling legislative and policy environment in line with international standards on women’s rights and combating violence and discrimination against women.

To advance **women’s economic empowerment**, national partners, including workers and

employers’ organizations were supported and positive business practices were promoted in the workplace and reduce the systematic constraints hindering women’s economic empowerment. A specific focus was placed on sectors and areas with low and unequal representation of women such as entrepreneurship, sports, advertising and marketing, energy and STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics).

To increase **participation and leadership**, the capacities of women, girls and organizations that promote their empowerment were enhanced, and opportunities to lead, participate, and influence decision making processes at national and local levels were expanded. To advance the achievement of the outcome as a whole and address root causes behind the inequalities between men and women, favourable norms, attitudes, and behaviours were promoted at the individual, community, and institutional levels. In line with the principle of Leave No One Behind, support to specific groups including refugees and migrants, rural women, and those not in education, employment or training was prioritized.



MEN AND BOYS TRAINED
TO PROMOTE WOMEN'S
RIGHTS

195K



SURVIVORS OF/AT
RISK OF GBV
ASSISTED

2.4K



WOMEN AND GIRLS GAINED
ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL
PROTECTION SERVICES

36K

Key areas of collaborative engagement in 2021 included **strengthening prevention and response capacities for ending violence against women and girls**, which includes child, early and forced marriages and deepening partnerships with government and private sector partners towards improved and equal access for women to resources and opportunities in economic life.

In 2021, the second phase of the United Nations Joint Programme (JP) on the **Prevention of child, early and forced marriages** (CEFM) was initiated based on achievements and lessons learned. As a result of its first phase of the JP (January 2018-September 2021), over 127,000 community members now have increased knowledge on their rights and the negative consequences of CEFM and ways to prevent it.

More than 18,000 children and youth have been reached and mobilized to mentor and role models to others through the program, gaining increased self-esteem, enhanced self-expression, a higher value placed on equality between men and women, and enhanced skills in setting future goals.

The JP capacitated over 24,000 service providers who now have capacities to **early detect, refer and manage CEFM cases**, as well as provide specialized services to survivors and engage with communities to prevent CEFM. In addition, over 200 civil society organizations (CSOs) have increased skills and tools for monitoring and advocacy on prevention of CEFM.

The JP advanced more equitable, violence-free, and respectful relations in the family by focusing on **transforming men's behaviour**. The 2,759 fathers involved in the "fatherhood support programme" reported higher involvement in

childcare, better communication with family members, increased expression of feelings to children and increased shared housework.

With the JP providing platforms for bringing relevant actors together and facilitating knowledge and experience exchange, local service providers and women's CSOs adopted new methods of work and strengthened their networking and cooperation to improve response to violence against women and girls, including child, early, forced marriage.

While expressing concerns about Türkiye's withdrawal from the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, support to the Government continued with the implementation of its domestic legal and policy framework, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

This included the 4th National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women (2021-2025), Law No. 6284 on the Protection of Family and Prevention of Violence against Women and the institutionalization of specialized legal aid services to women subjected to violence. Raising awareness on and advocating for the ratification and implementation of ILO Convention No. 190 - the first international treaty on violence and harassment in the world of work, including violence against women and girls, and harassment, was a priority in 2021.

Contributing to **strengthen the institutional and individual capacity of service providers in the violence prevention and response system** and support the ability of women and girls in vulnerable situations to receive critical support,

including refugees and migrants. Over 6,000 government staff and civil society service providers strengthened their knowledge and skills to provide survivor-centred, and age-appropriate services in relation to violence prevention and response, with a focus on the most vulnerable. The United Nations and partners operated 44 service delivery points, such as support and solidarity centres, providing services to survivors from refugee and host communities.

Women's participation and advancement on the labour market was supported the implementation and monitoring of the Turkish Employment Agency's Action Plan on Women's Employment. Sixty-four women's cooperatives now have the required skills and competencies to create decent jobs and sustainable income for women, and the ability to support their leadership at community level and enhance social cohesion between host and refugee communities in targeted

provinces. Business support and recovery programmes involved 267 women led micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. As a result of advocacy and capacity building support, the number of Women's Empowerment Principles signatory businesses increased from 341 to 400.

The UN's work with private sector resulted in development and adoption of company policies, tools, and strategies on equality of women and men and zero tolerance to violence, in line with the international labour standards and best practices.

The United Nations supported research, policy dialogues, campaigns and new partnerships in recognizing and valuing care work and transforming the care economy, with a focus on the importance of equal share of care work within households and on the need for accessible and high-quality care services for children and the elderly.



**MIGRATION,
INTERNATIONAL
PROTECTION AND
HARMONISATION**



UNDESA, 2019

TARGET 10-7

RESPONSIBLE AND WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES

MIGRATION, INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND HARMONISATION



MIGRANT AND REFUGEE
ADULTS COMPLETING TURKISH
LANGUAGE TRAINING

60K



REFUGEE AND
HOST COMMUNITY
SOCIAL COHESION

24K



DEMINEING OPERATIONS
COMPLETED

4.3 km²

In 2021, support to the Government of Türkiye **contributed to the implementation of an inclusive response to migrants and refugees**, as outlined in the LFIP. Priority interventions supported the 11th National Development Plan, and Presidency of Migration Management’s (PMM’s) Harmonization Strategy and its Action Plan. Interventions also contributed to the advancement of SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality), SDG 16 (Peace and Justice Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships to achieve the Goal).

The stress of pandemic and perceived increase in competition for jobs, assistance and services threatened progress in fostering **social cohesions** as envisioned in the 11th National Development Plan. To address this, and promote **harmony** between host communities, migrants and persons under temporary international protection, the United Nations called for increased and sustained international responsibility sharing, in line with

the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact on Migration.

