

2021 - 2025

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

A Partnership for Sustainable Development



Between
Government of the Republic of Turkey
and
The United Nations System in Turkey

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JOINT STATEMENT

This United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2021-2025 in Turkey embodies the agreements on collaboration between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

This framework builds on the success of past cooperation and will contribute to the attainment of the national development priorities set out in the Eleventh Development Plan 2019-2023, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

We, the Government of the Republic of Turkey and members of the United Nations Country Team in Turkey, commit to working together to achieve the outcomes of this UNSDCF.



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency	UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
CRC	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
DGILF	Directorate General of International Labour Force	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
DGMM	Directorate General of Migration Management	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
ESSN	Emergency Social Safety Net	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
EU	European Union	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
ILBANK	Bank of Provinces	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	UNDCS	United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy
LFIP	Law on Foreigners and International Protection	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	UNV	United Nations Volunteer(s)
MAU	Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation	UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
MENR	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	WFP	World Food Programme
MoFLSS	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services		
MoIT	Ministry of Industry and Technology		
MoJ	Ministry of Justice		
MoH	Ministry of Health		
Mol	Ministry of the Interior		
MoNE	Ministry of National Education		
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports		
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease		
NDP	11 th National Development Plan		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation		
NHREI	National Human Rights and Equality Institution		
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights		
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office		
3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan		
PSB	Presidency of Strategy and Budget		
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal		
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise		
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health		
UN	United Nations		
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group		
UNCT	United Nations Country Team		
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development		
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) articulates the strategic programmatic collaboration between the UN system and the Government of the Republic of Turkey (GoT) for 2021-2025.

Turkey is an upper middle-income country that has made good progress towards the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as eliminating absolute poverty and hunger, increasing access to basic services including health, education, clean water and sanitation, and energy. Despite the progress made, however, the country faces ongoing challenges, related to the risks as a result to economic volatility, its vulnerability to the impacts of climate change due to its geographical location, and high exposure to natural disasters. Turkey hosts the largest number of persons under international and temporary protection in the world, approximately 4 million persons. Turkey also sits at the intersection of migratory routes, due to its geographical location between Europe, the Middle East and Asia. All of these challenges are being compounded by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, adding people to the ranks of those left behind. Additional complexity is generated by adverse global conditions and geopolitical challenges.

The UNSDCF 2021-2025 builds on the progress that has been made through past frameworks between the Government of Turkey and the United Nations, it orients itself to new challenges, and reaffirms the shared vision and partnership between the Government of Turkey and the United Nations in Turkey. The UNSDCF 2021-2025 highlights the United Nations' comparative advantage and its commitment to its normative agenda, building on core principles, recognising the inter-linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the principle of Leave No One Behind, and the normative foundation in the Charter of the United Nations. Through the UNSDCF 2021-2025, the 20 UN entities, forming the UN Country Team in Turkey, articulate their support, cooperation, strategies, and intended

results that will contribute to the achievement of national priorities and in the realisation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The United Nations in Turkey draws on a long-standing relationship of trust with the Government of Turkey. It counts on its strong capacity in country and links to regional networks and entities; a solid track record of convening diverse stakeholders; and working across development and humanitarian issues in country. Drawing on the aforementioned and underpinned by its impartiality, representing common global values and principles, and its recognized normative role, the United Nations in Turkey, through the UNSDCF, will work with the Government of Turkey to address the challenges and risks to accelerating and achieving the SDGs.

The United Nations and the Government of Turkey have identified four interconnected strategic priority areas and seven strategic outcomes.

Under the first priority area, oriented to **Inclusive and Equitable Social Development**, three outcomes are defined to work towards i) enhancing access to quality basic services (health, education and social services) and opportunities; ii) ensuring women and girls see improved and equal access to resources and opportunities and rights, while enjoying a life without violence and discrimination; and iii) supporting persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection towards self-reliance.

The second priority area looks to **Competitive Production, Productivity and Decent Work for All** with one outcome oriented to seeing public institutions and private sector contributing to more inclusive, sustainable and innovative industrial and agricultural development, and equal and decent work opportunities for all, in cooperation with the social partners.



The third priority area focuses on **Climate Change, Sustainable Environment and Liveable Cities**, with an outcome statement expecting that all relevant actors take measures to accelerate climate action, to promote responsible production and consumption, to improve the management of risks and threats to people, and to ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands.

The fourth priority area looks to Good Governance and Quality of Judicial Services with one outcome encompassing the expected results related to efforts on supporting governance systems in becoming more transparent, accountable, inclusive and rights-based with the participation of civil society and also on the improvement of quality of judiciary services. The other outcome under the fourth priority area looks to the improved and effective international protection and migration management.

To help achieve these outcomes, the United Nations in Turkey will rely on the guiding principles of leaving no one behind, equality between women and men and women's empowerment, rights-based approaches,

resilience and sustainability. The United Nations will aim for results through joined-up efforts under the UNSDCF to be implemented through joint workplans that the UN and partners will pursue collectively. The UNSDCF serves as a partnership framework between the Government of Turkey and the United Nations in Turkey. A Joint Steering Committee (JSC) comprised of representation of the Government, the UN, and key stakeholders, will provide overall guidance and oversight.

In addition, inter-agency Results Groups at the outcome level will support coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and communication of results. The Results Groups will be responsible for ensuring that the strategic intent of the UNSDCF is being followed up, performance is meeting expectations, actions are coordinated or undertaken jointly, and any significant policy, programmatic or operational bottlenecks are identified and addressed. The UNSDCF 2021-2025 Results Framework is presented indicating alignment to the national efforts and the SDGs and provides outcome indicators and verifiable baselines and targets.

CHAPTER 1: COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS the 2030 AGENDA

1.1. Country context

1. Turkey is an upper middle-income country with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of USD 754.4 billion in current prices as of 2019, and a GDP per capita stands at USD 9,042¹. The average growth rate of the economy has been 4.1 % over the last five years, and 4.8 % in the last two decades. Although it has demonstrated a volatile tendency, the average growth rate has been relatively high.

2. Turkey has benefited considerably from its economic growth performance in its progress towards the achievement of several SDGs, if not all. Extreme poverty is eliminated, and relative poverty has declined. However, the challenge remains to create sufficient decent jobs for the growing population and to bring down the unemployment rate, which stands at 13.7% as of 2019. There have been considerable improvements in terms of schooling rates and across several health indicators. In 2019, Turkey ranked 54th among 189 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) and was classified in the “very high human development category”².

3. Turkey is one of the countries which will be affected considerably by the climate change due its geographical location and is at the same time highly exposed to natural disasters causing life losses and serious economic damage due to the country. Given this fact, Turkey endorsed the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015 and has been trying to strengthen prevention, adaptation and mitigation efforts including an emphasis on adaptation to climate change and preparedness for a major earthquake.

4. Turkey has a resident population of 83.2 million, with a median age of 32.4 years, which

is largely urbanized³. Besides, Turkey hosts the largest number of persons under international and temporary protection in the world. As of the end of 2019, there were 3,576,370 Syrians under temporary protection, almost all of whom were living in host communities with less than 2% living in camps⁴. There are approximately 330,000 international protection applicants and status holders (or persons under international protection) of other nationalities in Turkey. Turkey is also a transit country for migrants, many of whom move irregularly, as Turkey sits at the intersection of migratory routes, due to its geographical location between Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

5. Following a referendum in April 2017, the long-standing parliamentary system of government in Turkey has been replaced with a presidential system of government, which entered into force following early parliamentary and presidential elections in June 2018. Many of the functions and institutions resorting under the prime ministry were attached to the Presidency, the presidential office was restructured, and new departments, offices and policy councils were established along with the reorganization of several ministries.

1.2. National vision for sustainable development

6. Efforts to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the national agenda in Turkey included two voluntary national review (VNR) processes in 2016 and 2019, and the designation of coordinating institutions for each SDG along with the Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB) as the general coordinating body for the SDGs. The Eleventh Development Plan⁵ of Turkey (hereafter NDP), envisages the establishment of a National Sustainable Development Coordination Board to ensure the

¹ World Bank, World Development Indicators

² UNDP, Human Development Report 2020, “The Next Frontier: Human Development and the Anthropocene” <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report>

³ Turkstat, Address Based Population Registry System Statistics

⁴ Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, Temporary Protection Statistics, <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>

⁵ Eleventh Development Plan is also referred to as National Development Plan (NDP)

monitoring and coordination of the SDG implementation at national level. As part of the governance structure related to Agenda 2030, the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) is responsible for developing and collating the SDG indicators of Turkey and publishes the SDG indicators on an annual basis. The number of indicators has reached 100 out of 231 global indicators and TurkStat is working towards increasing this number and closing the data gap, especially regarding disaggregation of SDG indicators by disability, age, sex, which would facilitate going beyond national averages and identifying vulnerabilities more accurately⁶. Having no separate action plan or policy document for the SDGs, Turkey implements and monitors the progress towards the achievement of the SDG by integrating them into its existing development planning process and sectoral strategies. This approach was established in the NDP for 2019-2023. As such, the NDP lays out the general framework for the country's broad perspective with respect to the Agenda 2030.

