

RESULTS REPORT

2024



Kız kulesi
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FOREWORD

The year 2024 presented a complex landscape for Türkiye. Nonetheless, Türkiye demonstrated resilience, with the government reaffirming its commitment to achieving the SDGs through the 12th National Development Plan. The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Türkiye remained devoted in its support, adapting to the evolving context and prioritizing earthquake recovery efforts while continuing its work on promoting equality, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. The UNCT also played a crucial role in supporting Türkiye's participation in COP29 and advocating for national commitments to the NDC, facilitating dialogues, and advocating for ambitious climate action.

The UNCT's commitment to working together effectively is evident in the launch of joint programs, streamlined coordination mechanisms, and the Food System Convergence Initiative. An independent evaluation of the Cooperation Framework provided valuable insights to inform the next cooperation framework. As we transition into the new Cooperation Framework cycle (2026-2030), the UNCT will continue to support Türkiye's sustainable development. Key priorities include strengthening joint programming and coordination across UN agencies, promoting inclusive and equitable social development, fostering a green and resilient economy, and strengthening governance and the rule of law.

The UNCT is committed to working closely with the government, civil society, and other partners to ensure that its

interventions are aligned with national development goals and the 2030 Agenda. We recognize the importance of remaining flexible and responsive to emerging needs and priorities, particularly in the face of ongoing economic challenges, the recovery from the earthquakes, and complex regional dynamics resulting from international developments. The UNCT is confident that, through continued collaboration and partnership, we can contribute to a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient future for Türkiye.



Sincerely,

Babatunde A. Ahonsi

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UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN TÜRKIYE



The collaboration between the Government of Türkiye and the United Nations remains crucial in addressing global challenges outlined in Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), climate change, and the ongoing recovery from the February 2023 earthquakes. To achieve the SDGs, for the efforts need to be further enhanced towards having robust strategies, policy reforms, optimized resource utilization, innovative development finance access, and the removal of barriers to inclusive policy formulation.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 provides a roadmap and targeted outcomes set by the UN Country Team in Türkiye. The UNCT is dedicated to supporting Türkiye's strategic initiatives within the 12th National Development Plan and achieving the 2030 Agenda.



The UN country team, comprising 22 UNCT members, is committed to delivering on seven specific outcomes through the efforts of six Results Groups (RGs). These groups align their collective expertise and resources to make a significant impact on national and global development goals.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In 2024, Türkiye continued to exert efforts to address economic challenges, ongoing recovery from the February 2023 earthquakes, and persistent development challenges. Inflation surged to 44.4% in 2024¹, which impacted households and increased poverty risks, particularly for women and children. The devastating 2023 earthquakes affected 11 provinces in the country's southeastern region, resulting in the loss of 50,000 people and affecting the region's 15 million inhabitants, including the almost two million SuTP and placed additional strain on public finances.

The government's commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is evident in the Twelfth National Development Plan (NDP) 2024-2028, which aligns with the 2053 vision and the long-term development strategy. The NDP prioritizes sustainable development, inclusive growth, and green and digital transformation, offering a roadmap for addressing critical challenges and achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Türkiye's progress on the SDGs remains mixed. While there have been advancements in education access and health outcomes, disparities persist, particularly for women, children, refugees, and other specific groups. The earthquakes adversely affected the education system in the respective cities and highlighted the need for greater investment in resilient infrastructure.

Climate change poses significant risks to Türkiye's development trajectory. Rising temperatures, water scarcity, and extreme weather events not only threaten agricultural productivity and food security but also place increasing pressure on water resources, energy networks, and urban infrastructure. Türkiye's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2053 is reflected in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), but substantial investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency are needed to meet these targets.

The UNCT prioritized earthquake recovery efforts, focusing on rebuilding resilient infrastructure, strengthening social protection systems, and addressing the needs of groups in situations *requiring tailored policies*. The UNCT continued its work on promoting equality between men and women, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability, recognizing their importance for achieving the SDGs and leaving no one behind.

The ongoing Syrian crisis and the war in Ukraine have had economic and social repercussions, including continued presence and increased arrivals of refugees and asylum seekers and globally rising energy prices. Türkiye's active role in regional and international cooperation remains crucial for addressing these challenges and promoting sustainable development in the region, especially with regards to the situation in Syria including support to recovery and voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable refugee return².

¹ [Turkstat Consumer Price Index](#)

² References to the term "refugees and asylum seekers" include Syrians under Temporary Protection and International Protection Status Holders as well as International Protection Applicants in line with Türkiye's legal framework, officially used terminology is adopted.

SOCIAL INCLUSION



Türkiye is experiencing a demographic transition towards an ageing population, characterized by low fertility rates and increased life expectancy. As of 2023, the population still has a relatively young median age of 34. The country continues to host over 2.9 million Syrians under temporary protection, with 51.4% (1.5 million) being children aged 0-18.

Addressing the needs of this large refugee population remained a priority in 2024, especially given the ongoing political and humanitarian situation in Syria.

The catastrophic earthquakes of 2023 displaced around 3.3 million people, with 2 million living in tents and containers. The crisis severely impacted specific groups, including refugees in southeastern Türkiye. Protracted displacement, strained social services, and economic challenges exacerbated by high inflation³ have heightened risks to the wellbeing of affected families and children. As of October 2024, around 538,575

³Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA), available at <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf> (retrieved on 31 December 2024)

⁴ <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Kahramanmaras-ve-Hatay-Depremleri-Yeniden-Imar-ve-Gelisme-Raporu-1.pdf> page 26

⁵ <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Donemsel-Gayrisafi-Yurt-Ici-Hasila-IV.-Ceyrek-Ekim-Aralik,-2024-54163>

individuals were housed in formal container sites across 11 provinces⁴.

Economically, Türkiye presents a mixed picture. GDP growth slowed in 2024, with year-on-year increases of 5.3%, 2.4%, and 3.2%⁵, down from 5.5% in 2022 and 5.1% in 2023. Unemployment decreased to 8.7% in 2024⁶, with youth unemployment dropping slightly to 16.3%. However, a significant gap persists, with women facing higher unemployment rates than men⁷. Inflation remains a major challenge, reaching 47.09% annually by November 2024, driven by steep rises in education (92.49%), housing (74.45%), and food (48.57%) prices. While the Gini coefficient has improved in 2024 (0.413) compared to the previous year (0.420), there are continuous efforts towards reducing income inequality.⁸

Significant health reforms have improved access and outcomes, but gaps remain in sensitive, youth-friendly, and rural healthcare, as well as mental health services. Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) pose a major threat to public health and the economy. Climate adaptation policies highlight

⁶ <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Isgucu-Istatistikleri-2024-54059>

⁷ <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Labour-Force-Statistics-Quarter-III-July-September,-2024-53519&dil=2>

⁸ <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Gelir-Dagilimi-Istatistikleri-2023-53840#:~:text=En%20son%20yap%C4%B1lan%20ara%C5%9Ft%C4%B1rma%20sonu%C3%A7lar%C4%B1na,ise%200%2C431%20olarak%20tahmin%20edildi.>

the need for stronger health system resilience, early warning systems, and pandemic preparedness, including an integrated One Health approach.

Education access has improved, with boys-girls parity narrowing at the national level, though regional disparities persist. Türkiye has shown progress in learning quality and skills, as reflected in international assessments. However, challenges remain in aligning the education system with future economic transitions, such as green and digital transformations. Preschool and lower secondary enrolment have increased⁹, but upper secondary enrolment has declined, and 16.2% of 15–19-

year-olds were neither in education nor employment in 2023¹⁰, highlighting the need for a stronger learning-to-earning continuum.

Social protection coverage in Türkiye exceeds the global average but lags behind the regional average. Disability, unemployment, and child benefits require strengthening, and refugees face specific barriers related to language and social cohesion. Introducing a universal child benefit could reduce the national poverty rate by nearly 30%, significantly impacting stagnant poverty levels, especially among children.

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https://sgb.meb.gov.tr/meb_iys_dosyalar/2024_10/11230736_meb_istatistikleri_orgun_egitim_2023_2024.pdf

¹⁰ TurkStat, Labour Force Statistics, 2023

Results and progress

308K



individuals received Primary Healthcare Services

95K



individuals benefited from Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Services

submitted for endorsement



Draft Early Childhood Development Strategy finalized and submitted to PSB

2,850K



beneficiaries were provided with safe water, and sanitation and hygiene supplies

Priority Area 1: Strengthening systems for inclusive access to Health & Nutrition, Mental Health & Psychosocial services.

In 2024, the UN prioritized improving access to health and psychosocial services, particularly for populations in situations *requiring tailored policies* in Türkiye, including refugees and earthquake-affected communities. Key interventions included reaching 94,600 individuals with sexual and reproductive health (SRH) information and services, with 33,455 women and girls provided with SRH commodities to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Maternity kits were distributed to 5,500 women, and 32,902 refugees and host community members were supported with SRH services. Mobile and static service units in earthquake-affected areas were strengthened, enabling 61,698 individuals, including refugees and people with disabilities, to access SRH services. The UN collaborated with municipalities to

establish SRH clinics, provide medical equipment, and conduct capacity-building trainings.

The UNCT supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in improving primary and secondary prevention of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and enhancing evidence-based decision-making. Assessments were conducted to identify service gaps in earthquake-affected regions, and lessons learned were shared with the MoH. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) training and on-site staff care sessions were provided for Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) employees impacted by the earthquake. As part of the Project on "Social Inclusion for Persons with Mental Disabilities," implemented in cooperation with the MoFSS and the Ministry of Health, awareness-raising, capacity-building activities, and piloting efforts were carried out with the aim of contributing to the social inclusion of persons with mental disabilities through the provision of qualified, community-based mental health services.

Primary healthcare services were delivered to 307,996 individuals in nine earthquake-affected provinces, including medical examinations, vaccinations, and awareness sessions on parenting, child marriage prevention, and family planning. The UN advanced the Early Childhood Development (ECD) agenda by fostering inter-ministerial collaboration and supporting the national ECD Task Force. Technical guidance was provided for

developing standards on Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) services and regulations for ECD centres, with four centres established and seven more planned for 2025. Capacity-building for 1,062 professionals in developmental monitoring and parental counselling was conducted, and immunization activities reached 244,423 children and 58,423 parents.