The Government of Türkiye was supported to implement **inclusive policies for migrants and refugees in accessing education, health care, social protection services and livelihood opportunities**, focusing on the results in the UNSDCF to support refugees and migrants’ access to services, including implementation of effective human-rights based migration management.

Border security and Integrated Border Management remained a core area of work and was supported through efforts to bring global knowledge to inform best practices and promote regional cooperation models for a rights-based migration-management system, enhanced border management and improved border security. In addition, support continued to institutions and procedures under the LFIP and Temporary Protection Regulations, including with technical, material and human resources support.

As a result of **technical and operational capacity strengthening of the PMM in migration and international protection at central and provincial levels**, approximately 2,500 PMM staff acquired knowledge and competencies in refugee registration, how to assess claims of International Protection Applicants and respond to protection violations such as trafficking. The refurbishment and establishment of child friendly spaces in 16 Removal, Reception and Accommodation Centres has given refugees and migrants improved access to required asylum and legal assistance. Improved efficiency and effectiveness within the PMM was also ensured through the enhancement of over 1,000 support staff, the development of standard operating procedures and the introduction of new policy recommendations addressing border procedures and legal assistance at removal centres.

Social cohesion and interaction between refugee, migrant communities and host communities continued to be promoted actively. The UN worked with the Government of Türkiye to enhance refugees' and migrants'



participation in community life with language and life-skills classes. Nearly 65,000 refugees and migrants, over 65 per cent women, benefited from these trainings. To improve co-existence and mutual dialogue at a local level, workshops were held on conflict management with over 550

Mukhtars from high concentrated refugee areas attending. Over 400 PMM staff have required skills to conduct community engagement.

The partnership between the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the UN enhanced the social cohesion between refugees and host communities through sports (the discovery of talented athletes, and sports festivals, as well as the entrepreneurship and skills of young Turkish and Syrian women.

Courses on climate change, human rights, conflict management and theory of change were provided in 30 youth centres.

The United Nations, in close cooperation with the Government of Türkiye, continued work to **influence global learning and to share best practices** in hosting refugees and migrants and responding to displacement at global platforms. Türkiye, as one of the co-conveners of Global Refugee Forum, shared its best practices and experiences in the High-Level Official's Meeting in Geneva December 2021. In total, Türkiye has about 65 best practices¹⁵ that are contributing to shaping and informing global practices on management of refugees and migrants.

Additionally, the United Nations and the Government of Türkiye launched the United Nations Network on Migration and identified key priorities in contributing to the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. The United Nations and the Government of Türkiye will work together to represent Türkiye's efforts at the International Migration Review Forum in 2022.

The United Nations worked with the Government of Türkiye on a variety of **border issues**. For example, over 1,250 government officials, including sub-governors, in Türkiye now have improved skills to implement improved border management action through collaborative consultations between local border management authorities of Türkiye, Greece and Bulgaria.

¹⁵ Türkiye best practices can be viewed here:

<https://globalcompactrefugees.org/good-practices-results> (global);
<https://www.refugeeinfoTürkiye.org/goodpractices.html> (Türkiye);

On border security, the United Nations worked with the Government of Türkiye on land release of almost 3.6 million sqm (883.000 sqm of the 3.6 million sqm area will be cleared manually) in border regions. 346.854 sqm of the 883.000 sqm area were manually cleared and more than 18.400 mines were removed in 2021. The United Nations and Turkish Mine Action Center (TURMAC) trained TURMAC personnel and assisted

TURMAC in production of education and awareness raising materials on landmines to support Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) activities. Additionally, the UN and TURMAC delivered EORE programmes to a total of 495 residents who live vicinity to contaminated areas in 4 mine affected provinces (namely Şanlıurfa, Kilis, Hakkari and Iğdır.)

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTION, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH, DECENT WORK FOR ALL



BENEFICIARIES BENEFITTED FROM SKILLS AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES
149,580



SMEs SUPPORTED
9,326



INDIVIDUALS REFERRED TO DECENT AND FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
12,124

OVERVIEW

In 2021 support aimed to promote a human-centred economic development and decent work agenda in an economic environment altered by the COVID-19 pandemic, which disproportionately impacted SMEs. Support was offered to entrepreneurs at various stages of their business needs. This included building the productivity and innovation capacities of SMEs and supporting start-ups, social entrepreneurs and cooperatives especially established by women and refugees. Furthermore, the United Nations and TUBITAK began innovative clean technology enterprise development for institutionalisation and expansion of the Global Cleantech Innovation Programme for SMEs in Türkiye.

Skills development programmes, job matching and work permit application support services and

referral to training and employment opportunities were provided under skills development and livelihood programmes. Extensive capacity building activities and vocational trainings were provided as was improved public and private sector capacity to contribute to decent work, transition to formality and build inclusive businesses. Increasing the resilience of smallholder agricultural producers and agriculture workers was also prioritized.

While focusing on employment and business development, the efforts continued to promote international fundamental rights including elimination of the worst forms of child labour.



To **improve productivity as a key area in accelerating the SDG 8 agenda**, the support continued for building the capacity of SMEs to be more effective and innovative through the Applied SME Capability Center Project with the help of Model Factories already established in 8 provinces¹⁶ of Türkiye. In addition, 1,406 Syrians under temporary protection (SuTP) benefitted from short-term work in 2021 through the community-based Agricultural Sector Development Programme.

In 2021, a total of 9,326 MSMEs benefitted from **business advisory services and financial support mechanisms**. Their businesses improved with regard to access to finance, access to international markets, digitalization, digital commerce, human capital development, corporate governance, business continuity, supply chain management, clean technology innovations and sustainable production. Moreover, 17 cooperatives, which included cooperatives established by women and refugees, were supported technically and financially, including with the development of online sales platforms.