7. The overall vision of the NDP is a “stronger and more prosperous Turkey that produces more value added and shares it more fairly”. The long-term development objective of the NDP envisages Turkey to become a high-income country and position itself as a very high human development country.

8. The NDP centres around five axes: ‘A Stable and Strong Economy’, ‘Competitive Production and Productivity’, ‘Qualified People, A Strong Society’, ‘Liveable Cities, Sustainable Environment’ and ‘Rule of Law, Democratisation and Good Governance’. The first two axes correspond to the “Prosperity” dimension of development, the third to the “People” dimension, the fourth to the “Planet” dimension, and the fifth to the “Peace” and “Partnership” dimensions of Agenda 2030, which puts the NDP in broad resonance with SDGs.

9. The NDP emphasises the “Prosperity” dimension of development. Increased resilience and efficiency of the economy are considered as pathways to achieve Turkey’s development targets, including poverty reduction and improved income distribution. The first axis of the NDP focuses on macroeconomic policies to restore stability of the economy following the economic volatility in 2018, while the second axis addresses policies for economic transformation.

10. The goals of the NDP are to be achieved within the framework of an export-oriented stable growth model that focuses on productivity, with a leading role for the industry. **The second axis of the NDP focuses on enhanced competitiveness and increased productivity at all levels, including human resources, firms, sectors and government.**

- **The manufacturing industry is at the centre of this approach. Envisaged interventions include structural transformation of industry through technological upgrading and increased innovation capacity; implementing industrial policies for the manufacturing industry; and prioritisation of large-scale investments and technology-intensive sectors.**
- **Key cross-cutting policy areas to enhance economic transformation encompass accelerator policies (strong financial structure and digital transformation), enhancing policies (business and investment climate, high institutional structure, energy and logistics infrastructure), and sustainability policies (human resources, research and development, and innovation and critical technologies).**
- **Improving human resources is considered a driver of stable growth. Basic priorities include channelling improved and qualified labour force to more productive areas and equipping the younger generations with required skills.**

⁶ The NDP also envisages more systematic and reliable data, statistics and knowledge production in order to strengthen evidence-based policy-making and decision-making processes.

- Agriculture, national defence and tourism are also regarded as priority development areas. Agriculture and forestry related policies aim at enhancing food security and food safety, reducing losses and waste to preserve biodiversity, supporting cooperatives and producers' unions and protecting producers' incomes.

11. The first two pillars of the NDP (Prosperity Dimension) are linked with SDG1, SDG2, SDG7, SDG8, SDG9 SDG10, SDG12, SDG13, SDG14 and SDG15. There is clear emphasis on increasing economic productivity, technological upgrading and innovation, high value-added sectors, and enhancing research and development (R&D) capacity. However, formalization of informal jobs and further strengthening the link between economic growth and environmental protection, including through sustainable production and consumption practices and increased resource efficiency, could be potential levers for Turkey's sustainable development.

12. With regards to inclusiveness and the "People" dimension of sustainable development, social policies are conceptualized as a means towards a peaceful society in the third axis of the NDP, which covers policies and targets related to education, health, working life, the family, women, children and youth, sports, culture and the arts, volunteerism, population issues and migration.

- Education policies aim at enhancing the qualifications required by the structural changes in the economic domain, equipping the society with the necessary skills, and bridging the social and economic domains. Leading policies include improving access to early childhood education along with improving the quality of education at all levels.
- Health policies focus on reducing regional gaps in service provision, which also manifests itself as gaps in regional health indicators. The plan also aims at combatting

non-communicable diseases and effective and efficient use of resources allocated to primary health care, through improving access to and quality of services; improving healthcare services for women; and the reduction of maternal mortality.

- In terms of employment, the key objective is to provide decent work opportunities to all segments of the society, encourage labour market participation, and increase the employment rate of groups requiring special policies, especially women and young people.
- The NDP aims to direct social assistance beneficiaries who are able to work into employment, increase the effectiveness of social assistance programmes, including accessibility in rural areas, and link social assistance to a significantly expanded social services programme.
- With respect to the family, NDP's objective is to strengthen the family institution for the sustainability of the social development. Planned policies and measures include making family services comprehensive, standard, efficient and widespread; harmonizing family and work life; strengthening protective and preventive services against domestic violence, negligence and abuse; raising awareness on fair share of domestic responsibilities; extending high-quality, affordable and easily-accessible care facilities for children, persons with disabilities and older persons among others.
- The NDP aims to ensure that women benefit equally from rights, opportunities and facilities without any discrimination through measures on promoting women's participation in economic, social and cultural life and in the decision-making process of the public and private sector. The plan also aims to strengthen the protective and preventive services against domestic violence and eliminate the negative attitudes and behaviours that reinforce domestic violence.

- With respect to children, priority areas include early childhood care, education and development; child poverty and child labour; juvenile justice; child early and forced marriages; prevention of violence, abuse and neglect; services to children in need of protection (including psychosocial support services); and life skills for adolescents and youth.
- With respect to youth, policies are designed to increase the level of social cohesion by supporting youth to take an active role in social life and decision-making mechanisms, including volunteering activities, as well as to support the personal, vocational and social development of youth under international or temporary protection with regard to cognitive, physical, emotional skills and strengthen their employability.
- Under migration management, the main objective is to pursue migration management, which is safe, systematic, controllable, evidence-based and compatible with human rights and befitting human dignity.

13. The third pillar of the NDP (People Dimension) resonates with SDG2, SDG3, SDG4, SDG5, SDG8 and SDG16. Access to inclusive and high-quality education with an emphasis on early childhood development and vocational training, provision of high-quality health services, empowerment of women in economic, social and political domains and labour market access for disadvantaged groups are prioritized in the NDP. Further eliminating disparities in education and health outcomes and ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls as well as building national and local resilience to withstand possible future shocks including forced displacement would complement these efforts.

14. With regards to the “Planet” dimension of sustainable development, Turkey is focusing on building human-focused and resilient settlements, respectful of the environment and

historical heritage, offering fair and accessible basic urban services for all. Priority is given to pollution reduction, protection of the biodiversity and natural resources and their sustainable use to reduce the pressure on the environment, in line with the fourth axis of the NDP.

- The NDP acknowledges the socio-economic discrepancies between regions and the need to level the per capita income differences across regions through increased employment opportunities and infrastructure investments.
- The NDP also aims at higher living standards in rural areas and envisages smart cities and sets out steps in areas like air quality, environmental awareness and the protection of biodiversity.
- International climate change negotiations are to be conducted within the framework of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Climate change will be tackled in sectors causing greenhouse gas emissions and the resilience of the economy and society against climate-related risks will be increased by capacity building for adaptation to climate change. Regional and local climate action plans are to be developed along with legislation to mitigate the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and to adapt to harmful effects of climate change.
- As a hazard-prone country, the NDP foresees steps for disaster risk reduction including disaster risk mitigation at national and provincial levels, preparation of disaster, hazard and risk maps considering the impacts of climate change, awareness-raising, disaster resistant infrastructure and strengthened institutional capacity for post-disaster recovery and increased (urban) resilience.

15. The fourth pillar of the NDP is linked to SDG6, SDG11, SDG12, SDG13, SDG14 and SDG 15. There is emphasis on environmental sustainability, reducing the adverse environmental impact of cities, while harnessing the potential of cities for social and economic development, sustainable transport systems, environmentally friendly management of chemicals, strengthening resilience and capacity to adapt to natural and human induced hazards. Circular economy and responsible production and consumption will enhance sustainability and reconcile economic and environmental aspirations.

16. The fifth axis of the NDP, ‘Rule of Law, Democratisation and Good Governance’ is a new axis aiming at reinvigorating the rule of law; promoting human rights including freedom of expression; accountability and transparency of governance; and ensuring participation of the people in decision making processes.

- The NDP promises to introduce a Human Rights Action Plan to strengthen the objectivity, transparency and accountability of the executive powers, to combat corruption and to ensure civil society participation in decision making processes.
- Both the NDP and the Judicial Reform Strategy Document promise to broaden freedom of expression, to review the legislation and practices regarding the custody, pre-detention and other protection measures, providing for their appropriate implementation, to ensure merit-based appointment of judges and prosecutors, to increase the effectiveness of the justice system and to facilitate access to justice.

17. With respect to the “Partnership” dimension of sustainable development, the NDP aims to increase Turkey’s capacities for humanitarian and development assistance and foresees that Turkey will play an active role in increasing the attention for developing countries on the international political agenda.

18. The fifth pillar of the NDP reflects the spirit of SDG 16 and SDG17 with emphasis on the rule of law, good governance and international cooperation for development. However, protection of fundamental freedoms and ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels will be complementary in achieving SDGs.

19. In addition to the Government, steps have been taken by private companies, private sector organisations, municipalities and non-governmental organisations to integrate the SDGs into their agenda.