Technical support was provided for the development and implementation of the National Family-Based Early Intervention System for Children at Risk of Developmental Delay and Children with Disabilities in 3 pilot provinces that is carried out by MoFSS under the coordination of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget and in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education and Ministry of Health.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions reached 2.85 million beneficiaries, including repairing water systems, distributing hygiene kits, and providing prefabricated sanitation facilities. Restricted cash assistance was provided to earthquake-affected families for hygiene and water needs, and over 28,000 hygiene kits were distributed. WASH facilities for people with disabilities were established in five provinces, and efforts to restore earthquake-damaged water networks continued to ensure access to safe water.

Priority Area 2: Accelerated learning and skills-building programme and Education in Emergency.

The UN focused on improving education access and, quality, and skills development for populations in specific situations, including refugees, migrants, and earthquake-affected communities. Key interventions included supporting the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) in revising and implementing the preschool curriculum, benefiting 846,107 children aged 3-6 years. A total of 4,972 education personnel were trained, and 90,000 children accessed quality early childhood education (ECE) in formal and non-formal settings.

The education system was enhanced for 10.5 million students, including 682,385 Syrian refugees, by improving curriculum content, teacher training, and digital education. A total of 26,483 teachers were trained in assessment skills, benefiting 529,660 students in grades 1-4. Post-earthquake education recovery efforts included strengthening the capacities of 995 teachers to support 172,338 children, including 20,284 Syrian refugees, in earthquake-affected areas. Psychosocial support training was provided to 41,942 school counsellors, reaching 1.5 million students, including 384,209 refugee children.

Three prefabricated schools and four earthquake-resilient schools were constructed, benefiting 3,043 students, 61% of whom were refugees. Additionally, 80 earthquake-damaged schools were rehabilitated, benefiting 30,303 students, 45% of whom were girls.

Inclusive education for children with disabilities was prioritized, with the development of a comprehensive teacher resource pack

benefiting 72,788 upper-secondary students, 48% of whom were girls. A total of 14,000 students with special needs were supported in preparing for employment. Skills development programs benefited 407,784 adolescents in informal and non-formal settings, while 42,424 out-of-school refugee children were enrolled, and 65,482 children were retained in schools. Disaster awareness and Olympic values education initiatives reached 7,951 children and young individuals.

School transportation was provided for 4,000 children, including Syrian refugees, in four provinces. Special education services were delivered to refugee children with disabilities, focusing on hearing, vision, physical, and intellectual impairments.

Priority Area 3: Strengthening inclusive social services and protection mechanisms.

The UN worked to enhance social protection systems, address poverty, and promote social cohesion, particularly for groups affected by the economic crisis and earthquakes. Key interventions included reaching 3.6 million women, girls, and boys with violence risk mitigation interventions and information. The capacities of 178,592 service providers were enhanced to deliver quality child protection and services for women and girls, and 2,800 individuals were supported with essential protection services.

Social protection and other social services were provided to 1,080 children who benefited from Ukrainian social service models and were evacuated to Türkiye with their care staff/foster

families. Child protection and care services were provided to 112 Ukrainian children by the Ministry of Family and Social Services. Family-based care options were expanded, prioritizing 2,000 children aged 0-6 from residential care into foster care. Social protection targeting mechanisms were improved to enrol and retain at risk families in poverty mitigation programs.

Earthquake response and recovery initiatives included providing care services to 3,024 elderly and 3677 persons with disabilities in Adiyaman and Kahramanmaraş through specialized staff. A total of 6,000 rural households were supported with agricultural inputs, cash transfers, and infrastructure rehabilitation. Winterization support, including thermal blankets, heating stoves, and winter clothing, was distributed to the families.

Livelihoods and economic resilience programs promoted self-reliance through business grants, entrepreneurship training, and cooperative development. Shelter rehabilitation projects improved living conditions for displaced communities. Cash assistance initiatives included providing e-market and voucher assistance to 43,499 refugees and multi-purpose cash assistance to 2,912 earthquake-affected individuals. A voluntary transition pilot project in Adana camp supported 595 refugees.

Capacity-building and partnerships were strengthened through training 760 CSO staff in child protection, violence prevention, and case management. A total of 263 MoFSS staff received capacity development on refugee-sensitive social service

delivery. Jobseekers with disabilities were supported through training and capacity-building initiatives in Adana, Ankara, and Gaziantep.

Workshops focused on improving services for youth. One enhanced assessment standards for unaccompanied children, while another, with the Ministry of Family and Social Services,

strengthened counselling for young people leaving institutional care. This second workshop involved youth and professionals to identify ways to improve post-care support.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS



In 2024, the United Nations (UN) in Türkiye sustained its efforts in recovery and development to assist the Government in upholding its pledges to foster women’s empowerment, safeguard the human rights of women and girls, and progress toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5, recognizing it as a fundamental pillar for realizing all other SDGs.

The 2024 Local Elections in Türkiye marked a notable advancement in women’s involvement in politics. The number of women serving as provincial mayors increased from 4 to 11, while the overall number of women mayors at both provincial and district levels increased from 41 to 78. Out of the 20,952 municipal councillors elected, 2,567 were women, reflecting a modest increase. The persistent efforts of the institutional mechanisms working in the field of women’s rights, including public institutions, universities, and women’s associations with additional support from the UN, have been highly instrumental in achieving this result.. These outcomes underscore the importance of targeted initiatives to create an enabling environment for women’s participation and representation in decision-making, as outlined in the 12th National Development Plan and the Women’s Empowerment Strategy Document and

Action Plan (2024–2028), aligned with CEDAW Committee recommendations.

Commitment to combatting and ending violence against women and girls (VAWG) remained a priority for the Government and the UN in the country. Efforts have focused on further improving multi-sectoral collaboration in the prevention, protection, and response to VAWG by effective implementation of the Law 6284 on the Protection of the Family and the Prevention of VAW, with particular attention to raise awareness on emerging forms such as digital and technology facilitated violence. Women’s Empowerment Strategy Document and Action Plan (2024-2028) includes a monitoring framework, and in order to prevent discrimination and VAWG, both plan aims to provide public progress reports and emphasizes collaboration between institutions, organizations and civil society groups.

While women continue to face structural challenges such as household care responsibilities and stereotypes that limit their access to the labour market, recent years have shown positive developments. Except for the decline experienced in 2020 due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, there has been a steady increase in women’s labour force participation and employment rates for the last 10 years. While the employment rate for women stands at 32.5% in 2024 (compared to 31.3% in 2023), employment rate of men stands at 66.9% (compared to 65.7% in 2023), indicating the critical need for women’s economic empowerment. To this end,

both the Government and the UN recognize the challenges hindering women's participation in the labour force and collaborate to enhance women's entrepreneurship, financial and digital literacy, and the development of women's cooperatives. They also prioritize strengthening care economy and greater investment in care infrastructure, which serves as a catalyst for advancing multiple SDGs and plays a vital role in empowering women economically. In 2024 joint efforts of UN Agencies under the RG2 yielded in UN Joint Programme on Transformative

Growth of The Care Economy in Türkiye project co-funded by UN Joint SDG Fund.

In order to enhance resilience, leadership and agency of women and girls affected by the February 6, 2023, earthquakes the government, UN, civil society, municipalities and private sector partners collaborated and utilized different forms of safe spaces. In the recovery phase the focus has been on addressing remaining needs and positive transformative change for women and girls and for the society.

Results and progress

<p>89</p> 	<p>8,5 M</p> 	<p>127</p> 	<p>7.152</p> 
<p>89</p> 			
<p><i>Number of women's empowerment CSOs supported</i></p>	<p><i>Number of people received messages challenging harmful stereotypes and promoting elimination of violence against women and girls</i></p>	<p><i>Number of private sector companies capacitated to realize their commitments to women's empowerment strategic frameworks with UN's support</i></p>	<p><i>Number of staff/representatives from private sector, CSOs, government institutions and social partners with improved knowledge in the world of work</i></p>

Nearly 3,300 service providers across sectors—including justice, law enforcement, health, education, and migration management—strengthened their capacities in VAWG prevention, response, and protection. This was achieved as result of UN's assistance to Government in multisectoral coordination in combatting and eliminating VAWG and enforcement and operationalization of related policy and legal framework. Furthermore, they received training on the implementation of Law No. 6284 and other national legislative and strategic frameworks addressing violence against women (EVAW). For the first time, the national Emergency Call Centres ("112") and law enforcement personnel specialized in technical monitoring (electronic bracelet monitors) received EVAW specific trainings and strengthen knowledge on VAWG response mechanisms and remote communication with perpetrators and victims.

Over 300,000 women and girls from local and refugee communities, as well as those at risk of violence accessed prevention and protection services provided by the 30 service delivery points, which were established and supported by the UN and its partners. Some of these centres have catalysed transformative changes in temporary settlements established after the earthquakes. These centres fostered women's leadership and agency, leading to the formation of the Women Neighborhood Committees (WNC) in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay, which have since reshaped community dynamics and enhanced resilience. WNC achievements included improved access to transportation and reliable information, enhanced security, production and income generating activities in temporary settlements. UN's efforts have not only contributed to strengthening institutional frameworks but also laid the foundation for sustained, community-driven change in addressing violence against women, ensuring protection and empowerment of women and girls.

Building on these foundational achievements, the UN continues to drive impactful, long-term change through UN Joint Programme for the Elimination of Child, Early, and Forced Marriage (CEFM JP), leveraging community-level awareness and engagement to challenge harmful practices. The flagship UN CEFM JP has remained instrumental in identifying the drivers and impacts of the early and forced marriages. UN supported the government efforts at both local and national levels for effective coordination to combat early and forced

marriages as well as mobilizing community engagement, particularly through male and youth engagement strategies. By the end of its second phase in September 2024, as result of UN conducted communication activities, 2.7 million community members received messages on the adverse consequences of early and forced marriages and on the opportunities and channels to prevent and report it. Over 380,000 (disaggregation) individuals were directly engaged in social and behavioral change, including more than 100,000 children and youth mobilized as advocates. They gained knowledge on their rights, how to claim them, and how to help others around them to challenge social norms about CEFM. Over 31,000 service providers enhanced their capacities for delivering higher quality prevention and response services. Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Services and municipalities developed, revised and implemented local action plans (including the first of its kind on disaster risk management, Emergency Coordination Plan for Women Services in Kocaeli) on CEFM and Violence against Women (VAW), with support from UN.