The United Nations developed İŞKUR's Job-Matching Software System to enable host and refugee communities to benefit from existing employment services. **New wave education technologies** were adapted to navigate the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, a Blended Learning System was established which was integrated into the Educational Informatics Network of the Ministry of National Education and initiated a customized

Learning Management System under ILO Academy to support skills development through online and face-to-face training modules. Moreover, vulnerable student groups such as children with disabilities benefitted from this development by having instructional videos created only for themselves which possess audio description and sign language features.

In collaboration with workers' and employers' organizations, the United Nations contributed to policymaking by promoting **access to formal and decent job opportunities** that benefitted 12,124 individuals from both host and refugee communities, including women, youth, vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, informal workers and the transition of domestic workers to formal employment.

Contributions were made to the development needs of Türkiye in the areas of climate resilience, ecosystem management, sustainable land management, climate-friendly agriculture, and peri-urban agricultural development. To this end, 102,708 agro-business benefitted from support aimed to strengthen the capacity of the institutions and increase the resilience of the smallholder agricultural producers and agriculture workers. To mitigate the impact of COVID-19, support was provided for national e-agriculture to enhance the marketing and business skills of rural smallholders in Türkiye. In 2021, the United Nations also contributed to the preparation of the guidance and implementation documents of **Türkiye's first**

¹⁶ Between 2018 and 2021, a total of 7 Model Factories were established in the following provinces: Adana, Ankara, Kayseri, Konya, Bursa, Gaziantep, Mersin, and İzmir.

National Strategy and Action Plan on Food Loss and Waste.

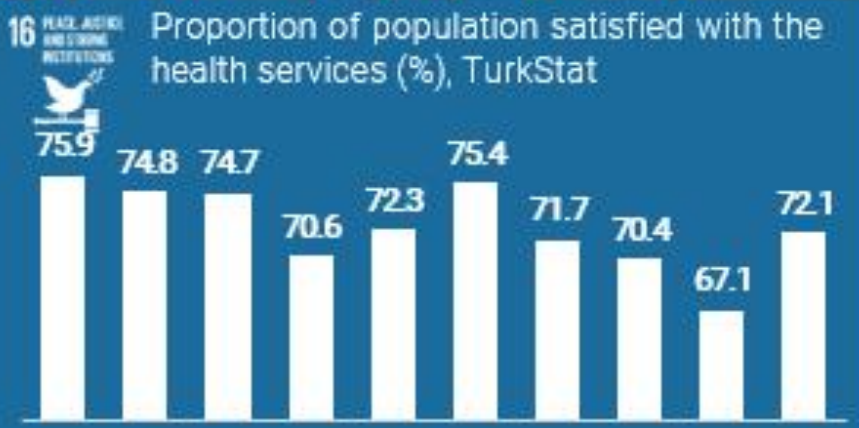
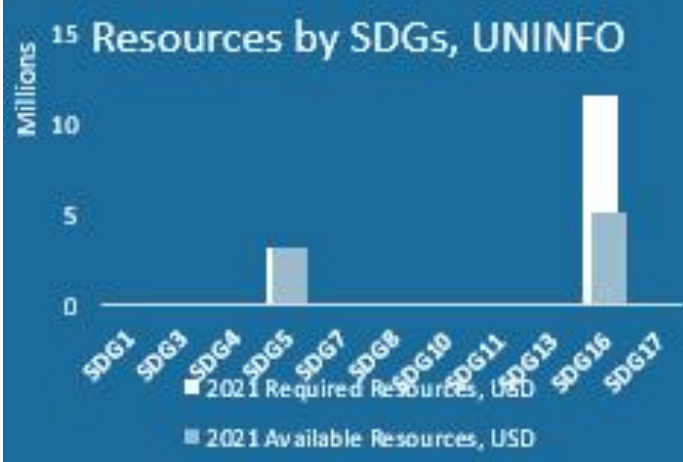
In addition to the projects carried out under the National Program Against Child Labor (2017-2023) the goal of **eliminating the worst forms of child labour**, nationwide interventions were introduced such as guidance, counselling, and socioeconomic assistance programmes tailored to the different needs of children and their families. As a result, 10,834 children were directed to formal education in 21 provinces across Türkiye. Following capacity building efforts, about 2,078

targeted agriculture employees and employers in 16 provinces¹⁷, now have increased knowledge and competency to prevent child labour. The size and scope of private sector partnerships were also expanded and for the first time, a supply chain analysis (an imperative initiative under the Child Rights Business Principles Framework to combat child labour), was started. Given the recent actions of European Union (EU) countries towards legally banning products containing human rights violations, such monitoring and elimination exercises across supply chains are increasingly important.

¹⁷ Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Düzce, Eskişehir, Giresun, Hatay, İzmir, Konya, Manisa, Mersin, Ordu, Trabzon, Zonduldak, Sakarya, and Samsun



GOOD GOVERNANCE



GOOD GOVERNANCE



RESTORATIVE JUSTICE
INTERVENTIONS FOR CHILDREN

1299

(1062 M, 237 F)



PEOPLE WHO HAVE
ACCESS TO JUSTICE

26 768

(21 853 F, 4 915 M)



LAWYERS TRAINED ON LEGAL
AID TO VULNERABLE GROUPS

10160

Work on **human rights and good governance** in 2021 contributed primarily to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

In 2021, work continued for the **improvement in the application of human rights standards**. The UNCT cooperated with the Ombudsman Institution (OI) and the Human Rights and Equality Institution to improve redress mechanisms and engaged civil society in monitoring mechanisms.

Significant investments were made to increase **access to justice for vulnerable groups, including women, children and refugees**. As a result of multi-stakeholder coalitions and practice-oriented, interactive trainings for CSOs, Bar Associations, the high judiciary as well as Ministry of Justice staff, trainees reported an increase in the knowledge and skills required to represent their clients²⁸.