1.3. Progress towards the SDGs

20. Turkey has made significant progress towards the achievement of the SDGs, in particular, in terms of eliminating absolute poverty and hunger (SDG 1, 2) and access to basic services including health, education, clean water and sanitation, and energy (SDG 3, 4, 6, 7, 15).

21. Poverty reduction was facilitated through strong economic growth and improved social protection systems. Absolute poverty and hunger are eliminated and the relative poverty rate, measured by 50 % of equivalent median household income, is reduced from 15 % in 2014 to 14.4 % in 2019 (SDG1, 2). The proportions of five-year olds with stunting and wasting came down to 6.0% and 1.7% respectively as of 2018⁷.

22. Significant progress has also been achieved in terms of access to basic services including health, education, clean water and sanitation and energy (SDG 3, 4, 6, 7, 15).

- There is a universal health insurance system, with premiums paid by the state for those unable to pay them, ensuring broader access to healthcare services and steady

⁷ TurkStat Sustainable Development Indicators

progress in many health indicators⁸. Major efforts have been made to provide health services for refugees⁹ and migrants. Syrians under temporary protection can benefit from the same health services as citizens of the Republic of Turkey.

- School enrolment rates display significant progress in general, though there is still need for increased preschool enrolment, and the gender¹⁰ gap in participation in primary and secondary education has been closed.¹¹ Additionally, 61 % of school-age Syrian children were in formal education in 2018-2019 school year.
- Economic growth, urbanisation and the efforts of national government institutions, municipalities and provincial and district administrations have gradually provided almost all of the population with modern water supplies, wastewater treatment facilities and energy¹². The share of renewable energy resources in electricity generation is also gradually increasing.

23. In the economy (SDG 8, 9), GDP grew by annual average of 4.1 % over the last five years. The share of value added in the manufacturing industry increased from 16.8% to 19.0% between 2014 and 2018, while Research and Development (R&D) expenditure increased from 0.86 % of GDP to 1.03% of GDP in the same period. However, informality continues to be a challenge with 23% of the working population outside agriculture working informally as of 2019¹³.

24. With respect to urbanisation and the environment (SDGs 11, 15), there have been improvements in the proportion of the population having access to public transport and in the proportion of solid waste management¹⁴. Zero Waste approach has also been introduced and integrated into policy implementation to contribute to progress on SDGs 11, 12, 13, and 15. The ratio of forest area to total land area has edged up to 28.5% in 2018 from 27.7% in 2014. Under SDG 17, the share of net official development assistance in GDP rose from 0.45% in 2014 to 1.10% in 2018¹⁵, reflecting Turkey's increased contribution to regional and global development cooperation.

25. Turkey has undertaken an effort to identify SDGs with the highest potential to catalyse achievements in other domains. In this context, Turkey's SDG-mapping Second Sustainable Development Goals Voluntary National Review (2019) investigated the interlinkages among SDGs in the context of Turkey and identified SDG4, SDG8, SDG9, SDG13, SDG16 and SDG17, which cover the strengthening of physical and human capital of the country, and development of legal-institutional structures, as priority goals with a potential to accelerate progress in other domains due to strong interlinkages with other SDGs.

⁸ 99.4 % of women in Turkey (not including refugees) receive antenatal care from a skilled provider, 97 % of all births are delivered at a health facility. The neo-natal and under-5 mortality rates stood at 5.8 and 11.1 per thousand respectively in 2019 (Ministry of Health, Health Statistics Yearbook, 2019 Bulletin).

⁹ The term "refugee" as utilized in this document refers to international protection applicants, international protection status holders (refugees, conditional refugees and subsidiary protection status holders) and temporary protection beneficiaries as per the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (2013).

¹⁰ Within the UNSDCF's context, the term "gender" refers to men and women in line with the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the SDGs.

¹¹ In the 2018-19 school year, net enrolment of Turkish children was 68.3% for age 5 (preschool), over 98% for ages 6-9 and 10-13, and 88.22% for ages 14-17 (Ministry of National Education Formal Education Statistics).

¹² The proportion of the population using safe drinking water sources in 2018 was 98.6%, 80.9% of wastewater was safely treated and 100% of the population had access to electricity (TurkStat Sustainable Development Indicators).

¹³ TurkStat, Labour Statistics

¹⁴ The proportion of the population that has access to public transport increased to 82.9% in 2018 from 77.7% in 2014 (TurkStat Sustainable Development Indicators).

¹⁵ TurkStat Sustainable Development Indicators

1.4. Gaps and Challenges

26. The progress towards SDGs is visible through improvements in related SDG indicators at the national level. However, achievement of the SDGs requires an effort going beyond national averages and ensuring progress in all segments of the society in line with the principle of leaving no one behind, an overarching challenge faced by Middle Income Countries at large. This section identifies the gaps and challenges faced by Turkey, based on UN internal analysis, and lays out the basis for the cooperation of UN with the Government of Turkey for facilitating further progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

27. Despite overall progress in living conditions, discrepancies remain. The children under 15 who live in poor households and the children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in economic activities remain as a concern¹⁶. Socioeconomic conditions vary by region and between urban and rural areas. Although there has been an improvement recently¹⁷, inequalities remain indicating the need for a programmatic approach for augmenting the benefits of economic growth for the most vulnerable segments of the society and disadvantaged regions of the country.

28. Even though access to essential services has improved significantly throughout the country, the need to increase the quality of services along with improving the outcomes for disadvantaged groups and regions remain a challenge. Regional disparities in health indicators, such as under-5 mortality rates, maternal mortality rates, a dolescent pregnancy, early childhood development and stunting, require further

improvement¹⁸. Even though the gender gap in schooling rates has been closed, the enrolment rate of girls in some provinces is considerably lower than for boys at certain education levels¹⁹. Learning remains a challenge, particularly for disadvantaged groups, with approximately 12 per cent of children in grades 3 and 4 lacking basic literacy and numeracy skills.²⁰ For secondary education, while the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment results show substantial progress from 2015 to 2018, they indicate the need to further improve learning outcomes. Despite national macro-level achievements, as in many upper-middle-income countries, disparities remain for disadvantaged groups with specific needs (including women, youth, children, migrants, refugees, people at risk of HIV, persons living with disabilities, and older persons) or depending on socio-economic background. Beyond challenges regarding access of disadvantaged groups, quality concerns in education remain, as also recognized in the NDP.

29. There are considerable gaps in achievement of gender equality. Women and girls still face serious disparities, discrimination, restrictions and different forms of violence which have severe impacts on them and the society as a whole. Despite recent improvements, women are underrepresented in economic life and decision-making processes. The Gender Development Index (GDI) for Turkey stands at 0.924 in 2019, with the female HDI standing at 0.784 and the male HDI at 0.848. In terms of the Gender Inequality Index (GII), Turkey ranked 68th in 2019, which is lower than its HDI rank²¹. Despite the efforts made by Turkish authorities, refugee women and girls are at the risk of facing higher levels of inequality.

¹⁶ As of 2019, 14.4% of the population was still living in relative poverty, measured by 50% of equivalent median household income, while it was 21.6% for children under 15 for 2018. (TurkStat, Poverty Statistics and Sustainable Development Indicators). The proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in economic activities is 4.4 per cent (TurkStat Child Labour Statistics, 2019). Engagement in economic activities is believed to be widespread among refugees, particularly adolescent boys, although data are lacking.

¹⁷ The Gini coefficient, which was 0.408 in 2018 was recorded as 0.395 in 2019.

¹⁸ Hacettepe Institute for Population Studies, Turkey Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

¹⁹ According to the Formal Education Statistics of MoNE for 2018-2019, the enrolment gap between boys and girls in upper-secondary level reaches 10-12 percentage points for Bitlis, Şanlıurfa and Siirt.

²⁰ Based on <<http://tegm.meb.gov.tr/www/iste-bu-kadar-kolay/icerik/641>> and <https://sgb.meb.gov.tr/meb_iys_dosyalar/2019_09/30102730_meb_istatistikleri_organ_egitim_2018_2019.pdf>

²¹ UNDP, Human Development Report 2020, "The Next Frontier: Human Development and the Anthropocene" <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report>



30. In spite of the huge efforts made by the Government and the inclusive policy framework granting Syrians under temporary protection access to education, health, and social services and to the labour market, along with the limited support extended by other actors in Turkey, insufficient support by the international community, and ongoing migratory flows towards Turkey, persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection are lagging behind in terms of employment, income and living conditions, access to education, health outcomes and gender equality; and need to be supported towards self-reliance ²².

31. Turkey's economic performance has been significant in the last couple of decades. The average growth rate for the Turkish economy has been relatively high, however, periods of rapid growth has been typically interrupted by periodic downturns, increasing the volatility of the economy. The downturns are often associated with financial fluctuations, which can be partly attributed to external factors such as global financial crisis and international trade tensions. Nevertheless, the Turkish economy performed well due to a sound financial system and fiscal discipline. However persistent domestic saving-investment gaps and sluggish productivity growth rates can be listed as main challenges towards achieving a faster economic growth. As an upper middle-income country with an ambition to become a high-income country, increasing the productivity level of the economy is a key element of economic transformation and overcoming the middle-income trap.