In parallel to strengthening legal frameworks and community mobilization, the UN has intensified its support on fostering inclusive economic environments, where partnerships with the private sector, labour unions, and employer associations across diverse industries improved inclusive and equitable labour market, reinforcing the importance of women's economic empowerment as a central pillar for achieving broader social goals. Private sector partners incorporated new business

practices including inclusive supply chains and workplace improvements those contributes to women's economic empowerment and decent work opportunities. Türkiye ranks as the second-highest country globally in Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) signatories, and this has been solidified with 56 additional private companies joining WEPs and bringing the total to 596 companies demonstrating their dedication to enhancing equality between women and men in the workplace. As of December 2024, 14 new companies (reaching a total of 127) took further steps in creating safer working environments and promoting women's active participation in their workforce by joining in the Business against Domestic Violence (BADV) network. Complementing these efforts, the UN has directly supported women entrepreneurs, reinforcing economic resilience and creating a sustainable foundation for women's leadership in business with a focus on emerging and non-traditional fields, such as representation in green and digital transformation roles (twin transition jobs) and STEM disciplines. Over 150 women-led small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), cooperatives, startups, rural ventures, and individual entrepreneurs have been technically and financially assisted.

Recognizing youth representing a vital demographic with the capacity to shape and propel future social and economic progress, UN advocated for youth-friendly service provision and collaborated with youth. Engagement with young people contributed to the promotion of women's empowerment and

community engagement for positive social norm change. Additionally, almost 550 neither in education, training or employment (NEET) women enhanced skills and increased their employability with the efforts of UN and its partners, including provision of skill building trainings and career mentoring. Together, these interconnected initiatives underscore the UN's holistic approach to advancing sustainable development by tackling root causes of inequality and empowering women and girls to contribute to transformative change.

The UN sustained its commitment to fostering evidence-driven policymaking and data-informed advocacy through targeted research, assessment and analysis in priority areas with persistent data gaps. Government institutions, civil society and UN agencies gained access to new data and analysis on VAW and CEFM related issues, violence against women in the workplace, rural women, access to justice and women with disabilities through 11 new research and assessments carried out or contributed by UN. The findings from these studies have informed policy dialogues and programmatic interventions, fostering cross-sectoral solutions.

Together, these interconnected initiatives underscore the UN's comprehensive approach to advancing sustainable development by tackling root causes of inequality and empowering women and girls to contribute to transformative change.

The **WOMEN-UP Project**, with a budget of €29.5 million, provided grant support for women's employment across seven provinces.

The project aided **6,201 female employers** and **8,667 female employees** by offering grants up to the net minimum wage for a maximum of 26 months. Beyond direct financial aid, it included network meetings, an Advisory Board, research, and consultancy services.

Building on this success, the **WOMEN-UP-2 Project** began on August 19, 2024, in four provinces (Ankara, Istanbul, Aydın, and Samsun). This phase aims to support **2,100 additional female employers** and **2,100 female workers** with similar grant mechanisms.

MIGRATION, INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND HARMONISATION

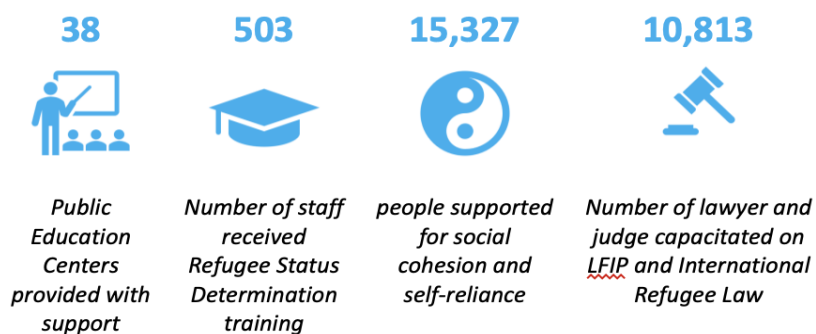


In 2024, Türkiye continued to host one of the largest refugee populations globally, with around 2.9 million Syrians under Temporary Protection and over 200,000 International Protection Applicants and Status Holders of various nationalities residing in the country. The United Nations continued to support the Government of Türkiye in implementing its refugee-inclusive policies and contribute to the self-reliance of refugees and migrants while also supporting the improvement of conditions

of return. Moreover, given Türkiye's geographical position as a key transit and destination country for refugees and migrants, United Nations Agencies continued to support national institutions in enhancing the international protection mechanism and migration management system to enable effective management of asylum seeker and migrant arrivals.

With a focus on refugees and migrants, efforts and results under the two below described outcomes contribute towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, and 17 as well as the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact on Migration.

Results and progress



Outcome 1.3: By 2025, Persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection are supported towards self-reliance.

Social cohesion and self-reliance are key to fostering inclusive and resilient communities. By equipping individuals under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) with skills and opportunities, UN agencies and national institutions support both their participation as well as social stability. With research indicating that social cohesion is increasingly pressure, particularly but not solely in areas with significant refugee populations, efforts to strengthen relationships between refugees and host communities are even more vital.

In 2024, significant efforts were made to support refugees and migrants in achieving self-reliance through life-long learning initiatives while supporting activities which enhance participation of refugees and migrants. UN agencies provided support to 38 Public Education Centres in 21 provinces under the

Ministry of National Education. These centres facilitated Turkish language classes for 3,178 refugees, including 2,528 women and 650 men, and vocational education for 4,339 refugees, comprising 3,441 women and 898 men. Additionally, four youth centres were supported. These centres are joint initiatives with municipalities and benefitted 46 women by providing them with skills and language training. Further, 150 individuals participated in skills development and short-term agricultural employment, fostering social cohesion through livelihood opportunities. Finally, 17 cooperatives were supported, aiming to enhance self-reliance and social cohesion by promoting collaborative business models among refugees and host community members. In addition, and to support these programmes, research and learning initiatives were undertaken including a comprehensive, nation-wide study on refugee and host community social cohesion. The above initiatives empower refugees and migrants with the skills and resources necessary for self-reliance, while fostering stronger ties between communities. As part of the protocol signed between the Vocational Qualifications Authority (VQA) and the UN, a total of 98,500 brochures introducing the Vocational Qualification Certificate were printed and distributed in Turkish, Arabic, and English. These materials were specifically designed for Syrian refugees and individuals under international protection. Building on these efforts, the **"Peace and Protection through Sports Project"**, implemented with UN and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, engaged **1,211 children and young people** from both

international protection and host communities. This initiative fostered social belonging through team sports training and integration via friendship tournaments. To enhance institutional capacity, **115 coaches** received child protection in sports training, and **20 coaches** were trained in conflict resolution.

Significant efforts were made at the institutional level in 2024 aiming to foster institutional capacities to support social cohesion and self-reliance. In collaboration with three municipalities, 15,327 individuals were reached with community outreach activities. To enhance these outreach initiatives, mukhtars were actively involved following a tailored training. Additionally, UN agencies supported eight municipalities with waste management initiatives to improve environmental sustainability in refugee-hosting areas. Furthermore, five municipalities contributed to various projects focused on social cohesion, refugee participation, and skills development, while facilitating knowledge exchange through these initiatives. Through these collaborative initiatives, UN agencies supported local authorities in creating sustainable and inclusive solutions that promote social cohesion and mutual understanding and also are interested to look into the projects that could contribute to easing lives of returnees.

Outcome 4.2: By 2025, the effectiveness of the international protection and migration management system is improved

In 2024, UN agencies continued their capacity and policy support to central and provincial public institutions towards sustaining a more effective international protection and migration management system. Guided by the 12th NDP, the Presidency of Migration Management 2024-2028 Strategic Plan, and the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP), efforts in 2024 focused on strengthening national and local institutions to improve international protection procedures and migration management in a rights-based manner.

Institutional support for enhanced implementation of the LFIP constituted a core focus of activity for UN agencies working on international protection and migration matters. This support primarily aimed to ensure that access to international protection and management of entry, stay and exit procedures in Türkiye is improved in line with the LFIP.

Institutional support to the international protection mechanism included support to mobile decision units and to protection desks, covering procurement, staffing, and capacity and policy development. In this respect, approximately 1,000 PMM and PDMM personnel benefitted from trainings focusing on international protection principles, the national legal framework and related procedures, including Country of Origin information development and use, Refugee Status Determination as well as child sensitive procedures.

At the policy level, UN agencies continued their dialogue and advocacy with government counterparts regarding access to territory (principle of non-refoulement), access to registration and

documentation, as well as quality RSD through desk reviews, on the job visits, and development of policy papers. UN agencies also facilitated workshops and trainings on alternatives to detention for 78 PMM staff, also, four training sessions on residence permits were organized with 220 participants, including 165 personnel from provincial directorates of migration management. In addition, UN agencies contributed to the development of the third National Action Plan (NAP) on human trafficking, including by facilitating consultations with 494 staff members from various public institutions and civil society. Through service delivery, comprehensive support was also provided to 80 victims of trafficking, and supported capacity development initiatives related to border management.

To enhance access to rights by those falling under the LFIP, UN agencies organized trainings for key stakeholders on the LFIP and International Refugee Law. Further, UN agencies provided rights-based technical support to Removal Centres seeking positive outcomes for those detained in the centres. This included training for 73 new staff members and 31 heads of Removal Centres on human rights, basic procedures including those related to access to health and food safety, as well as psychosocial support. This was complemented by the distribution of 232,555 brochures and 3,300 posters in 10 languages, alongside informational videos, to ensure that individuals inside centres are well-informed about their rights. UN agencies also continued their dialogue with the PMM on border management and entry, stay, and exit procedures.