Good governance in the public administration was promoted by proposing legislative amendments to promote efficiency,

participation and accountability among a range of public actors including Internal Security Forces and local governments.

Capacities for generating data and addressing data gaps for SDGs were strengthened at the local level by introducing data collection mechanisms for municipalities. They were also strengthened at national level by working with the Turkish Statistical Institute, universities and research institutions to ensure data collection is more inclusive of vulnerable populations. These efforts will help decision makers make more informed policy decisions based on evidence and will ensure that advocacy efforts for the Leave No One Behind agenda are data driven.

Policies responsive to equality of women and men were promoted in public administration, with clear reference to budgeting responsive to equality of women and men. A Task Force on Public Finance for Children was created to encourage a child-responsive approach to budgeting.

The **capacities of legal professionals to ensure access to justice for groups such as victims of GBV, children and refugees, were strengthened.** In 2021, 4,720 people (80 per cent women) were provided with legal aid services by Bar Associations. This number is set to expand with the anticipated opening of Victims of Violence Prevention Centers in seven pilot provinces. Around 244 (182 women and 62 men) lawyers are now better able to represent victims of GBV due to practice-oriented trainings. In addition, 300 staff of the Judicial Support and Victims' Services Directorates in the Ministry of Justice have increased their knowledge of national laws and regulations for protecting women and children from violence as well interviewing and counselling techniques.

In addition to the Legal Support and Victim Services Department (Ministry of Justice) exemplary implementation of legal support and victim services in courthouses and of judicial meeting rooms, to improve **refugees' access to legal aid**, 9,916 lawyers received training in 25 bar associations and supported four legal clinics which served 5,000 refugees. To strengthen access to legal assistance by detainees at removal centres, a series of field visits and workshops were organized with the participation of removal centre officials, the PMM and bar association members. In the end, a standard operating procedure was created to improve legal assistance for foreigners under administrative detention in removal centres.

There has also been progress on the **enhancement of specialized courts for children** in the justice system. The first-ever standalone child-friendly courthouse was piloted in Erzurum and then in Gaziantep. Child interview rooms increased to 150 in 145 courthouses with at least one room in each province across the country, benefiting 16,995 children (74 per cent of them girls). Specialized training was provided for 193 newly appointed experts (150 women, 43 men) in newly established judicial support directorates.

To contribute to the **technical capacities of National Human Rights institutions to monitor human rights** and activate redress, technical

support continued to the Ombudsman Institution (OI) by delivering in-service trainings for OI staff on child rights. The United Nations carried out a mid-term assessment of the OI's Child Rights Strategy for 2008-2023 which will be a basis for its revision in 2023.

Aligning internal security forces with international norms and standards, the training curriculum governing the Police, Gendarmerie and Coast Guard was improved and amendments were recommended to six laws within the framework of that would align the legal framework regulating internal security forces with international standards.

Following the development of an implementation guideline on local participatory mechanisms, progress on more participatory governance at the local level was monitored in seven pilot provinces, six out of 13 recommendation reports prepared on different aspects of municipal management were adopted as legislative changes by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC).

To **improve data collection, analysis and monitoring**, the United Nations built a software system called YEREL BILGI which is expected to play a key role in the localisation of the SDGs. The United Nations also engaged with TurkStat on its Official Statistical Programme (OSP) 2022-2026. This collaboration ensured that key programming principles such as equity and LNOB are mainstreamed in generation and disaggregation of national data. Finally, the United Nations initiated a protocol for supporting voluntary local reviews in three pioneer municipalities to promote countrywide dissemination, opportunities for peer exchange and south-south cooperation.

Efforts to promote and mainstream **equality between women and men in public policies** culminated in a specific clause in the new Budget Preparation Guideline 2022-2024 published by the PSB which stresses the importance of inclusion of indicators on equal opportunities for women and men in the performance indicators of the public administrations. Budgeting responsive to equality

of women and men also included in the 2022 Annual Work Programme of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, published officially by a presidential decree on 25 October 2021. GRB seminars were delivered to 260 senior managers at the central and local government level with the Project. Tests conducted before and after the trainings showed a 15 per cent increase in knowledge among managers at the central level and a 24 per cent increase at local level.

To **promote and mainstream child-responsive policies**, the United Nations initiated a Task Force on Public Finance for Children (PF4C) and

prepared a Roadmap for PF4C together with the PSB to increase the amount and efficiency of resources and services for children

Local governance work is also increasingly **informed by a PF4C approach**. In 2021, a comprehensive budget analysis was conducted of eight municipalities to identify services and distribution of expenditures for children with an aim to strengthen the strategic planning and budgeting capacities of municipalities to increase the amount and efficiency of resources and services for children.

CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT, AND LIVEABLE CITIES



PERSONS BENEFITTING FROM
SANITATION AND SOLID
WASTE MANAGEMENT
SERVICES

409K



STAKEHOLDERS INFORMED
ON ENVIRONMENTAL
CHALLENGES

2158



TONS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE
MANAGED ENVIRONMENTALLY
SOUND MANNER

3.5K

In 2021, close coordination with the Government of Türkiye and non-government actors contributed to **fighting climate change, protecting the natural environment and preventing natural disasters**. This assistance contributed to SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Support to the government included assistance in reporting, capacity building, awareness raising, advocacy, planning, risk-informed and evidence-based policy formulation, pilot implementation, institutionalisation of good practices and leveraging financing. Despite the challenges caused by pandemic restrictions and delays, 2021 saw improvement in the political will and social ownership needed for effective climate action. Engagement continued through a direct advisory role to the government on all aspects of climate change, including help revising Türkiye's **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** in line with the Paris Agreement and preparing long-term climate mitigation and adaptation strategies and action plans at all levels.