32. The demands of the economy and the population, combined with climate change, continue to put pressure on natural resources, and the need for preparedness and resilience

in the face of possible natural hazards and emergencies remains ever-present. Initiatives to adopt environment-friendly practices in agriculture and industry, to use resources more efficiently and to reduce waste need to be accelerated and spread to the whole of society. Improvement of legislation on renewable energy for municipality services and agriculture sector need to be accelerated with new financing models. Energy efficiency is an area with a room for improvements, through introducing of Energy Services Companies Model (ESCO) model. The ratification of the Paris Agreement is subject to negotiations between the Government of Turkey and the Parties to the UNFCCC and an in-depth impact assessment of ratification.

33. Turkey ratified the majority of UN human rights treaties and is making efforts to implement them. As in many countries, there is a continued need for more transparent, accountable, inclusive and rights-based governance, with the participation of the civil society as well as a need to improve the quality of and access to judiciary services. The effectiveness of the international protection and migration management system can further be improved to increase the resilience of governance systems for future shocks with solidarity and increased burden sharing from international community as a target and transit country for migration movements.

34. As in many countries, the Covid-19 pandemic affected progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is likely to impact progress on the 2030 Agenda, requiring intensification of efforts to solve emergent and persistent challenges and reaffirming the importance of Leaving-No-One-Behind to address exacerbated pre-existing or new

²² Since 2016, more than 132,497 work permits have been issued to Syrian nationals (including those under temporary protection and Syrians who have a residence permit) as of December 31, 2019 (3RP 2020 Turkey Country Chapter). While 61% of school-age refugee children were in formal education in the 2018-2019 school year, some 400,000 were still missing out (Ministry of National Education) and therefore at risk of child labour. For Syrian refugees, the 2018 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) put infant and under-five mortality rates at 22 and 27 respectively, much higher than the Turkey average. The rate of stunting among Syrian under-five was 17.4%. A Syrian refugee woman in Turkey bears approximately 5.3 children, but only one out of four Syrian women is using modern contraceptive methods, while 39 per cent of adolescent Syrian girls are mothers or pregnant with their first child. Currently, 40 per cent of Syrian women cannot complete the minimum four antenatal-care visits.

vulnerabilities ²³. The duress brought by the public health crisis ranges from economic hardships, material deprivation, risks related to possible reversals in poverty trends and massive unemployment to increasing gender gaps, deteriorating educational attainments and increasing inequalities, which call for consistent and well-coordinated policies both to mitigate the impacts of this pandemic and to secure and advance the progress towards Agenda 2030.

²³ UN Turkey Covid-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment



CHAPTER 2: UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA

2.1. Theory of change

35. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) aims at supporting and complementing Turkey's national development priorities and efforts towards achieving the SDGs, in line with international norms and standards and the principle of leaving no one behind.

36. A sustainable and inclusive economic environment is a prerequisite for Turkey to achieve SDGs. Thus, the contribution of the UNSDCF to Turkey's efforts in achieving Agenda 2030 and the SDGs will require a fairer distribution of the benefits of this economic growth; enhanced accessibility to employment, decent working conditions and social services, opportunities and rights; improved effective, participatory, transparent and accountable governance mechanisms and full alignment with the principle of leaving no-one behind.

37. Notwithstanding the considerable progress made in several domains over the last years, some underlying factors will require focused attention for the UNSDCF. To live up to its ambitions the UNSDCF will only be able to achieve its intended development results if the root causes of the development challenges for Turkey are addressed. The root causes that will inform the strategic priorities for the UNSDCF are social, economic, environmental and institutional/governance-related in nature.

38. In the social domain, the UNSDCF will address the underlying factors that limit the accessibility of disadvantaged groups to quality basic service and provision of effective and quality social services at the national and local level; various barriers, such as harmful stereotypes and prejudices, that limit women's access to decision-making and participation in

political and economic life, and cause violence against women and girls. The interventions of the UNSDCF will focus on the institutional challenges for implementation of the National Harmonization Strategy, along any challenges related to seeing active engagement of people resorting under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection.

39. Within the economic domain, the UNSDCF will focus on structural challenges in the economy, such as sluggish productivity and growth, limited innovation capacity, hampered competitiveness, persistent domestic saving-investment gaps, and persistent needs in financing. Challenges exist in the investment climate, which originate from global macroeconomic uncertainties mainly caused by external risks such as geopolitical risks, global trade tensions, Covid-19 pandemic, and frequent changes in regulatory frameworks²⁴²⁵, and fluctuations in financing opportunities. The response within the UNSDCF is also built on addressing limitations hampering a comprehensive adaptation of the decent work agenda in the economy, including efforts to ensure equal and safe living and working environments for all, and equal pay for equal work.

40. Within the **environmental domain**, the UNSDCF will address the increasing levels of greenhouse gas emissions through economic and social activity, and institutional and legislative gaps towards realizing necessary adaptations to mitigate harmful effects of climate change, as well as the increasing degradation of biodiversity, natural resources, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

41. With respect to **governance and institutional domains**, the UNSDCF will address legislative and capacity related gaps of the Ombudsman Institution and National Human Rights and

²⁴ Since 2018 the regulatory environment reacted and implemented counter cyclical policy changes to ameliorate financial inclusion and intermediation to tackle contracting domestic and external demand conditions.

²⁵ In order to streamline regulatory framework, Turkey has formed a formal coordination council, YOIKK, in 2001. YOIKK has a mandate to identify and propose policy actions to improve investment climate and have both public and private sector representatives as permanent members. Since 2018, the Council has been chaired by the Deputy President and amendments related to investments could be discussed through YOIKK members.

Equality Institution (NHREI). Limitations in participation, transparency and accountability will be addressed through support to governance systems and to the application of gender responsive and child-focused budgeting. The UNSDCF will contribute to efforts to enhance the accessibility of certain population groups to judicial services such as people under the Law of Foreigner and International Protection, women, children and persons with disabilities and will actively support Parliament and relevant ministries to enhance the quality and effectiveness of judicial services. UNSDCF will support resettlement programmes and projects, and voluntary repatriation for the persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection.

42. In line with the strategic framework set forth in the Eleventh NDP and based on the root causes to be addressed, the UNSDCF will focus on a set of interdependent developmental priorities that will support Turkey's progress towards the 2030 Agenda. These include:

- ***Inclusive and equitable social development*** including improved access to quality basic services (health, education and social protection) and opportunities as well as better working conditions,
- An inclusive development trajectory enabling ***women's empowerment in all domains***,
- ***Inclusive and sustainable economic growth*** triggered by increased resource efficiency, competitiveness and productivity in strategic sectors with low carbon options and decent work for all,
- ***Improved environmental sustainability, increased climate change adaptation and mitigation, and better natural resources management***, with emphasis on the concepts of livable cities and circular economy,
- Increased adaptability and resilience to ***environmental and human-made hazards*** through an all-hazards-approach to disaster

risk reduction in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and International Health Regulations (2005), and effective emergency management, including health and food security,

- Transparent, accountable and inclusive ***governance and quality of judicial services***,
- Effective ***migration and international protection management system***.

43. The development priorities are interlinked, reflecting the integrated nature of the Agenda 2030, with progress under each strategic priority are contributing to the progress of the others. For example, improved environmental sustainability and better management of natural resources would support economic transformation of the country into a more sustainable manner. Likewise, the individuals with better access to skills and competency development opportunities in the context of inclusive and equitable social development domain, would support inclusive economic growth priorities. In addition, individuals who have access to better social protection are better able to contribute to economic development.

44. In addressing these developmental challenges, UNSDCF will use a systemic and gender responsive approach which envisages (i) a contribution to and alignment with the national vision for sustainable development, (ii) effective targeting, (iii) a holistic delivery approach, (iv) engagement with strategic partners, as well as (v) an optimum mix of delivery of its development services and (vi) comprehensive assessment of risks and assumptions.

45. As part of this systemic approach, the UNSDCF aims at full alignment with and commitment to the international frameworks, norms and standards on priority areas set in this document as well as taking into account the country's available commitments, conditions and responsibilities. The UNSDCF looks at both individuals and institutions. Based on the principle of leaving no one behind, the UNSDCF



addresses utmost importance to vulnerable groups and those with high risk of being left behind. In addressing institutions, the objective is to support strengthening their capacities and resilience.

46. The implementation of the UNSDCF will be pursued in a holistic manner. Recognizing the interconnected nature of the development challenges in Turkey, the SDGs will be addressed by considering the dimensions of Prosperity, Planet and People equally whilst integrating the concepts of sustainability, inclusiveness and resilience into programme implementation. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs implies increased attention for reducing risks, vulnerability and overall levels of needs, which requires a country specific, synergetic, coherent, and complementary approach between the development (UNSDCF) and humanitarian (3RP) workstreams to enhance the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, the need of which has been identified by the stakeholders at the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), held in Turkey in May 2016.