In 2024, **knowledge exchange continued to be a central aspect of strengthening** Türkiye's international protection mechanism and

migration management system. Study visits enabled the exchange of best practices on international protection and migration management between Turkish officials and those of countries with similar human mobility dynamics. Additionally, 20 PMM staff were trained on bilateral and multilateral regional agreements, strengthening international cooperation and communication skills, which are crucial for enhancing Türkiye's engagement in global migration processes.

UN agencies continued their support for the six pledges made by the Turkish Government at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, working to align national responses with international standards and the enhance the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees. Furthermore, UN agencies documented and continues to highlight 38 best practices submitted by stakeholders from Türkiye during the Forum, ensuring that these experiences are shared to inspire similar efforts elsewhere.

In 2024, UN agencies also focused on supporting the collection and management of **protection-sensitive data** on refugees and migrants. These efforts are vital for ensuring the effective implementation of international protection and migration policies. UN agencies continue to provide support to PMM for data collection and management, ultimately enabling more efficient and responsive services for refugees and migrants.

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



In 2024, global progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 8 remained uneven, as efforts to promote decent work and foster sustainable economic growth were hindered by the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, trade tensions, rising debt in developing countries, and escalating geopolitical conflicts. While the global economy continued to expand, it showed signs of slowing, with growth stabilizing at 3.2 percent¹¹. Global inflation declined from 6.7 percent¹² in 2023 to 5.9 percent¹³ in 2024, helping ease pressure on household incomes. Despite these developments, structural challenges continued to hinder meaningful advancements in sustainable development. The slowdown in the global economy has made it more difficult for labour markets to achieve a full recovery. While labour market conditions remained relatively stable, with global unemployment holding steady at 5 percent¹⁴, employment growth was insufficient to close decent work gaps, particularly for young people facing persistently high unemployment rates of

12.6 percent¹⁵. Despite disinflationary trends, real wage growth remained weak, failing to fully recover pandemic-related income losses, especially in low-income countries where progress in job creation and poverty reduction remained slow. While monetary policy easing in major economies provided some relief, fiscal tightening and the return to pre-pandemic economic policies limited governments' ability to invest in sustainable and inclusive growth.

The global socio-economic environment has significantly shaped Türkiye's landscape, presenting both opportunities and challenges for inclusive and sustainable growth. A tighter monetary policy stance has contributed to reducing external imbalances and moderating domestic demand. Inflationary pressures eased in 2024, with the annual inflation rate stood at 44.38 percent¹⁶, marking a decline but remaining elevated. On a 12-month moving average basis, inflation reached 58.51 percent¹⁷, highlighting persistent cost-of-living challenges. While these trends indicate progress in macroeconomic stabilization, high inflation levels continue to impact real incomes, purchasing power, and broader socio-economic conditions. Although the Turkish economy has experienced 17

¹¹ OECD (2024), OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2024 Issue 2, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/d8814e8b-en>.

¹² IMF (2024), World Economic Outlook: Policy Pivot, Rising Threats, International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC, [World Economic Outlook, October 2024: Policy Pivot, Rising Threats](#)

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ ILO (2025), World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2025, International Labour Organization, Geneva, [World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2025 | International Labour Organization](#).

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ TURKSTAT (2025), Consumer Price Index, December 2024, Turkish Statistical Institute, Ankara, [TÜİK Kurumsal](#).

¹⁷ Ibid.

consecutive quarters of growth¹⁸ since the second quarter of 2020, when COVID-19 measures were implemented, the recent slowdown has been driven by longstanding macroeconomic and structural challenges including high inflation, low productivity growth, and weakening foreign direct investment.

Türkiye’s labour market continues to face deep-rooted structural challenges. According to TURKSTAT’s Labour Force Statistics 2024¹⁹, the unemployment rate decreased to 8.7 percent, with 7.1 percent for men and 11.8 percent for women. Persistent

disparities between men and women in labour market participation remain a significant concern, with the labour force participation rate dropping to 54.2 percent, revealing a substantial gap, 72 percent for men compared to only 36.8 percent for women. Meanwhile, youth unemployment continues to pose a serious challenge, with the unemployment rate for young people (ages 15-24) dropping to 16.3 percent, 13.1 percent for young men and a concerning 22.3 percent for young women.

Results and progress

1,599



private & public sector entities supported

12,562



individuals received skills development

14,313



children at risk of work supported

68,542



individuals supported through grant programmes

To address structural challenges and accelerate progress toward **human-centred economic development** and the advancement of the **decent work agenda**, the UN in 2024 remained committed to fostering **entrepreneurship and innovation**, facilitating the **formalization of labour market**, protecting **workers’ rights**, upholding **social justice**, and expanding **inclusive employment**

opportunities, particularly for women and young people as well as refugees. This commitment remained at the core of its **responsive** to equality between men and women and **rights-based** interventions, ensuring comprehensive alignment with Türkiye’s national context and the national strategies and policies.

In 2024, the UN advanced efforts to strengthen the technical capacities of public and private sectors in **productivity, sustainability, digitalization, and innovation.** To that end, the UN expanded its Model Factory network, now covering 10% of Türkiye’s provinces, benefiting 626 Small Medium Enterprises (SME) through hands-on industrial training. Additionally, Innovation Centres in Organized Industrial Zones supported entrepreneurship and technology development, with 43 companies participating in mentorship programmes.

¹⁸ Turkish Ministry of Trade (2024), "Ticaret Bakanı Ömer Bolat Büyüme Rakamlarını Değerlendirdi," Turkish Ministry of Trade, Ankara, <https://ticaret.gov.tr/haberler/ticaret-bakani-omer-bolat-buyume-rakamlarini-degerlendirdi>.

¹⁹ TurkStat Labor force Statistics, 20 March 2025, <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Isgucu-Istatistikleri-2024-54059#>

Complementing these efforts, a partnership with VISA enabled 401 SMEs to complete business training, 24 to receive digitalization support, and 49 micro-businesses to join mentorship programmes. Beyond training and mentorship programmes, financial aid was provided to 316 entrepreneurs. In 2024, the Phase II of the Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) supported clean technology innovations, training 36 startups, of which 64% were women-led, under the guidance of 17 mentors of which 59% were women. Within the framework of GCIP, six cleantech startups get 9 million TRY investment from TÜBİTAK BiGG Venture Capital Fund with additional 3.6 million funding under GCIP program. Notably, 50% of the entrepreneurs behind these six supported startups are women. At the same time, digital and green transformation initiatives placed a strong emphasis on women's empowerment, training 293 women in engineering, IT, automation, and robotics. In 2024, a total of 1,599 private and public sector entities, including MSMEs and cooperatives, benefited from support and services provided by the UN.

In earthquake-affected regions, efforts focused on **business continuity** and **economic recovery**. A total of 4,620 businesses received \$9.6 million in continuity support. Moreover, the Container Shops for Economic Recovery initiative helped 30 businesses reopen, providing a cost-effective solution for entrepreneurs who lost access to their premises. Through the Enterprise Development Fund (EDF), 40 SMEs were supported for their economic recovery.

Through the SENTRUM initiative promoting **sustainable and community-based tourism**, 10 local business representatives

received training in eco-friendly practices and sustainable business management, and 66 women participated in a focus group discussion on equality between men and women and women's economic empowerment in the sector.

Moreover, **capacity-building** efforts focused on government institutions, employer organizations, and trade unions to strengthen their role in promoting **decent work**. An online training enhanced the knowledge of tripartite partners on Responsible Business Conduct, while two informative seminars provided participants with insights into human rights due diligence and the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive. Additionally, institutional capacity-building continued through thematic workshops on non-standard employment and occupational safety and health. Furthermore, an online training with 277 participants strengthened understanding of international labour standards, the EU acquis, and national labour laws, emphasizing a equality between men and women and rights-based approach.

In 2024, significant progress was made toward **promoting formal employment and job placement opportunities**. Through the UN's Transition to Formality Programme (KIGEP), 2,400 individuals, including Turkish citizens and Syrian refugees, received consultancy support and were referred to job placement and formal employment services. Efforts to support job creation included wage and social security incentives to employers, facilitating employment for 300 Turkish citizens and 300 Syrian refugees. Additionally, newly established information centres expanded outreach to micro-enterprises, assisting Syrian refugees and Turkish citizens in accessing formal employment.

Consultancy services reached 2,935 employers and 6,920 employees, while 471 SMEs received formalization support, and 722 individuals were assisted with work permit applications. In total, 4,132 employees benefitted from formalization and job placement support with UN interventions, while 9,076 individuals received counselling services for formal employment and better access to decent work.

To enhance employability and workforce readiness, **vocational training and skills development** programs were implemented. As part of these efforts, individuals participated in on-the-job vocational training, gaining hands-on experience in various sectors, including the garment industry. Others completed vocational training programs designed to enhance their technical skills, while some took part in applied training with employer-matched internships, receiving at least minimum wage. The UN's Work-Based Learning (WBL) program provided enterprise-level training, benefiting 473 refugees of various nationalities and international protection beneficiaries, 397 Turkish citizens, 267 women, and 51 persons with disabilities. In parallel, agricultural skills training programs reached **6,300 beneficiaries**, with a follow-up assessment indicating a **45.6 percent employment rate** in the formal agri-food sector among participants. The UN continued to have young women not in employment, education or training (NEET) on its agenda, with establishment of a digital portal reaching 662,673 visitors and providing access to 1,800 job opportunities. As a result, 395 NEET women received vocational and life skills training, and 112 secured employments, while 535 mentorship matches led to 67 mentees finding jobs. Additionally, 392 NEET women were trained under a grant program in sectors like IT, gastronomy,

and manufacturing, leading to 87 new job placements. In total, 12,562 individuals received skills development and other employment-related training through UN interventions.

The **Young Women Building Their Future Project**, a collaboration between UN, Sabancı Foundation, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, empowers young women who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET). Operating in 11 pilot provinces, the project aims to highlight the needs of NEET young women and create mechanisms to address them. Through vocational training, empowerment training, and mentorship, **3,129 NEET women have been supported, with 836 gaining employment so far**. The project's digital portal, www.geleceginikurangenckadinlar.org, offers an "Opportunity Map" for jobs, internships, training, and entrepreneurship support, along with online training, mentorship, and a grant program.