Türkiye's 2021 ratification of the **Kigali Amendment to Montreal Protocol** was another step forward. Support for climate mitigation included promotion of financially viable renewable energy sources to encourage greater energy efficiency and ensure scalability. Ministry of Environment and Urbanization was restructured as the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, and the Presidency of Climate Change, which is the focal point of Türkiye to the UNFCCC, was established to tackle global **climate change and the depletion of the ozone layer**, and to determine plans, policies and strategies for green development, and to ensure coordination with other institutions and organizations.

Use of rooftop solar power was promoted through the creation of a blended finance programme for forest villages, which also included a system for tracking carbon emissions avoided and renewable energy generated. The replacement of outdated inefficient motors with new energy-efficient engines was incentivized in Turkish industry through a blended financing program developed with KOSGEB, the SME development organization. Use of biomass for energy generation was also encouraged through demonstration projects in bio-energy applications.

In line with Türkiye's "**zero waste policy**", the UN supported new waste management infrastructure helped Turkish host communities manage the additional public-service burdens accompanying the protracted presence of millions of Syrian refugees. **Community-level recycling** initiatives were stimulated, and the identification and remediation of **toxic waste sites** proceeded with continuing United Nations support. As part of its **responsible production and consumption** target, the UNCT initiated a regional development agency cooperation and the headmost full-scale industrial symbiosis and circular economy program in Türkiye through which output resources of an industry will be used as an input resource for another.

Sustainable agriculture was enhanced through policy implementation, capacity building and knowledge transfer. Focus areas included testing modern bio-energy technologies, enhancing nature conservation and biodiversity protection, promoting climate-friendly agriculture and sustainable land management, halting land degradation and building the resilience of steppe ecosystems. In addition, the United Nations expanded activities aimed protecting sensitive **marine ecosystems** from invasive species.

The Government of Türkiye delegation to the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow had United Nations support, with two side events organized on renewable energy and adaptation. The United Nations supported the MoEUCC in launching preparation of a new national climate strategy to 2050 and a national climate action plan to 2030, and was tasked to support the preparation of a revised NDC to align Türkiye with Paris Agreement guidelines.

At the decentralized level, assistance focused on the preparation of **regional climate change action plans** for seven regions. In parallel, the United Nations helped to launch the revision of the National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, a process that is slated for completion in 2022.

In this context, thanks to the investments made in the context of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (2017-2023) in energy efficiency in 2021, **energy saving of 1,06 million tons of oil equivalent** was achieved and also total additional **employment for around 12 thousand people** was created. Moreover, 15.61 million tons of carbon emissions was prevented.

Furthermore, sectoral and consultative meetings were organized on the effects of climate change and assessment and monitoring methodologies to increase the capacity of stakeholders and decision makers in cities, with 1,500 people participating. To build public enthusiasm for climate action, a series of high visibility “Climate Talks” were organized, including a high-level session during COP26.

In supporting implementation of the Kigali Amendment, the United Nations is coordinating the international Cool Up Program to help replace high-fructose corn syrups with natural fluids. Support includes efforts to create a **fluorinated gas database** and an online system that will enable the Government to monitor F-gases in the field, along with the import/export data necessary to establish an HFC licensing system.

Assistance to **biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience** expanded in 2021. A draft regulation on Control and Management of

Invasive Alien Species (IAS) was prepared in line with EU legislation and awaits publication by the Government. National IAS legislation and strategy are under preparation. A fiscal incentive mechanism has been developed to control pufferfish and other non-fiscal incentives are in the pipeline. Upon substantial field research and several dives, a scientific publication on Update on Key Pathways and Distribution of Marine IAS in Türkiye was issued in 2021. A regional e-learning course on integrated biodiversity/ecosystems, human health and climate action was also developed.

As part of its efforts for developing national practices in **sustainable agriculture and land management**, the United Nations implemented a monitoring program which, used an integrated approach for land use planning. A series of management tools, including a National Steppe Conservation Strategy, were developed and put into practice. A Decision Support System and Online National Knowledge Sharing Platform was set up to facilitate learning and decision-making on land use planning. Sustainable agricultural production utilizing solar powered greenhouses and rainwater harvesting methods was supported through the establishment of a women’s cooperative in Adana, operated by refugees and host communities.

The United Nations made significant progress in 2021 facilitating access to and leveraging financing for **rural residential renewable energy**. The amount of CO₂ emissions eliminated from rural solar energy production reached 384 tons of CO₂ equivalent. This amount will grow with full operationalization of the 1.6 MW of ground-mounted and rooftop solar photovoltaic systems that the United Nations has helped to install in forest villages. In addition, the wood consumption has almost been halved through the support of investments on energy efficient solutions like house insulations, solar heating and use of heat efficient stoves in a number of forest micro-catchments. Furthermore, investments resulted in solar-powered systems generating around 2 MW of clean energy able to irrigate

5,500 acres of land, supply drinking water to around 900 people, and supply the national grid with about 0.5 MW surplus clean energy.

Similar steps were taken to replace aging wasteful motors in industry with more **energy-efficiency engines**. After energy audits in 100 SMEs, a pilot motor replacement program has led to the replacement of 293 motors by 38 SMEs, resulting in a **reduction of 490 tons of CO2 emissions**.

Bio-energy technology development was promoted to help create alternatives to fossil fuels. In preparing the ground, 10 energy assessments and 12 business plan reports were completed. Demonstration investments were made in two supply-chain companies and one energy plant corresponding to 2.8 MW capacity. The United Nations and the Turkish Electro-Mechanic Industries Corporation (TEMSAN) initiated a mini biogas project to show how farmers who own cattle in rural areas can produce biogas from manure and kitchen waste and use it as cooking gas and for hot water supply. The project has set

up 12 mini biogas units that are ready for testing in four different climates.