47. Multi-stakeholder partner engagement is essential for the implementation of the UNSDCF. Efforts will be invested in enhancing complementarity within the UN development system, with Government institutions, international partners and other key development partners. To this end, the UN establishes and maintains the following partnerships and will develop its partnerships strategically for greater synergy, complementarity, impact and sustainability:

- Partnerships with governmental institutions (national, regional and local);
- Partnerships with actors in the donor community (including international financial institutions, multilateral **development banks and the private sector**);
- Partnerships for research, expertise and know-how with global networks, academia and think-tanks;

- Delivery-oriented partnerships with municipalities, local authorities, social partners, development agencies and NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) and CSO (Civil Society Organizations);
- Outreach and advocacy-based partnerships with civil society, academia, the private sector and social partners, States; and
- Private sector partnerships through inclusive business models and value chains.

48. The purposes of the cooperation between Turkey and the UN require the deployment of a mix of strategies including but not limited to service delivery; system-strengthening and capacity-building for institutions and individuals; innovation, piloting; evidence generation and advocacy; policy dialogue, development and analysis; fostering multi-stakeholder cooperation and collaboration among government, civil society, private sector and other partners; diffusion of knowledge; awareness raising, and communications for behavioural change.

49. The alignment of the cooperation between Turkey and the UN with the national vision for sustainable development constitutes an assurance of its effective implementation and sustainability. However, risks may be posed to the achievement of the anticipated development results in the event of persistent health and/or economic difficulties related to the COVID-19 pandemic; natural and/or man-made hazards; future global and national economic fluctuations; unexpected international or domestic political or social development that distracts attention from or reduces capacities for development; and/or a decline in funding. Political, economic, social, environmental and institutional risk assumptions require periodic review and update.

2.2. Strategic Priorities for the UN Development System

50. In the context of Turkey, the following four inter-connected and mutually reinforcing priority areas have been identified to form the mainframe of the UNSDCF for 2021-2025. These priority areas were identified in the light of the national development vision; the UN Country Team's assessment of the development situation in Turkey and a prioritisation; and as well as a process of multi-stakeholder consultations, including with public and private sector, civil society, social partners, academia and the donor community.

a. Priority Area 1 – Inclusive and Equitable Social Development: This priority area comprises the cooperation between the UN system and the government of Turkey to ensure better services (health, education and social services) and opportunities for all, especially the most disadvantaged groups, to ensure equality between women and men and the empowerment of women and girls, and to support Persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection and enable them to become more self-reliant.

b. Priority Area 2 – Competitive Production, Productivity and Decent Work for All: This priority area focuses on inclusive, sustainable, competitive and innovative economic development and decent and equal work opportunities.

c. Priority Area 3 – Climate Change, Sustainable Environment and Liveable Cities: This priority area addresses reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through renewable energy and energy efficiency, climate change adaptation, zero waste approach, responsible production and consumption, sustainable use of natural resources, disaster risk reduction and emergency management.

d. Priority Area 4 – Good Governance and Quality of Judicial Services: This priority area

encompasses cooperation in the areas of good governance, access to justice and judicial services, international protection and migration management along with the resettlement programmes and voluntary repatriation for the persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection.

51. There is a strong path dependency between the programmatic priorities of the United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS 2016-2020) and the UNSDCF (2021-2025) to sustain the impact that has been achieved through the UNDCS. In this sense, the UNSDCF priorities have been founded on the tangible results of the UNDCS outcomes addressing inclusive and sustainable growth, democratic governance and human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, and migration and international protection. The UNSDCF will further build on the partnerships to ensure the sustainability of the progress made in terms of institutional support and policy development advice under the UNDCS. The UNSDCF will continue to strengthen and maintain partnerships with the goal of ensuring impact and sustainable results that will reach beyond the timeframe of the current framework.

2.3. Intended Development Results

52. The following table summarises the link between the intended development results of the UNSDCF for 2021-2025 and the SDG targets and indicators for each of the UNSDCF priority areas. It also matches the priority areas to the axes and sections of Turkey's NDP (2019-2023):

UNSDCF Strategic Priority	National Development Priority	SDGs and SDG Indicators
<p>Priority Area 1: Inclusive and Equitable Social Development</p>	<p>2.1. Stable and Strong Economy (2.1.7. Social Security System and Finance) 2.3. Qualified People, Strong Society 2.5.1. Rule of Law and Democratization</p>	<p>1. No Poverty: 1.2, 1.3 2. Zero Hunger: 2.2 3. Good Health and Well-being: 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 3a,b,c&d 4. Quality Education: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 5. Gender Equality: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: 8.5 10. Reducing Inequality: 10.2, 10.4 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: 16.b, 16.2</p>
<p>Priority Area 2: Competitive Production, Productivity and Decent Work for All</p>	<p>2.1. Stable and Strong Economy, 2.2. Competitive Production and Productivity, 2.3.2. Employment and Work Life</p>	<p>2. Zero Hunger: 2.4 4. Quality Education: 4.4 5. Gender Equality: 5.4, 5.5 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: 8.3, 8.5, 8.b, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: 9.5, 9. b</p>
<p>Priority Area 3: Climate Change, Sustainable Environment and Livable Cities</p>	<p>2.2.1.2.1. Chemical Industry 2.2.2.1. Agriculture 2.2.3.6. Energy 2.2.3.7. Mining 2.3.3. Health 2.4. Livable Cities, Sustainable Environment</p>	<p>2. Zero Hunger: 2.5 6. Clean Water and Sanitation: 6.3 7. Affordable and Clean Energy: 7.2 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: 9.4 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: 11.6 12. Responsible Consumption and Production: 12.4 13. Climate Action: 13.1 15. Life on Land: 15.1</p>
<p>Priority Area 4: Good Governance and Quality of Judiciary Services</p>	<p>2.5 The Rule of Law, Democratization and Good Governance 2.3.12 International Migration 2.5.2.6 International Cooperation for Development 2.5.2.7. SDGs</p>	<p>5. Gender Equality 10. Reducing Inequality: 10.3, 10.7 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: 11.3 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.9, 16.a&b 17. Partnerships for the Goals: 17.16, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19</p>

2.4. Cooperation Framework Outcomes and Partnerships

53. As a result of the multi-stakeholder consultations, the following seven outcomes have been identified for the UNSDCF for 2021-2025. There are three outcomes under priority area 1, one under priority area 2, one under priority area 3 and two under priority area 4:

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1.1: By 2025, people, in particular disadvantaged groups, have better access to quality basic services and opportunities.

54. In response to the existing challenges and gaps identified in relation to accessibility to and quality of basic social services and opportunities, and in line with the principle of leaving no one behind, Outcome 1.1 will support better access to high quality basic services and opportunities, in particular for disadvantaged groups (per paragraph 48).

55. The UNSDCF will address specific strategic interventions in collaboration with the relevant public institutions and other partners. These interventions include but are not limited to enhancing access to quality basic services such as education, health and social protection and opportunities. Particular emphasis will be given to provision of effective and qualified services including education, health and social protection at the national and local levels, in particular to persons with specific needs, including those that do not have easy access to services in rural areas. The UN system will focus on policy development and piloting of optimal use of public and innovative financing models for inclusive basic services delivery and infrastructure. Furthermore, access to culture, in particular through technology literacy and access to e-learning and library services, will be enhanced.

56. Outcome 1.1 addresses society as a whole with specific focus on disadvantaged individuals, especially including youth, women, refugees and migrants, persons with disabilities, key groups, older persons, seasonal agricultural workers, informal workers, girls and boys, including adolescents and people who have difficulties in accessing social protection system.

57. The UN will act in partnership with key national service-providing institutions such as the Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth and Sports, and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and other relevant ministries and institutions, local administrations, civil society, social partners, private sector and academia.

58. The expected results under Outcome 1.1 will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal targets:

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable people

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births.



3.4 By 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing.

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME 1.2: By 2025, women and girls have improved and equal access to resources, opportunities and rights, and enjoy a life without violence and discrimination.

59. Outcome 1.2. will focus on empowerment of women and girls. Based on the identified challenges and gaps, the overarching intent of Outcome 1.2 is to contribute to the elimination of challenges and gaps that impede equal access of women and girls to resources, opportunities and rights. Outcome 1.2 also aims at supporting an end to violence and a discrimination-free environment for women and girls.

60. The strategic interventions under this outcome will include contributing to the full and active participation of women in political, economic and social decision-making processes, and supporting the elimination of harmful stereotypes and prejudices that reinforce discrimination against women and girls. The UNSDCF will also focus on interventions addressing prevention from and response to all forms of violence against women and girls. UNSDCF will continue to focus on the prevention of child marriages, which is an area where a set of UN Agencies have been providing their complementary expertise and contributions through a UN Joint Programme over the last

couple of years in Turkey. To that end, knowledge and capacity of individuals and CSOs working to advance women’s empowerment will be improved.