To support **digital transformation** and **entrepreneurship**, 40 digital youth centres were established across the country, including all earthquake-affected provinces, targeting 4,000 students to equip them with technological and digital skills contributing to their employment in the future. Moreover, Resilience and Innovation Facilities in Gaziantep introduces an innovative approach to engaging and empowering youth through training and job opportunities within the realms of the digital space and circular economy. In rural areas, digital centres in three pilot villages trained 405 villagers, enabling women entrepreneurs to sell their products on e-commerce platforms. Moreover, an entrepreneurship centre in Kahramanmaraş became operational, now serving 12 entrepreneurs.

In 2024, significant efforts were made to strengthen technical and institutional capacities in the **elimination of child labour**. A total of 14,313 children who are at risk of work supported for the elimination of child labour activities. These activities included referral to educational services, participation in social and cultural activities, and engagement in the UN's SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts, and the Media) programme, enhancing their overall well-being and development. Furthermore, training programmes enhanced the capacity of 2,774 key child labour actors to facilitate the fight against child labour at the national level. Additionally, awareness-raising trainings on the elimination of child labour were delivered to 673 family members, promoting their role in supporting children's access to and engagement in education. Last but not the least, Türkiye's commitment to eliminating child labour has earned it recognition as an Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Country, a process supported by the UN with technical expertise and guidance.

UN system supported developing adaptation pathways for transport resilience organized for members of the Corridor Coordination Committee for Trans-Caspian Corridor. Moreover, capacity development interventions supported development of electric mobility as an enabler of digital and green transformations.

In 2024, the UN advanced efforts to strengthen technical and institutional capacities for **sustainable agricultural production, natural resource management, and rural economic resilience** across Türkiye. To support climate-smart agriculture and rural livelihoods, USD 19.7 million was allocated to the Göksu Taşeli

Sub-basin Development Project (GTWDP) and the Uplands Rural Development Project (URDP), benefiting 54,000 individuals through interventions aligned with the Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP). Additionally, 3,000 farmers participated in Farmer Field Schools, leading to a 20 percent increase in productivity and a reduced environmental footprint.

Women's economic empowerment remained a priority, with 22 women-led cooperatives receiving support to enhance their social and financial skills and expand market access through the launch of HepYerinden.coop, an online sales platform and digital meeting point that connects women producers, fostering sustainable agriculture and strengthening their economic opportunities. Further investments in sustainable cotton production under the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) enabled 2,236 licensed farmers, including 234 women, to cultivate 86,854 hectares of cotton in Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır. In parallel, USD 3 million was provided to 6,000 rural households, offering agricultural inputs, cash transfers, and infrastructure improvements such as new storage facilities and rehabilitated irrigation systems, strengthening local agricultural production.

The **Project on Empowering Women through Cooperatives**, implemented with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, aimed to strengthen, sustain, and expand women's cooperatives. Operating in **30 pilot provinces**. The project delivered services and training, built institutional capacity, raised awareness, conducted scientific studies, and fostered coordination. Key outputs included five short films promoting cooperatives, a web portal (kadinkoop.org) launched in May 2023 for enhanced cooperation, and international study visits to Italy, Spain,

Portugal, France, and Poland to share best practices. The project culminated in the Women's Cooperatives Week Closing Event from December 2–6, 2024. Overall, the initiative reached **14,754 people** through various trainings, consultancy, and networking activities.

UN launched a two-year recovery programme in February 2024, targeting Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya. The initiative focused on revitalizing local food value chains in key sectors such as dairy, fresh produce, and wheat, supporting 45 SMEs, 55 home-based businesses, 286 smallholder farmers, 125 seasonal agricultural workers, 30 shop owners, and 6 cooperatives through asset recovery schemes, cash-for-work programs, and access to agricultural equipment and training. To prevent production disruptions and strengthen market linkages

in earthquake-affected regions, a platform was established to connect local farmers and producers with buyers, complemented by business-to-business (B2B) matchmaking events. This initiative benefited 839 individuals, including 14 refugees and 825 host community members, of whom 627 were women and 212 were men. Additionally, community farming projects in the southeastern provinces provided 757 beneficiaries, including 454 refugees and 303 host community members, with agricultural training and resources to rebuild their livelihoods. A total of 68,542 individuals benefited from UN support in 2024 through grant programs, capacity development initiatives, and infrastructure investments, contributing to the strengthening of sustainable agricultural production, natural resource management, and innovative solutions in rural economies.

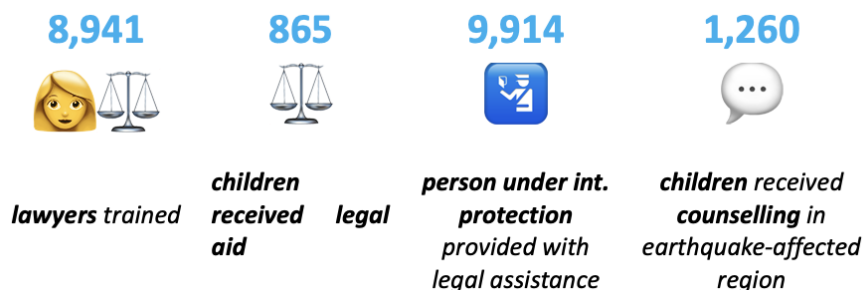
GOOD GOVERNANCE



The overall situation regarding the rule of law, and human rights in Türkiye remained largely consistent with previous years in 2024, efforts continue toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

The achievements elaborated under this chapter has contributed to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by strengthening labor rights protections, promoting workplace compliance, and supporting social dialogue; to SDG 5 by advancing equality between men and women and to reduce inequalities (SDG 10), and contribute to the climate action (SDG 13).

Results and progress



In 2024, efforts to strengthen legal assistance and judicial processes focused on improving the capacity of legal professionals working with refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. Lawyers and migration and asylum experts from the Provincial Migration Management came together in workshops

to analyze considerations on equality between men and women. These sessions allowed legal professionals to assess court rulings through a human rights lens and from the perspective of ensuring equality between men and women Strengthening legal knowledge on migration as well as refugee law is a key step toward protecting the rights of persons seeking and granted a status international and temporary protection as well as migrants, in line with Türkiye’s Strategy Document on Combating Irregular Migration Document and National Action Plan on Irregular Migration (2021-2025). These initiatives contribute to a more responsive justice system by equipping lawyers with the tools to advocate effectively for upholding the rights of those in need.

With a view to promote access to justice, including access to legal aid by refugees and asylum seekers in Türkiye, UN

organized and delivered capacity development activities targeting 8,941 lawyers and intern lawyers registered at 50 Bar Associations. Similarly, UN organized several trainings targeting 284 members of the judiciary working at civil, criminal, and administrative courts. The trainings focused on a broad range of topics such as fundamental principles of international law including international refugee law, international protection procedures, deportation, administrative detention and appeal procedures, rights and obligations of refugees and asylum seekers (i.e. international protection applicants, status holders and temporary protection beneficiaries), protection mechanisms for women and children, relevant jurisprudence of national and regional courts, civil law, human trafficking and people smuggling. These activities aimed at enhancing technical know-how of legal and judicial actors for provision of quality legal services by the respective actors and access to effective legal remedies in Türkiye.

For enhanced access to quality and professional legal assistance by refugees and asylum-seekers in Türkiye, UN continued to provide technical and operational support to the Legal Clinics in Sanliurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis, Malatya and Van within UN-UTBA (Union of Turkish Bar Associations) cooperation. Approximately 9,848 refugees and asylum seekers benefitted from the legal assistance services provided by the Legal Clinics.

In 2024, UN agencies, in partnership with UTBA, provided legal aid services to 865 children, including 345 refugee children, in earthquake-affected regions. The most common legal cases

involved violence against women and children, child maintenance, custody disputes, and trustee appointments in divorce cases. To ensure quality legal representation, 723 lawyers received training on child-friendly legal aid, while 121 legal and non-legal field workers were trained to improve access to LEAP services. Additionally, UN supported the YASA/LAW (Legal Aid on Wheels) mobile unit, which provided free legal counselling at container sites and city centres. In total, 1,467 individuals (611 women, 793 men, 32 girls, 31 boys) benefitted from legal aid, with cases primarily related to custody, property law, and insurance claims—critical concerns in post-disaster settings.

Legal protection for children was further highlighted through a symposium on “Access to Justice for Vulnerable Groups in Times of Disaster”, attended by 197 lawyers, and a separate event on child justice in judicial decisions, with 105 participants.

UN agencies supported CSOs in submitting five alternative reports to the 4th Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), covering violence against children, children in institutions, disability rights, child participation, and alternative care. Additionally, UN collaborated with the Ombudsperson Institution (OI) and the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (HREIT) to strengthen child rights and monitoring complaints. To increase child rights awareness, UN supported six CSOs and trained 1,025 participants, including CSO representatives, municipal staff, and teachers, on child rights and complaint mechanisms.

In 2024, efforts to promote decent work and labour rights in Türkiye were strengthened through targeted advocacy, capacity-building, and policy engagement. The Workplace Compliance through Labour Inspection Guidance and Social Dialogue (WpC) Project improved the capacities of the Directorate of Guidance and Inspection and social partners by providing training on collective bargaining, equality of men and women, and occupational safety and health (OSH)—all fundamental principles and rights at work. An analysis on non-compliance was conducted to identify gaps in both national labour legislation and international labour standards, ensuring an approach that is sensitive to equality between men and women and based on human rights to workplace reforms. Based on these findings, thematic workshops were organized, enhancing the capacity of stakeholders on OSH, forced labour, and non-standard forms of employment.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, a project on "Supporting the Development of an Inspection Guidance Model for Labour Inspections to Contribute to the Human Rights Due Diligence Regulations for Supply Chains in Türkiye" has been implemented that focuses on child rights issues in businesses and companies within the supply chains.

The UN's "Strengthening Social Partners and Civil Society Capacities on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work" Project expanded its outreach in 2024. A modular training

program was launched, with two Training of Trainers sessions and four training sessions held for workers' organizations. Additionally, a workshop on reporting obligations for ratified conventions improved the ability of social partners and government institutions to meet international labour reporting standards.