Also supported the **transposition of the EU's new eco-design implementing regulation** into Turkish Law, with legislation entering into force in August 2021.

Contributing to the achievement of **improved waste management**, a sophisticated mechanical biological treatment facility opened in Gaziantep in 2021, with United Nations support. Not only will the facility process much of the solid waste generated in the municipality; it also embodies the principles of the circular economy by generating new revenue streams for the local administration by selling recyclables and biogas. Two community-based recycling initiatives were also established by the United Nations. Waste collection centres were erected and incentivization schemes were put in place to encourage residents to recycle. As a result, 8,326 households participated in the system, recycling a total of 1,826 tons of waste in 2021.

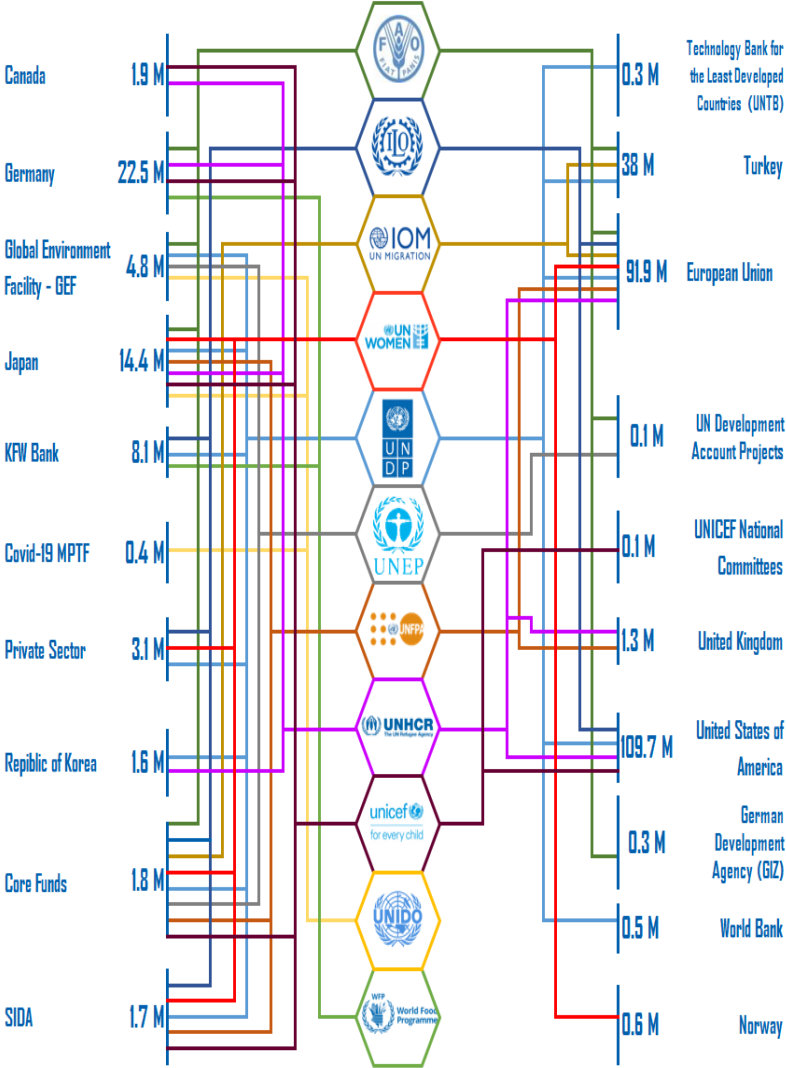
PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING

In 2021, the UNCT developed a **Common Partnerships Strategy (CPS)** supported by the through the Partnerships and Development Finance Task Team (PDF TT). The CPS is an effort to re-strategize the engagement between the United Nations and the Government of Türkiye to meet the Accelerate Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, to strengthen joint research, evidence-based analysis, and planning capacities, and to advance the financing of sustainable development in cooperation with other international organizations, international financial institutions and development banks.

The CPS aims at building **strategic engagement with SDG localizers** such as local authorities and

municipalities and to strengthen intra-United nations partnerships and partnerships with civil society, workers" organisations, business organizations, private sector organizations and global/national networks such as the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Food Systems IBC.

Following the ratification of the Paris Agreement, engagement intensified with the MoEUCC. The UNCT continued to follow and contribute to the Government of Türkiye's **efforts in preparation of the 12th National Development Plan (NDP)** for alignment with the SDGs and to inform the revision of the United Nations cooperation framework in line with new NDP.



Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)

In August 2021, a dialogue was launched with the PSB to explore opportunities for the United Nations engagement with the Government of Türkiye to develop an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). Although Türkiye has a well-structured national planning processes and frameworks with a programme-based budgeting approach, the government's budget structure is not in full alignment with the SDGs.

The launch of the preparations for the 12th NDP is a opportunity for the United Nations and the Government of Türkiye to integrate a development financing aspect into the new plan. The proposed engagement also contributes to and complements public finance for children, Budgeting responsive to equality of women and men, and impact investing initiatives of the respective agencies in the UNCT.

COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

The United Nations in Türkiye works effectively, efficiently and in a coordinated manner through Result

Groups (RG), which are organized around the priorities in the UNSDCF, and the lessons emerging from review of the previous structure under the United National Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS).