61. Outcome 1.2. targets a wide range of groups including employers, individuals (including women, men, girls and boys, with a specific focus on vulnerable groups), Members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, politicians and municipal councillors.

62. Strategic interventions under this outcome will include supporting the implementation and monitoring of the UN global policy and normative framework and the relevant regional treaties Turkey is party to such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Kinds of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

63. For these interventions, the UN will partner and collaborate with a wide range of partners including the Turkish Grand National Assembly, national human institutions, national government ministries and institutions such as the Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Turkish Statistical Institute), local administrations, municipalities, private sector and social partners, NGOs and CSOs initiatives, including women’s organizations, the media and academia.

64. The expected results under Outcome 1.2. will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal targets:

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life, and

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

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

65. In line with the priorities of Law on Foreigners and International Protection as well as the harmonization action plan, the overarching intent of Outcome 1.3 is to support persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, towards self-reliance. Outcome 1.3 also addresses social cohesion of the communities.

66. Under Outcome 1.3, UNSDCF will address specific strategic interventions in collaboration with relevant public institutions, CSOs, local administrations and other partners. These interventions include supporting local and national institutions to implement and promote the National Harmonization Strategy and supporting people under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection to be equipped with the knowledge and skills to be independently active and to engage in social life. This will entail supporting relevant national and local authorities to facilitate consultative and participatory processes at local level on social



cohesion issues between and within communities, and to implement local initiatives to respond to identified needs.

67. The specific target groups of Outcome 1.3 are persons under Law on Foreigners and International Protection, members of host communities of all ages.

68. To achieve this outcome, the UN will partner and collaborate with national government ministries and institutions, including the Ministry of the Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and Presidency of Religious Affairs; government agencies responsible for small and medium-scale enterprises, employment and social security; local administrations; private sector and social partners; civil society organizations, including Syrian civil society organizations registered in Turkey; the media; academia and international financial institutions.

69. The expected results under Outcome 1.3. will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal targets:

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality

**COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
OUTCOME 2.1: By 2025, public institutions and private sector contribute to a more inclusive, sustainable and innovative industrial and agricultural development, and equal and decent work opportunities for all, in cooperation with the social partners.**

70. In response to the existing challenges and gaps as well as the opportunities identified in relation to economic growth, competitive production, productivity and decent work for all, the overarching intent of Outcome 2.1 is to support the public institutions and the private sector in their contributions to more inclusive, sustainable and innovative industrial and agricultural development, and equal and decent work opportunities, as well as to support people, including youth, in attaining the necessary skills and capabilities to take an active part in and benefit from the transformation of businesses and the world of work.

71. The UNSDCF envisages specific strategic interventions in support to the achievement of Outcome 2.1. For instance, in collaboration with the respective partners; efforts will focus on inclusive, scientific, technology intensive, digital, innovative and sustainable sectoral development including creative industry and service sector. The feasibility of innovative financing models for economic growth and investments, such as venture capital, will be assessed. Interventions will also focus on strengthening of the entrepreneurship ecosystems, including social entrepreneurship, cooperatives and sustainable enterprises. As the enablers of productivity, competitiveness and entrepreneurship, UNSDCF will also focus on improvement of business and investment climate through new and effective incentive instruments mainly targeting priority manufacturing sectors. As engines of industrial growth and decent job creation at the local level, interventions will also aim at improving the capacity and efficiency of industrial and technology zones and ensure those are well connected to urban areas. Promoting other interventions include ecosystem-friendly agriculture and natural resource management, supporting the development of agricultural and food markets, sustainable agri-supply chains, including agricultural land, as well as fostering rural economies for sustainable agriculture and food systems. Interventions under Outcome 2.1 will support the promotion of decent, full and

productive employment, an equal and safe working environment for all and help the improvement of active labour market programs in line with the future of work, eliminating all forms of child labour and its root causes, including socio-economic factors. Promoting decent, equal and safe working conditions will also be at the centre of the Outcome 2.1. All interventions under Outcome 2.1 will prioritise actions specifically targeting disadvantaged groups including for poor, persons with disabilities, rural communities, women, young people Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET), and persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, in line with the principle of leaving no one behind.

72. Strategic interventions under this outcome include increasing the protection and non-discrimination of women and migrant workers in line with UN normative frameworks and in support of the ratification of international conventions. The interventions are also aimed at supporting the effective implementation of comprehensive, rights based, gender-sensitive regulatory frameworks and ILO Conventions on Workers. Interventions will also focus on close collaboration between the Public Employment Service and Private Recruitment Agencies, labour inspection and special monitoring schemes on wages and working conditions, particularly for vulnerable occupations where women and migrants are often concentrated as well as their occupational safety and health. This outcome will also seek to address the acquainting of migrants with occupational safety and health regulations, supporting integration of migrants in communities and workplaces, and ensuring the availability of complaint mechanisms and easy access to the legal system.

73. The expected results under Outcome 2.1 will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal targets:

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.5 By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment



9.B Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
OUTCOME 3.1: By 2025, all relevant actors take measures to accelerate climate action, to promote responsible production and consumption, to improve the management of risks and threats to people, to ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands.

74. In response to the existing challenges and gaps associated with climate change and environment as well as the opportunities identified in relation to the emerging concepts of natural resources management and liveable cities, the overarching intent of Outcome 3.1. is to support the relevant actors in taking measures to accelerate climate action, to promote responsible production and consumption including zero waste approach, to improve the management of risks and threats to people, to ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands, including mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use for nutrition and health.

75. Specific strategic interventions will be addressed in collaboration with the relevant public institutions, CSOs, local administrations and other partners. One of the key interventions

will address greenhouse gas reduction and adaptation to climate change; identifying the effects of climate change on people, sectors and regions, and increasing the implementation and regulatory capacity of government institutions to comply with UNFCCC. Improving access to international climate financing for climate action, and awareness raising for climate change and environmental issues, and implementation of the requirements under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, will be among the key intervention areas.²⁶ This outcome will also focus on protection and integrated management of biodiversity, natural resources and terrestrial and marine ecosystems. As emerging opportunities for sustainable growth; the concepts of inclusive, liveable, sustainable and greener cities and rural settlements including sustainable waste management and chemical management; circular economy, sustainable production and consumption; and energy and mineral resources, improved forests and forest management, will also be promoted through a set of actions under this outcome. In line with the all-hazards approach, actions will also be oriented towards disaster risk reduction and emergency management, including health security.

76. Attention will be paid to the needs of women, young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, refugees and migrants, rural populations (farmers, forest villagers, seasonal workers) and their communities and organisations, and living organisms in the ecosystem. These specific groups will not only be the beneficiaries of the interventions under this outcome but will also act as change agents on environmental sustainability, climate change and biodiversity.

77. The UN will collaborate with: the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Industry and

²⁶ <http://www.unece.org/env/lrtap/welcome.html.html>

Technology; the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Bank of Provinces (İLBANK), other ministries, national institutions and regulatory agencies, local administrations, all kinds of private sector organisation and enterprises including insurance and waste management companies, social partners, agricultural organisations, universities and research institutions, NGOs, CSOs, the media, public figures, community leaders volunteers and international financial institutions.

78. The expected results under Outcome 3.1. will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal targets:

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 4.1: By 2025, governance systems are more transparent, accountable, inclusive and rights-based with the participation of civil society; and the quality of judiciary services is improved.

79. Outcome 4.1. focuses on governance and judicial services. Based on the identified challenges and gaps in these fields, the overarching intent of Outcome 4.1 is to support improvements in the transparency, accountability, inclusiveness and rights-based focus of governance systems in Turkey with the participation of civil society, and in the quality of judicial services.

80. Strategic interventions, in collaboration with the respective partners, in support of Outcome 4.1. will, among others, support the improvements in the quality and effectiveness of judicial services and the capacities of the Ombudsman Institution and the National Human Rights and Equality Institution. For sustained impact and wider outreach as well as for evidence-based policy making, actions will



also aim at supporting the capacities of public institutions, individuals, CSOs, the social partners and the private sector on good governance, international labour standards and social dialogue. Data for sustainable development and strengthening an enabling environment for voluntarism will also be a critical intervention area in this specific outcome area. Gender responsive budgeting (both at the local and the central level) is one of the strategic interventions in this area which will contribute to women's empowerment in local and national policies, strategies and budgets. Building on existing strong partnerships with government partner institutions, gender responsive budgeting and child-focused budgeting will be supported through advocacy and related capacity strengthening including at local level. In line with the recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms, such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and also with the aim of realisation of the SDG 16, support will be provided for supporting capacities of the national institutions such as the Ombudsman Institution and the National Human Rights and Equality Institution. Outcome 4.1. equally includes specific interventions to improve participation, transparency and accountability of governance systems; and facilitating access to and quality of judicial services especially for victims, children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities, children whose parents are convicted in prisons and Persons under the Law of Foreigners and International Protection.