A thematic workshop on Responsible Business Conduct and Decent Work in 2024 integrated discussions on environmental sustainability and climate change, ensuring that labour rights and business responsibility are linked to broader sustainability goals. UN's Business and Human Rights initiative strengthened policy engagement, capacity building, and private sector preparedness for evolving human rights due diligence standards. A key outcome was the private sector's increased awareness for upcoming regulatory changes, including the EU's Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive. The project played a pivotal role in helping businesses in Türkiye align with international human rights standards and integrate responsible business practices into their operations. Additionally, the project explored the intersection of artificial intelligence and human rights by providing targeted training on Human Rights Impact Assessments for emerging technologies.

Across Türkiye, civic engagement initiatives have been aiming right holders to participate more actively in shaping public policies. In 2024, seven provinces developed Civic Engagement Strategy and Action Plans for 2025-2026, marking a critical step toward strengthening cooperation between civil society and

local governments. By integrating these strategies into municipal strategic plans, cities are ensuring that public policies reflect community needs and priorities. The Civic Engagement Small Grants Programme identified 36 projects across 21 provinces, set to launch in 2025. These initiatives will introduce new civic engagement models in areas such as climate adaptation, disaster preparedness, and support for persons with disabilities, children, and youth. At the national level, Türkiye is making progress toward recognizing volunteerism as a key driver of civic engagement. A new volunteerism law is in development, with extensive consultations shaping its framework.

Public awareness is growing. The VolunFest event in Çanakkale, attended by nearly 1,000 participants, created opportunities for young people to connect with organizations engaged in volunteer work. Digital tools, including online surveys and interactive platforms, were used to foster engagement, ensuring that civil society representatives and policymakers could engage in meaningful dialogue.

At the local level transparency in decision-making is further strengthened through innovative measures. In 2024, UN worked closely with Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality (GMM) to assess the feasibility of implementing a Clean Construction System (CCS)—a model designed to enhance public oversight of infrastructure projects. The assessment included a detailed review of GMM's existing systems, ensuring that new mechanisms could be effectively integrated. The process

identified key municipal departments that would need to receive training and technical support, strengthening institutional capacity for transparent and accountable governance.

In 2024, UN finalized and publicized the 2023 Türkiye Youth Research, conducted in collaboration with Hacettepe University Institute of Population. This comprehensive study explored youth and adolescent knowledge, information sources, and gaps in key areas, particularly in sexual and reproductive health and child, early marriages. The research provides comparative insights with previous UN youth studies (2007), allowing for a longitudinal analysis of evolving youth needs. The study included both quantitative and qualitative components. The quantitative research, based on a nationally representative sample of 15-24-year-olds, collected data through tablet-based face-to-face interviews. The qualitative research included focus groups and in-depth interviews to understand the motivations behind child, early, and forced marriages and the experiences of individuals married before the age of 18.

In 2024, UN, in collaboration with TURKSTAT, initiated the development of a youth index to provide detailed, data-driven insights into youth development. The index will enable policymakers and stakeholders to assess youth policy effectiveness, track progress, and make strategic decisions to improve youth well-being.

Türkiye is nearing the completion of its demographic transition, similar to other developing countries. To support demographic

resilience, UN has been working closely with public agencies and stakeholders, providing technical expertise, best practice models, and effectiveness analyses of policy interventions.

In 2024, UN organized awareness-raising meetings for public institutions and Parliament to highlight the implications of demographic change. Additionally, in December 2024, UN, in collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Social Services, hosted a technical symposium attended by all relevant public institutions. The event provided a detailed analysis of global demographic trends and Türkiye's demographic shifts. Two panel discussions explored policy alternatives and effective intervention strategies to address demographic challenges.

In 2024, UN made significant progress in strengthening evidence-based decision-making for child rights monitoring. Key achievements included:

- Completion of **Further Analysis of the Türkiye Child Survey**, providing deeper insights into child well-being.
- Launch of the **"TUIK Çocuk"** digital platform, improving access to child-related data.
- Adoption of **international classification standards for violence against children (ICVAC)**, ensuring better data harmonization and standardization on VAC.
- Technical support for national surveys, improving data collection quality.

As part of the National Evaluation Capacity Development agenda, UN partnered with Koç University's Independent Evaluation Laboratory to train 40 officials from the Ministry of Family and Social Services on evaluation for evidence-based programming and policymaking. These efforts continue to build national capacity for evidence-driven decision-making.

UN, in collaboration with TURKSTAT and all relevant ministries, initiated a Data Landscape Analysis to assess gaps and strengths in national child data systems. This initiative, set for completion in 2025, will improve coordination between government institutions and lay the groundwork for joint UN initiatives on child rights data integration.

In 2024, Türkiye took a significant step in institutionalizing Budgeting responsive to equality between men and women with the launch of the Planning and Budgeting Strategy and Action Plan responsive to equality between men and women, developed in collaboration with UN and the Ministry of Family and Social Services. To strengthen public sector capacity, 91 municipal officials along with 47 senior officials from ministries and national institutions, received training on principles. Additionally, 36 public officials working on regulatory impact assessments improved their understanding of impact analysis sensitive to equality between men and women, drawing on international examples. Türkiye hosted its first international conference on Budgeting responsive to equality between men and women, with 249 officials and representatives. At the local level, Women's Budget Groups were formed in Edirne, Eskişehir,

Gaziantep, and Kocaeli, facilitating structured engagement between municipalities and civil society organizations.

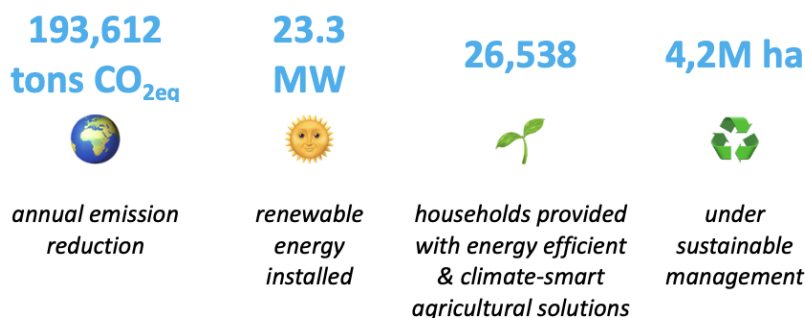
Türkiye's Women's Empowerment Action Plan now incorporates "budgeting responsive to equality of men and women" principles, and the 2025-2027 Investment Program Preparation Guide introduced Appendix 18, embedding evaluation criteria sensitive to equality between men and women. The number of ministries and public institutions responsible for implementing women's empowerment measures increased to 11 in 2025, while performance indicators sensitive to equality between men and women in Türkiye's national budget programs have risen to 60 in 2025. As a result, Türkiye has become one of the 23 OECD countries implementing budgeting responsive to equality between women and men.

Under UN's Public Finance for Children and Child Focused Local Governance Programmes, integrating child-related priorities and budget estimates to 5-year strategic plans is crucial for systemic change. To that end, UN continued working closely with government, municipalities and municipal associations. UN worked with Presidency of Strategy and Budget to integrate a "child-tag" into the public investment system, enabling tracking of child-focused government investments while promoting budget transparency and accountability. Additionally, UN successfully advocated for retaining the "Children" section in the Citizen's Budget Guide, ensuring continued visibility of child-related spending in the national budget.

Moreover, the UN advanced nature-based solutions, pollution reduction efforts, and biodiversity protection. Interventions included combatting invasive alien species threatening marine ecosystems, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, reversing land degradation, and strengthening waste

management systems. Türkiye’s commitment to the zero-waste agenda was reinforced with the signing of the “Global Commitment to Zero Waste for the World, Our Common Home” by head of UNDP and First Lady Emine Erdoğan during the COP29 UN Climate Change Conference in Azerbaijan.

Results and progress



Significant progress was made in climate planning and policy development in 2024. With UN technical support, the government finalized the 2053 Long-Term Climate Change Strategy, announced at COP29 in Baku, and updated key mitigation and adaptation strategies. The Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (CCASAP) integrated considerations for disaster risk reduction, human mobility, equality between men and women, and social inclusion. Additionally, the groundwork was laid for Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs), which will inform future regulatory frameworks. The National Climate Change Platform (CLIMATE-

PORTAL) was launched to facilitate knowledge sharing and stakeholder collaboration.

The UN expanded its support for grant programs, allocating \$22.5 million to climate adaptation and mitigation projects. Approximately 60 initiatives across multiple provinces benefited, enhancing community resilience, conserving ecosystems, and supporting decarbonization. A further \$3.6 million in grants was awarded to 36 CSO-led projects focused on climate adaptation, disaster preparedness, and support for populations in need, fostering local participatory governance. Additionally, a \$4.4 million technical assistance and grant program was initiated to mobilize CSOs in achieving net-zero emissions and nature-positive climate action targets.

To strengthen youth engagement in climate action, the UN supported the training of 208 youth climate envoys, who served as national climate youth focal points. In 2024, 9,327 adolescents participated in climate engagement programs, and six young individuals represented Türkiye at COP29 as part of the national delegation.

The UN actively contributed to climate advocacy through its participation in COP29. Efforts focused on sustainable waste management following the February 2023 earthquakes, localization of SDGs through rural development initiatives, and discussions on just transition policies. Nationally, awareness-raising activities, peer-learning events, and media campaigns reinforced climate advocacy and public engagement.

As of January 1, 2025, Turkey has fully phased out the import, export, and use of ozone-depleting substances for servicing. Concurrently, with UN's support, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change's Climate Change Directorate assumed responsibility for reducing HFC emissions. A quota system for HFCs was introduced in January 2024, following the requirement for all HFC imports and exports to have Directorate authorization since 2023. An online database now tracks HFC permits, quota allocations, and fluorinated greenhouse gas monitoring. The Directorate also hosts an annual ozone panel and World Ozone Day activities, alongside targeted awareness campaigns for F-gas equipment servicers. Under UN coordination, efforts continue to scale up the domestic use of natural refrigerants as part of sustainable cooling initiatives

In 2024, the UN continued its efforts to combat **desertification and land degradation**. A key initiative, the "Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting" project, successfully finalized by the UNCCD National Focal Point

Organization, focused on **restoring degraded land** and promoting **sustainable land management**. This project included **capacity building** for local stakeholders and developed a **decision support system** to facilitate LDN target setting and integrated planning, particularly in the Upper Sakarya Basin, to mitigate land degradation and climate change impacts.