UN Türkiye considers Results Group Chairs as main coordination mechanisms for the UNSDCF

The RG Chairs represent the UNCT and are empowered to represent, advocate, coordinate and mobilize resources for the RG. RG Chairs lead the development of the Joint Work Plan and oversee the implementation and reporting on behalf of the UNCT. The Residence Coordinator with the RG Chairs, is responsible for keeping high-level attention on the progress of SDGs in Türkiye. This involves reviewing SDG progress and lessons learned from RG Joint Workplan implementation as well as identifying strategic opportunities for further engagement. Members are empowered in the reform process and have major substantive responsibilities across the UNSDCF. As a result of the RGs, the United Nations worked together on several fronts namely, climate change, food security, policy reforms, enhancement of statistical data and resource mobilization.

We are the last generation to prevent climate change, Let's fight shoulder to shoulder for a better and liveable world. In preparation for the 2021 COP26, the United Nations established a Climate Action Task Team to assist the Government of Türkiye with the implementation of its international climate action cooperation and fulfilment of national commitments. Within the scope of the Climate Council studies carried out under the leadership of the MoEUCC, the United Nations offered technical expertise and guidance to the youth leg of the council. Facilitated by the UN, over 100 Turkish Youth Climate Envoys issued a declaration which will enable world leaders to hear first-hand the demands of young people. More than 130 participants representing the public sector, private sector, academia, civil society, and business organizations attended the National Dialogues Workshop on Food Systems Summit organized by National Dialogue

Convenor Office in Türkiye with the support of the United Nations Türkiye Resident Coordinator's Office and United Nations Food Systems Summit Secretariat. A SDG progress review, facilitated by the United Nations and the National Convenor's Office resulted in a work plan to inform food-security recovery efforts from the COVID-19 pandemic aimed to sustain SDG progress made.

In the area of **policy reforms**, the United Nations supported the publishing of **new circular on the practice of telemedicine in the Official Gazette**. The piloting of telemedicine was launched in three Turkish provinces (Samsun, Konya and Ankara), including in health centres for refugees with cooperation with the Ministry of Health. An important achievement was the inclusion of budgeting responsive to equality of women and men concept and tools in the new Budget Preparation Guideline 2022-2024 by the Presidency to be used by all public institutions. This was also included in the 2022 Annual Work Programme of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye.

United Nations and stakeholders with the coordination of the TurkStat supported the development of the Official Statistics Programme. Special focus was also placed on resource mobilization, with United Nations agencies working together in the development of a common partnership strategy and joint advocacy.

In 2021, the United Nations continued to gradually increase its operational efficiency and effectiveness, in line with the Business Operations Strategy. Efficiency efforts covered a wide range of areas such as joint procurement, joint training, joint disaster recovery planning and green Information Communication and Technology. This included the implementation of common agreement on furniture, common cash transfer services, and measures to mitigate internet and power interaction. The United Nations also implemented ten capacity building trainings efforts on human resource issues prioritized by staff, which varied from stress management to negotiation skills.

EVALUATIONS

Following the cooperation framework independent evaluation, the United Nations successfully implemented recommendations drawn from the evaluation findings.

According to the findings, the United Nations' interventions are aligned with Türkiye's national development priorities and are responsive to changing needs.

In response to the evaluation recommendations, a structured process was used for the development of joint work plans, ensuring that outputs were formulated adequately. The online planning, monitoring and reporting platform UN INFO was introduced, and a regular schedule was adopted for cooperation with partners on monitoring. In addition, the Presidency for Strategy and Budget introduced an International Development Cooperation Information System (IDCIS) to enhance coordination and efficiency. A Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan was developed within the UNSDCF and cooperation with national data producers intensified. Work on disaggregated data, to ensure that nobody is left behind, and measurement of SDG indicators was included in the UNSDCF. The Partnerships and

Development Financing Task Team has been tasked with developing recommendations and strategies continually, particularly on engagement with entities providing private and development financing.

In accordance with the changes in context, the UNCT established a dedicated Results Group to enhance a more coherent support to address the climate change. The Result Group supports Türkiye in realizing its commitments and presents the UN's expertise on climate change in a harmonized, efficient and effective manner.

Moreover, in line with the 2021 ECOSOC Resolution, the Gender Equality Scorecard aimed at accelerating United Nations practices, accountability, and performance in mainstreaming gender equality took place in 2022 through the self-assessment of the UNCT Türkiye. According to the assessment, UN Country Team either meets or exceeds 73% of the requirements. As a response to the assessment, the UNCT prepared an action plan which will guide UN Country Team on gender mainstreaming in the cooperation framework cycle and fulfil all the requirements¹⁸.

LESSONS LEARNED

An insufficient amount of disaggregated data on vulnerable groups, age and sex made it difficult to accurately determine the status of targeted vulnerable groups, to adapt programme plans and to engage in advocacy efforts. Therefore, the United Nations placed focus on expanding partnerships with PSB, TurkStat and academic institutions to improve the collection of quality data. This will allow the United Nations and the Government of Türkiye to implement more evidence-based and equity-based policy making and programming. Despite the Government of Türkiye's move to give all registered refugees access to free primary healthcare services in Türkiye, which removed the legal barriers to services needed by refugees and migrants in host communities, qualification and skills related language, inter-cultural communication, barriers remain.

While COVID-19 related disruptions and limitations on programme implementation continued in the first half of the year, it created opportunities for innovation such as technology-based solutions to overcome challenges and new opportunities for reducing operational costs. To ensure a harmonised approach and response to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), the United Nations expanded partnerships and included INGOs in the PSEA network meetings. Inter-agency complaint referral pathways and standard operating procedures for information sharing on complaints, including Victims' Assistance Protocol, were developed and a harmonized assessment tool was adapted for sexual exploitation and abuse risk assessment for all implementing partners in the Syrian response plan.

¹⁸ The term 'gender' in this paragraph refers to men and women in line with the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as well as UNSDCF.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW 2021

In the first year of UNSDCF implementation, UNSDCF Result Groups budgeted approximately US\$516 million for the effective delivery of the activities identified in the Joint Work Plans (JWPs). The total funding gap for 2021 was approximately 36 per cent, with the total amount of available funding at US\$332 million. In 2021, the UNSDCF Result Groups disbursed around 90 percent of the available resources, with a focus on direct implementation support.