81. To these ends, the UN will partner and collaborate with the Turkish Grand National Assembly, the Ombudsman Institution, National Human Rights and Equality Institution, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance, the Turkish Statistical Institute, the Council of Judges and Prosecutors, the High Judiciary and the Court of Accounts, Directorate for EU Affairs, the Union of Municipalities, local administrations, private sector and social

partners, bar associations, professional organisations, NGOs and CSOs, the media, academia, volunteers and international organisations. These specific groups will not only be the beneficiaries of the interventions under this outcome, but also will act as change agents on governance and judiciary services.

82. The expected results under Outcome 4.1. will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal targets:

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic

location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
OUTCOME 4.2: By 2025, the effectiveness of the international protection and migration management system is improved.

83. The overarching intent of Outcome 4.2. is to support improvements in the effectiveness of the international protection and migration management system. Strategic interventions include supporting institutions and procedures under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, including for resettlement and voluntary repatriation and supporting access to personal documentation ²⁷. Outcome 4.2 will encompass interventions oriented towards institutional and capacity development support on migration management, border management and security and fighting against human trafficking.

84. The main beneficiaries of these interventions will be persons under Temporary protection and International protection, including persons with specific needs; Turkish citizens, including living near border areas; survivors of trafficking or smuggling; migrants, including those in an irregular situation and those in administrative detention.

85. To these ends, the UN will partner, collaborate and engage with the Ministry of the Interior, in particular the Directorate General for Migration Management and its provincial directorates; the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the Ministry of Health,

the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of National Defence; the Turkish Armed Forces and Law Enforcement Agencies (Turkish National Police, Gendarmerie General Command, Coast Guard Command); NHREI; the Turkish Statistical Institute; the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD); İLBANK; legal and judicial actors; local administrations; the Turkish Red Crescent; bar associations; NGOs and CSOs (especially humanitarian, women-led and rights-based organisations); community leaders; academia, and related countries as a source and/or destination of irregular migration (for border management).

86. The expected results under Outcome 4.2. will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal targets:

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.A Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

87. Turkey being an upper middle-income country, support to SDG Financing, including national financing strategies, will be a cross-cutting priority under the UNSDCF. The UN development system intends to provide required expertise to mobilize and leverage necessary financing; support the development of regulatory frameworks, financing mechanisms and related partnerships; and assess possible strengths and disadvantages of financing options. Upon further consultation, the UN's contribution may include enhancing national and subnational capacities for domestic resource mobilization, assuring

²⁷ Refers to "civil status documentation" like birth certificates, marriage certificates and death certificates.

SDG orientation of public revenues and public spending, promotion of innovative financing models such as impact investment linking climate efforts and sustainability initiatives with green financing.

2.5. Synergies Between Cooperation Framework Outcomes

88. The four priority areas of the UNSDCF and its seven corresponding outcomes are interconnected and mutually reinforcing.

89. The UNSDCF offers vast opportunities for collaboration across the three dimensions of sustainable development. For instance, support to enhance circular economy and liveable cities, incentives for green economy, energy efficiency and renewable energy, social enterprises, ecosystem based agricultural production, sustainable waste management and chemical management will enhance the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

90. For example, the interventions under Outcome 3.1 concerning climate action, responsible consumption and production and the circular economy will also contribute to the economic transformation and creation of decent work opportunities foreseen under Outcome 2.1.

91. The creation of decent work opportunities, in turn, will facilitate progress in the achievement of Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 in the priority area of inclusive and equitable social development. Moreover, as climate change, environmental degradation, disasters and emergencies have disproportionate impacts on women and children, and the most vulnerable populations, including those in rural areas,

the actions to be taken under Outcome 3.1 regarding the management of disaster and emergency risks and natural resources will also directly contribute to Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.

92. Interventions under Outcome 4.1 will support the achievement of an inclusive and equitable social development and decent working conditions foreseen under Outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 2.1 by strengthening access to justice, and availability of data for effective evidence-based policymaking. Interventions under 4.1 will also contribute to the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals by strengthening governance and judicial institutions.

93. The interventions under Outcome 4.2 in the area of migration management are highly complementary to the achievement of Outcome 1.3, which focuses specifically on harmonization and social cohesion between refugees and host communities. Interventions under Outcome 1.3 are an accelerator towards achieving the Outcomes 2.1 and 1.1. At the same time, in line with Turkey's legal and policy framework, services for refugees and migrants which are provided through national service systems, the needs of and interventions to support service delivery for refugees and migrants have been mainstreamed in Outcomes 1.1; 1.2 and 2.1.

94. The mainstreaming of gender (as per the 2019 ECOSOC Resolution ²⁸) under all the outcomes will contribute to the achievement of Outcome 1.2 which focuses specifically on women's empowerment. Conversely, women's empowerment will constitute an input to good governance, decent work for all, and inclusive and equitable social development. It is natural that complementarities and reinforcement among the outcomes with respect to target

²⁸ 2019 ECOSOC Resolution on Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system: Recalling that mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels; it is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated, and recalling also that it does not replace the need for targeted, women-specific policies and programmes or positive legislation, nor does it substitute for gender units or focal points. <https://undocs.org/en/E/2020/50>

groups, beneficiaries and partners will be emphasized. These can be exploited to generate synergies in the implementation of programmes and activities. Likewise, the concept of voluntarism, which is a key intervention area to be focused under Outcome 4.1, will also be mainstreamed across all outcomes.

95. The UNSDCF is also aligned with the 3RP framework, which provides a comprehensive strategic response to support the Government's efforts to address the needs of Syrian refugees, host communities, and relevant institutions in line with Turkey's legal and policy framework. The relevant interventions envisaged by the UNSDCF complement those undertaken under the resilience component of the 3RP and vice versa. The UNSDCF will also aim at empowering refugees and addressing barriers to their self-reliance so they can fulfil their potential and contribute.

96. More broadly, the UNSDCF connects with global planning frameworks, including in particular the Agenda 2030 and Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, guided by UN Conventions including the international human rights treaties to which Turkey is a party, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and other conventions on the environment, and reflects the Global Compact on Refugees, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

2.6. Sustainability

97. The UNSDCF has been prepared in close cooperation with the Government of Turkey, which has the ownership of the SDGs in Turkey. The priorities of the UNSDCF are identified mutually in accordance with the national vision and the strategic priorities set forth in the Eleventh National Development Plan of Turkey and relevant national strategies and action plans on specific sectors. Consultations have also been held with various governmental and non-governmental institutions. This complementarity

and close cooperation with national partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNSDCF will be key to the sustainability of its development results.

98. UNSDCF will put utmost importance on policy analysis and policy advice, which will contribute to the sustainability of the results of the UNSDCF beyond its five-year duration at strategic level. In addition, the institutional capacity development efforts under UNSDCF, which will be in the form of toolkits, guidelines, procedures etc. relevant to the country context will also improve the sustainability of the UNSDCF in institutional terms. UNSDCF will also provide avenues for design and implementation of replicable, scalable and innovative pilot actions, which would in turn contribute to the sustainability of the UNSDCF results as well as their dissemination across different sectors. Where piloting and prototyping approaches are employed, due resources will also be allocated to the documentation and sharing of experiences and good practices to other countries through South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation initiatives.

99. With respect to financial sustainability, the UNSDCF has been designed in close communication with key partners in the donor community and is informed by the funding strategies and priorities of key donors in Turkey. Every effort will be made to link interventions to multi-annual funding frameworks as well as to the planning of the Government of Turkey and private-sector sector partners. Dialogue will continue with all stakeholders on the sustainable financing of the SDGs.

2.7. UN Comparative Advantages and UNCT Configuration

100. The UN Country Team (UNCT) will be composed of the following agencies: FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNECE, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNWOMEN, WFP, WHO, UNHABITAT, UNDRR, UNEP, UNOPS, and UNESCAP. The UNCT configuration will be



re-considered depending on progress review and monitored during the implementation of the UNSDCF.

101. The UN Agencies will continue to provide relevant, credible expertise and experience in several areas of development – while also recognizing the contributions of other actors – and to couple this with a thorough understanding of the local context. Through their regional and global networks, the UN Agencies will maintain their ability to mobilize and adapt their knowledge, innovation, expertise and experience from similar contexts around the world. The presence of several regional and global UN agency offices in Turkey will increase their access to knowledge and know-how.

102. The UN will support integrated solutions to complex development challenges and accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs in a holistic way building on the comparative advantage of the UN entities contributing to the UNSDCF.

103. The UN will amplify the advocacy for the Sustainable Development Goals, inclusive and sustainable development and the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus. It will convene and mobilise all stakeholders to these ends and contribute to the facilitation of multi-sectoral approaches to development. It will incentivise structural transformation and policy innovation that the government can bring to scale, while engaging increasingly with the private sector, local actors, Municipalities etc., maintaining its support to civil society, and collaboration with social partners, and promoting volunteerism for development. It will serve as an impartial and objective bridge between stakeholders. It will also promote the collection, interpretation and use of data and generate knowledge for an evidence-based approach to development.