Furthermore, additional efforts were conducted at watershed level to protect fragile basins across Türkiye. Through targeted rehabilitation initiatives in the Murat River and sub-basin development in Goksu Taseli, the total area of protected and restored land expanded to 48,946 hectares. Additionally, new interventions were initiated in the Fırat-Dicle River Basin as part of earthquake recovery efforts.

Sustainable agriculture remained a key priority, with 61 participants from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and other institutions receiving training on natural capital assessment. To promote agroecological practices, the UN facilitated seed distribution, provided technical assistance, and launched exploratory studies on different agroecological zones. In Manisa, 125.4 hectares of degraded forestland underwent rehabilitation, contributing to land restoration efforts. Moreover, a gap analysis was conducted to enhance the Gediz River Basin Management Plan.

Conservation initiatives focused on restoring critical ecosystems, including the rehabilitation of the artificial flamingo island in the Gediz Delta and the development of a

Flamingo Tour Action Plan. Sustainable agriculture efforts were further reinforced through the distribution of direct sowing machines to 144 farmers and planned agricultural terracing for 7 hectares of idle land. Additionally, over 434 farmers, including 134 youth, participated in hands-on training sessions covering agroecological principles, ecosystem-based farming, and climate resilience strategies.

In earthquake-affected rural areas, the UN worked to restore livelihoods for 6,000 households by integrating climate-smart agriculture and biodiversity conservation measures. This included new storage facilities for harvested crops and the rehabilitation of irrigation systems to improve water management and food security.

Efforts in biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management focused on capacity-building programs, with specialized trainings and workshops supporting the finalization of Sustainable Forest Management Criteria and Indicators for Bayramiç and Kalkım. In Kaz Dağları, biodiversity conservation was strengthened through cooperative training programs, biodiversity surveys engaging 664 stakeholders, and strategy development workshops. To mitigate the effects of climate change on Yedigöller National Park, the UN produced and disseminated ecosystem-based management and branding reports. In wildfire-affected areas of Muğla, guidelines for the post-fire restoration of red pine and maquis ecosystems were developed and shared with key stakeholders. In addition, the UN

system supported capacity-building on Integrated Forest Fire Management and Remote Sensing survey.

The UN advanced nature-based solutions (NbS) and promoted land degradation neutrality (LDN) through innovative agricultural practices. By testing new plant varieties and introducing crop rotation methods to enhance soil health, biodiversity, and climate resilience, a total of 10 hectares of land were rehabilitated, further integrating agroecological principles into sustainable land management strategies.

The UN intensified efforts to combat invasive alien species (IAS) through national strategy development, legal framework updates, and implementation of IAS management plans in four key marine biodiversity areas. Türkiye's National Invasive Alien Species Data and Information System (TurIST Database) was launched to enhance data accessibility and stakeholder coordination.

Just transition initiatives prioritized green jobs and sustainable livelihoods for refugees and host communities, connecting 28 beneficiaries to green job opportunities. Municipalities received 55 electric waste collection tricycles, three mobile zero-waste vehicles, and eight zero-waste markets. Additionally, 4,269 individuals participated in training on waste management and sustainable practices, while 61 municipal staff received specialized training on inclusive zero-waste approaches.

Efforts to expand renewable energy in agriculture led to the installation of 3.8 MW of solar photovoltaic systems, providing irrigation for 8,000 hectares and drinking water to rural

communities. In all, 18,917 clean energy investments were made (46% headed by women and 27% by youth). Smallholder farmers received grants for solar-powered systems, and 16 MW biomass energy investments helped reduce CO2 emissions by an estimated 25 billion metric tons over a 15-year lifecycle.

Collaborations with municipalities and forestry agencies supported energy-efficient solutions, including automated irrigation systems, greenhouse germination rooms, and 4,400 square meters of energy-efficient wooden buildings. These initiatives reinforced Türkiye's commitment to a sustainable, resilient, and low-carbon future.

PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING

In 2024, UN System's partnerships with key stakeholders played a pivotal role in achieving the SDGs by fostering collaboration, resource sharing, and innovation. Türkiye has continued to have a diverse stakeholder landscape, including government institutions, multilateral organizations, donors, the private sector, CSOs, municipalities, development agencies, and academia. Strengthening multi-stakeholder engagement has been essential in 2024 to drive sustainable development and social equity.

Government and Public Institutions Türkiye's strategic geopolitical position influences its global and regional partnerships. While its focus on EU accession continues, the country had diversified its economic and political ties, particularly with the Middle East, Asia, and Africa. Institutions such as the Turkic Council and the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) played key roles in international cooperation. In 2024 and following the launch of the 12th National Development Plan (NDP) the United Nations enhanced its partnership with the government through joint advocacy on the SDGs, technical cooperation, and policy support in key development areas such as digitalization, green transition, and disaster recovery.

Multilateral and International Organizations, including regional development banks and financial institutions, contributed significantly to SDG progress in Türkiye, particularly in inclusion, green transformation, urban infrastructure, and

resilience. Following the 2023 earthquakes, these organizations shifted focus to relief and reconstruction, with an international commitment of €7 billion. In 2024, the UN enhanced its strategic engagement with these partners by aligning funding priorities with human rights, equality between men and women, digitalization, and green economy principles.

Member States and DAC Countries Development assistance from UN Member States and DAC countries continued to support humanitarian aid, refugee assistance, disaster preparedness, and sustainable development in Türkiye in 2024. However, funding to Türkiye has declined due to its upper middle-income status and shifting global priorities. The UN should explore innovative funding mechanisms and strategic collaborations to sustain international support for SDG-related initiatives in 2024.

Private Sector and Business Organizations Türkiye's private sector is increasingly aligning with the SDGs through inclusive business models, sustainability initiatives, and responsible corporate governance. As key partners of the UN System in Türkiye, key business organizations such as TÜSİAD, TOBB and TÜRKONFED promote sustainability, while the UN Global Compact Local Network in Türkiye fosters corporate responsibility. Public-private partnerships have expanded in infrastructure, healthcare, and education. The UN further engaged the private sector to mainstream SDGs, enhance social inclusion, and mobilize private finance for sustainable development.

CSOs, NGOs, and Volunteerism Civil society organizations play a crucial role in advocacy, social development, and disaster response. The Localization Advisory Group and the Local Humanitarian Forum have strengthened CSO engagement with the UN. Given their importance, the UN should foster an enabling environment for civic participation, support social dialogue mechanisms, and strengthen partnerships with youth and volunteer networks.

Municipalities and Development Agencies Local authorities and development agencies have continued to be instrumental in SDG localization, particularly in urban resilience and disaster preparedness. Municipalities have increasingly been adopting Voluntary Local Reviews and Local Equality Action Plans. With new municipal strategic plans in development post-2024 elections, the UN has benefitted from vast opportunities to support the integration of SDGs in local governance. Development agencies have prioritized women's entrepreneurship and employment, aligning with broader economic and social goals.

Global and Regional Networks Türkiye actively participates in regional and international networks, leveraging its strategic position to enhance trade, security, and cultural diplomacy. Its engagement in organizations such as the Organization of Turkic

States, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, and BRICS highlights its evolving geopolitical strategy. The UN aligns its partnerships with these regional frameworks to reinforce Türkiye's commitment to sustainable development and cross-border cooperation while facilitating localisation of Global Compact for Migration and Global Compact for Refugees in Türkiye.

Academia and Research Institutions Academic institutions in Türkiye contribute significantly to SDG progress through research, innovation, and education. Many universities have sustainability research centres and offer SDG-aligned curricula. Strengthening academia-UN partnerships can foster evidence-based policymaking, enhance innovation for sustainable solutions, and develop capacity-building programs for SDG implementation. Enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships have been key to achieving the SDGs in Türkiye in 2024. The UN System in Türkiye played a catalytic role by facilitating strategic collaborations across government, the private sector, civil society, and academia. Strengthened engagement with partners which are capable of research and evidence base generation will continue to drive sustainable and inclusive development, ensuring a resilient future for Türkiye.

COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

The UN development system in Türkiye has demonstrated coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency in its work, contributing to national development priorities and the achievement of the SDGs. The UNCT's collective efforts have resulted in several notable achievements:

In COP29 Support and NDC Follow-up Actions

The UN supported Türkiye's engagement at COP29 primarily by facilitating the participation of six climate envoys. In addition, UN agencies contributed to Türkiye's presence at COP29 through events organized at the Türkiye Pavilion, helping to highlight national climate efforts and foster international dialogue. These activities complemented broader support for advancing Türkiye's climate commitments and encouraging multi-stakeholder engagement.

The UNCT has supported and enhanced inclusion of over 3 million refugees in national systems, building on the Global Compact on Refugees and pledges made by Turkish State, UN, and civil society stakeholders at the Global Refugee Forum 2023.

The UNCT continued its coordinated response to the devastating February 2023 earthquakes, providing humanitarian assistance, supporting recovery efforts, and building resilience. The UNCT's response focused on the needs of the groups *requiring tailored policies*, including women, children, and persons with disabilities.

Independent Evaluation of the Cooperation Framework provided valuable insights into the UNCT's work and will inform the design of future cooperation frameworks.

The UNCT initiated the design process for the next UNSDCF in a consultative manner, ensuring the participation of a wide range of stakeholders, including government representatives, civil society organizations, and development partners. This inclusive approach will ensure that the next UNSDCF is aligned with national priorities and the needs of the people of Türkiye.

Two joint programs were launched in 2024: the Care Economy Joint Program and the MPTF Migration Joint Program. These programs demonstrate the UNCT's commitment to working together to address critical development challenges in a coordinated and efficient manner.

The UNCT further streamlined and strengthened its coordination mechanisms, including the PMT, to enhance coherence and efficiency in its work. This has resulted in improved collaboration among UN agencies and better alignment of UN activities with national priorities.