Financial Overview by Results Group



In 2021, Resource Group 1 (RG 1- Social Inclusion) had the highest total budget with around US\$278 million, which was followed (in order) by RG 3 (Women Empowerment), RG 4 (Migration Harmonization), RG 6 (Competitive Production), RG 5 (Good Governance) and RG 2 (Climate Ch. RG 6 had the lowest funding gap, followed by RG 2, which were around eight per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The largest funding gap was calculated for RG 3 which was around 59 per cent.

The disbursement rate for RG 5 was the highest in 2021, with around 95 per cent of the available budget disbursed.

Available budget by SDGs



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Informed by the Joint Work Plans of the Result Groups, the Funding Frameworks for UNSDCF (2021-2025) is designed as a financial planning, management, and mobilization tool. As per the Multiannual Funding Framework, the estimated sum of required resources for the implementation of the UNSDCF (2021-2025) accounts for approximately US\$1.67 billion, which is comparable to the total resources utilized in UNDCS (2016-2020). Out of this total estimate, RG 1 has the highest share at 66 per cent, followed by RG 3 and RG 4 at 15 per cent, RG 5 at around 3 per cent, and RG 2 and RG 6 at two per cent.

A Common Resource Mobilisation Strategy (CRMS) informed joint efforts to fund the UNSDCF and to meet the funding gaps of the RGs.

In the context of the CRMS, the UNCT agreed to develop a common advocacy, communication, and outreach strategy with a commitment to conduct a periodic analysis of the funding landscape and a commitment to engage in funding

dialogues to ensure that funding aligns with current needs and priorities. In addition, UNCT agreed to deploy a complementary programming approach where technical areas converge and to prepare a portfolio of high calibre proposals within each RG.

To ensure that other partners are fully included in the CRMS process, UNCT made the decision to prioritise strategic engagement with the EU and formalize its engagement with international financial institutions, multilateral development Banks, and regional development banks.

Finally, through the CRMS, the UNCT decided to explore opportunities for the Government of Türkiye cost sharing agreements funded through public resources, to explore and promote the introduction, utilisation, and dissemination of innovative financial instruments for financing SDGs in Türkiye—including the feasibility of a Country Level Pooled Fund, and to prioritize engagement with the private sector.

FOCUS FOR 2022

In 2022, the UN as support the Government of Türkiye in planning and building the future together, will contribute to the country's 12th National Development Plan covering the next 5 years. Engagement offer of the UN will entail facilitating the integration of SDGs into the new NDP and providing support in the design and monitoring. Along with this, strategic cooperation with GoT will include efforts to advance in Integrated National Financing Framework and Development Finance for sustainable implementation of the new plan.

UN will increase its capacity for better connectivity between the UNSDCF and 3RP with

the aim of strengthening the Humanitarian Development nexus. Efforts will embrace working towards achieving collective outcomes that reduce need, risk and vulnerability, based on the comparative advantage of both sides.

In addition, the UN will implement a new way working in the determined convergence areas with enhanced mutual support, complementing each other and joined-up programming for greater impact. The convergence areas, which will initially progress under 4 main headings, will be shaped and reviewed according to the needs and context;



HOST COMMUNITY AND REFUGEES

Build the self-reliance of nearly four million refugees, while protecting the living standards and the quality of public services will require a durable development-oriented activities. Focus on improving local-level service provision for hosts and guests alike; refining policies and practices to expand education and decent employment opportunities and the employability; and reducing the social distance.



GREEN ECONOMY

Türkiye's ratification of the Paris Agreement and commitment to achieve "net zero" status by 2053 have given fresh impetus to climate action. There is now space for coordinated support from across the UN system to help reduce carbon emissions and prepare the country for the impact of climate change. The efforts should now expand to help speed Türkiye's transition to a "green economy."



ECONOMY OF CARE

Care work is an essential component of every economy and disproportionately falls to women largely due to stereotypes and ingrained social norms. UN analysis demonstrating that a concerted effort to address these challenges could deliver a "triple win". Enabling women to benefit from participation in the labor market; and improving the availability and the standards of care for children and vulnerable groups. These efforts could also help dismantle destructive stereotypes in the home and the workforce.



DATA AND STATISTICS

Gaps in data availability, especially disaggregation across key variables, hinder the effective design and implementation of development solutions. Analysis is also lacking for some key policy sectors, limiting the scope for UN advice and expertise. The UN family will work with TURKSTAT and other partners. This focus on filling data gaps will be complemented by promoting the use of the Sustainable Development Goals as a framework for policy formulation and implementation.

ACRONYM LIST

CEFM: child, early and forced marriages

COP26: United Nations climate summit in Glasgow

COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019

CRMS: Common Resource Mobilisation Strategy

CSOs: civil society organizations

IAS: Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species

JP: United Nations Joint Programme

LFIP: Law on Foreigners and International Protection

mhGAP: Mental Health Gap Action Programme

MoEUCC: Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change

MoH: Ministry of Health

MSME: micro, small and medium-scale enterprises

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OI: Ombudsman Institution

PMM: Presidency of Migration Management

PSB: Presidency of Strategy and Budget

RG: Result Group

SDG: Sustainable Development Goal

SME: small and medium-scale enterprises

SRH: sexual and reproductive health needs

TRC: Turkish Red Crescent

TurkStat: Turkish Statistical Institute

TURMAC: Turkish Mine Action Center

UNCT: United Nations Country Team

UNDCS: United National Development Cooperation Strategy

UNSDCF: United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

VAWG: violence against women and girls




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