The UNCT launched the Food System Convergence Initiative to promote a more holistic and integrated approach to food security and nutrition. The initiative brings together UN agencies, government representatives, and other stakeholders to address the interconnected challenges of food production, distribution, and consumption.

EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

In 2024, the UNCT in Türkiye conducted an independent evaluation of the UNSDCF 2021–2025 to assess its performance and gather insights for the next cycle. The evaluation revealed several key strengths and areas for improvement.

The UNSDCF was found to be highly relevant to Türkiye's national development priorities and demonstrated adaptability in responding to crises, such as the twin earthquakes and the COVID-19 pandemic while also contributing to Türkiye's response to the presence of large numbers of refugees. The evaluation highlighted the strong partnerships between the UNCT, the government, and civil society as a key factor contributing to the UNSDCF's success.

The UNCT demonstrated effective coordination, particularly during the earthquake response, ensuring a coherent and efficient response to the disaster. In addition, the UNCT made notable contributions to strengthening social protection systems, empowering women and girls, and promoting renewable energy and sustainable resource management.

Furthermore, the evaluation identified areas for improvement. It highlighted the need for increased joint planning and programming across UN agencies to further enhance coherence and impact. Funding shortfalls and their impact on the RCO's capacity were also noted, emphasizing the need for diversified and sustainable funding sources.

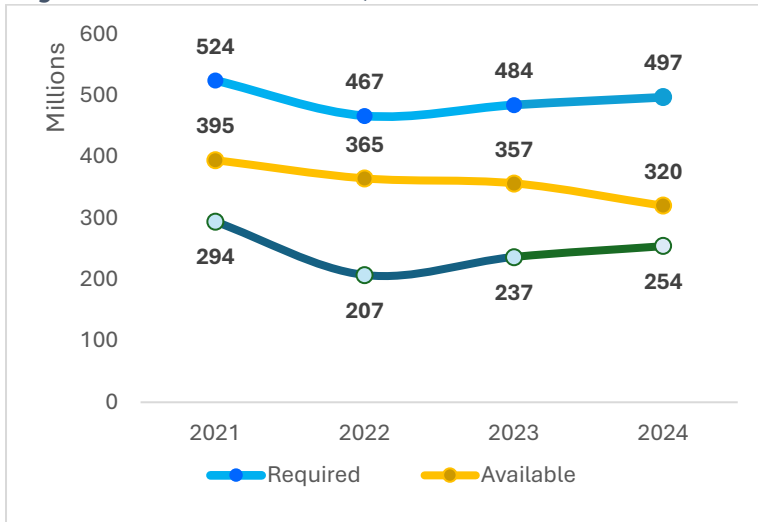
Key lessons learned:

- **Maintaining Flexibility:** The UNCT's ability to adapt to unforeseen events, such as the earthquakes and the pandemic, underscores the importance of flexibility and responsiveness in development planning and implementation.
- **Enhancing Joint Programming:** While coordination was strong during crisis response, the evaluation highlights the need for greater joint planning and programming across UN agencies to enhance coherence and impact.
- **Securing Sustainable Funding:** Funding shortfalls and their impact on the RCO's capacity emphasize the need for diversified and sustainable funding sources to ensure long-term development effectiveness.
- **Addressing Data Gaps:** The evaluation revealed challenges in data availability and accuracy. Improving data completeness and incorporating features for data reconciliation are essential for effective monitoring and evaluation.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

From 2021 to 2024, the financial overview reveals a declining trend in funds. This shortfall persists despite growing financial needs.

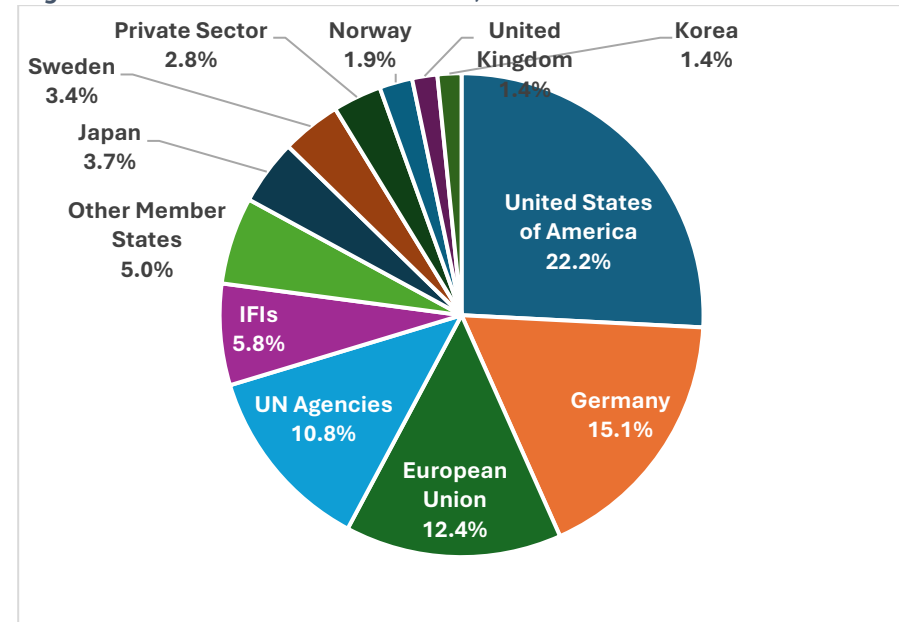
Figure 1 Financial overview, 2021-2024



The 2024 donor contributions to the UN highlight a diverse funding landscape, with a strong presence from key national governments, multilateral institutions, and the private sector. While a few major donors provide a significant share, the

contributions from a broad range of actors underscore the collective commitment to global priorities. The role of international financial institutions and private sector engagement also reflects evolving funding dynamics, complementing traditional government support.

Figure 2 Share of donor contribution, 2024



FOCUS FOR 2025

In 2025, the UNCT in Türkiye will focus on supporting the country's transition towards a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient future, working closely with the government, civil society, and other partners to implement the new Cooperation Framework. This will involve aligning with national priorities and addressing the complex interplay of economic, social, environmental, and governance challenges.

Key priorities for the UNCT in 2025 include:

- **Supporting the implementation of the new Cooperation Framework.** This includes translating the framework's strategic priorities into concrete actions, ensuring effective monitoring and evaluation, and securing resources for implementation.
- **Strengthening joint programming and coordination across UN agencies.** The UNCT will prioritize collaborative action to enhance coherence, efficiency, and impact, building on lessons learned from the previous Cooperation Framework and the earthquake response.
- **Promoting inclusive and equitable social development.** This encompasses prioritizing unaddressed needs through strengthening and building of inclusive systems in health, education, and social protection, particularly for specific groups- including those with disabilities and

older persons, empowering women and girls, supporting refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants, and addressing the needs of those left behind.

- **Fostering a green and resilient economy.** The UNCT will support Türkiye's transition towards a green economy, promoting renewable energy, sustainable resource management, and climate-resilient development. This includes supporting productivity and innovation-based growth initiatives, promoting inclusive business models with a special focus on green and digital transformation in line with the 12th Development Plan (2024-2028), and expanding decent work opportunities for refugees, host community members, women, men, and young people through capacity-building initiatives, in line with the 4 axes set in the National Employment Strategy (2025-2028).
- **Strengthening governance and the rule of law.** The UNCT will continue to advocate for good governance, equality between women and men, working with partners to strengthen institutions and promote civic participation. This includes support to the international protection mechanism and migration management system, scaling up budgeting responsive to equality between men and women, operationalizing the youth index, improving

child rights monitoring and evidence-based advocacy, building capacity and awareness of stakeholders on their role in advancing Business and Human Rights, exploring pathways for expanding the Clean Construction System, continuing efforts to align national labour laws with international standards, and promoting wider use of the “child-tag” in public investment systems.

The UNCT will also focus on:

- **Mobilizing resources and fostering innovative partnerships.** This will involve engaging with a diverse range of stakeholders, including the private sector, international financial institutions, and civil society organizations.
- **Ensuring long-term recovery and resilience in the earthquake-affected region.** This includes continuing business continuity, economic recovery, and skills development efforts, with targeted support for enterprises, SMEs, and local economies.

- **Addressing the root causes of disparities.** This includes focusing on socioeconomic status, education level, region of residence, age, disability and sex.
- **Supporting Türkiye's ambition in climate action.** This includes promoting awareness and dialogue around the NDC, fostering innovative and scalable clean technologies, addressing challenges and ensuring those left behind, as well as protecting biodiversity, advancing sustainable land and forest management, and promoting environmentally sound management of chemicals.

The UNCT recognizes the importance of adapting to the evolving context in Türkiye, including the ongoing economic challenges, the recovery from the earthquakes, and the regional dynamics. The UNCT will remain flexible and responsive to emerging needs and priorities, ensuring that its interventions are aligned with national development goals and the 2030 Agenda.

ACRONYM LIST

UNCT: UN Country Team

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

NDC: Nationally Determined Contribution

RGs: Results Groups

NDP: National Development Plan

SuTP: Syrians under Temporary Protection

NCDs: Noncommunicable diseases

MoH: Ministry of Health

MHPSS: Mental health and psychosocial support

MoFSS: Ministry of Family and Social Services

ECD: Early Childhood Development

ECI: Early Childhood Intervention

WASH: Water, sanitation, and hygiene

MoNE: Ministry of National Education

ECE: Early childhood education

SRH: Sexual and reproductive health

VAWG: Violence against women and girls

EVAW: Violence against women

WNC: Women Neighborhood Committees

CEFM JP: Child, Early, and Forced Marriage Joint Programme

VAW: Violence against Women

WEPs: Women's Empowerment Principles

BADV: Business against Domestic Violence

SMEs: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

NEET: Neither in Education, Employment or Training

LFIP: Law on Foreigners and International Protection

VQA: Vocational Qualifications Authority

PMM: Presidency of Migration Management

PDMM: Provincial Directorates of Migration Management

RSD: Refugee Status Determination

NAP: National Action Plan

**2024 UN COUNTRY TEAM
RESULTS REPORT
TÜRKİYE**