CHAPTER 3: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3.1. Implementation Strategy and Strategic Partnerships

104. There are three key coordination mechanisms for ensuring the implementation of the UNSDCF: i) the Joint Steering Committee (JSC), comprised of representation of the Government, UN, and key stakeholders; ii) the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) made up of Country Representatives of UN agencies in supporting programming of the UNSDCF in Turkey (as noted in section 2.7); and iii) and Results Groups (RG), comprised of UN system agencies providing support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNSDCF. These mechanisms will be further elaborated under section 3.3.

105. In order to strengthen the coordination and to achieve the highest development impacts at the country level, partnerships with the third parties other than government institutions and bodies will be developed and implemented in accordance with the agreed and established UN policies, principles, and mandates as well as relevant rules, laws and regulations of Turkey.

106. In line with General Assembly resolution 72/279 and the Management and Accountability Framework, the Resident Coordinator coordinates the implementation of the UNSDCF and works with UNCT members to align UN development system entity development programmes with the Framework and the 2030 Agenda including with a view to identifying opportunities for synergies and complementarities, and avoiding duplication and overlap. UN entity country programming instruments, the UNSDCF results groups, joint workplans and joint workplan annual reviews are key tools for implementing the UNSDCF.

107. The UNSDCF will be complemented and supported by UN entity instruments for country programming. UN entities develop a mandate specific country programme document with UNSDCF outcomes copied verbatim. Any additional outcomes that may not be covered by

the UNSDCF may be included to capture normative and standard-setting activities not prioritized in the UNSDCF.

108. The RC and the UNCT will engage with civil society networks, professional associations, emerging alliances and coalitions, and the media, research institutes and consortia, including universities and think tanks, and private sector, local stakeholders, among others, to engage in development policy research, analysis and advocacy. Partnership with the International Finance Institutions (IFIs) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) will maintain and further be strengthened for the funding of the UNSDCF in specific and financing of the SDGs in Turkey in general.

109. The UN will continue supporting the Government response to the presence of Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey through the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), a rolling two-year plan supporting a common approach of UN, NGO and Government partners in response to the Syria Crisis in Syrian neighbouring countries. The elements of the 3RP implemented by the UN and contributing to the UNSDCF outcomes will be directly integrated into the joint workplans of the UNSDCF, while the coordination structures of both plans are ensuring mutual information exchanges and synergies between both frameworks.

110. The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) will facilitate collaboration and partnership with government partners to revitalize the partnership for sustainable development. The Resident Coordinator and the UNCT have the responsibility for implementing the partnership and promoting an organizational culture in which partnerships are focused, sustainable and beneficial to all parties involved.

111. In order to ensure alignment of programmes and projects under the UNSDCF with national development priorities, PSB, MFA the UN RC, as co-hosts of the Joint Steering Committee, will

oversee the UNSDCF implementation. At the development phase of UN programmes and projects, depending on UN agency-specific working modalities, programme and project appraisal (consultation in cases of regional programmes/projects) meetings will be conducted jointly with PSB, MFA, relevant public authorities and relevant UN agencies to discuss and ensure the alignment of these projects and programmes with the UNSDCF priorities. The approval of specific projects and programmes of UN agencies under the UNSDCF will follow the established agreements between the Government and UN agencies. All projects and programmes will be implemented in consultation and coordination with PSB, MFA and related public institutions as defined in the project/programme documents. Within this context, the relevant data of all programmes and projects of UN agencies, including newly approved ones, will be provided to the International Development Cooperation Information System (IDCIS) ²⁹.

3.2. Joint Workplans

112. Under the leadership of the RC and the UNCT, Results Groups, which are the main coordination mechanism for implementing the UNSDCF, develop UN joint workplans annually to operationalize the UNSDCF. Joint workplans reflect the UNSDCF outputs, all related key UN development contributions delivered jointly or by individual entities, with a view to maximizing synergies and avoiding duplication, and resources that are required and available as well as funding gaps.

113. In preparing and reviewing joint workplans, UNSDCF Results Groups may identify the need for increased joint delivery through one or more joint programmes. Pooled funding or other funding mechanisms can fund joint programmes. Other stakeholders can be engaged as implementing partners.

114. Under joint programming, UN

organisations and national partners collectively prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate development activities aimed at achieving the 2030 Agenda and other international and regional commitments. In agreement with the UNCT, RGs may conduct purpose-driven consultations such as issue-based advocacy and messaging with partners, donors, Government, NGOs, CSOs, and social partners. Joint programmes can be attractive to funding partners, since the modality provides greater assurance of UN coherence in delivering results and reduces transaction costs.

3.3. Governance

115. The UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee (JSC), co-chaired by the RC and with representatives of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget and MFA, will ensure strategic direction and oversight of the implementation of the UNSDCF. Its membership includes key partners identified in the UNSDCF for joint contributions to national priorities and the 2030 Agenda.

116. The JSC will secure the alignment of the UNSDCF with national, regional and international development processes, mechanisms and goals, and links with other processes such as the Voluntary National Reviews. The JSC monitors progress, challenges and opportunities, and steers the direction of implementation, reviews the UN Annual Results Report and guide the implementations in line with the findings.

117. The JSC will provide oversight and orientation based on the UNSDCF Annual Results Report. To that end, Result Groups will provide timely information on the progress of UNSDCF implementation and UN contribution to the achievements against outcomes to prepare the UNSDCF Annual Results Report. The RC will submit the Annual Results Report to the JSC.

118. The JSC will oversee the independent evaluation of the UNSDCF that contributes to system-wide oversight, transparency,

²⁹ International Development Cooperation Information System (IDCIS) has been developed and is run by Presidency of the Strategy and Budget.

accountability and collective learning. The JSC will also ensure that the subsequent UNSDCF and the United Nations development entities will include evaluation findings, recommendations and lessons in their decision-making process.

119. Results Groups will be established as the main coordination mechanism for the UNSDCF. The Results Groups will be determined based on the themes that will be established through the combination of relevant outcomes. Results Group are comprised of contributing UN development entities and chaired or co-chaired by UN heads of agencies. Results groups will improve internal coordination, enhance collaboration, and ensure a coherent UN system-wide approach to priorities.

120. Each Results Group is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of its joint work plan and providing periodic inputs to update the UNCT and Joint Steering Committee. Respective Results Group will monitor the UNSDCF Results Framework, based on advice and guidance provided by the Monitoring for Strategic Results Working Group, which, in collaboration with the Office of the Resident Coordinator, will serve as a support group for the Results Groups.

121. To support the implementation of the UNSDCF, the UNCT may establish thematic working groups to support respective RGs in their work on cross-sectoral issues with respect to UN norms and to provide policy advice and coordination for programming issues within the UNSDCF. Thematic groups may also be employed to enhance joint service efficiency, strengthen inter-agency cooperation within thematic fields, and identify new and creative ways of delivering results.

122. During the implementation of the UNSDCF, the implementation of the communication strategy and public messaging will take into account the values of the Society, the Government of Turkey and UN.

3.4. Resources Mobilization Strategy

123. The JSC will support resource mobilisation for the UNSDCF as well as development finance opportunities by encouraging government donors to make the necessary funds available to UN agencies for the implementation of the UNSDCF and by approving efforts of United Nations agencies to explore innovative and multi-financing fund opportunities from various sources.

124. The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNSDCF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-governmental and civil society organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual workplans and project documents.

125. Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.



CHAPTER 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

126. A data and analysis repository will be maintained and continues to evolve at the country level to feed common country analysis. It includes data on the SDGs and combines a variety of analytical resources maintained, updated and made available by United Nations Agencies. Key figures will be updated annually in order to be able to observe progress in time-series format and to serve as a current analytical resource and to reduce the time required to formulate a new framework for cooperation. Besides, the UNCT will organize multi-stakeholder dialogues on the evolution of national contexts as needed.

127. The UNINFO system, an online tool for planning, monitoring and reporting on progress against the JWPs, will be adopted for the UNSDCF. The UNINFO will serve to make information and monitoring data related to the UNSDCF more accessible and help UN agencies coordinate their activities. The system will also improve the visibility and accountability of UN initiatives, by making the UN's work at the country, regional and global level publicly accessible.

128. Additionally, the International Development Cooperation Information System (IDCIS) will also be used for the sake of enhancing the quality of monitoring and evaluation of the UN agencies' activities which will be carried out in line with UNSDCF. In the implementation phase, the relevant data of all programmes and projects of UN agencies under the UNSDCF, including the realization of the outcomes and outputs of the projects and programs, will be provided to the said online information system. The PSB will be reporting the information gathered from IDCIS to the Joint Steering Committees in the context of Strategic priorities of UNSDCF.

4.1. Monitoring Plan

4.1.1. Risks and opportunities

129. Turkey faces multiple threats, including climate related hazards, earthquakes, manmade and natural hazards, political and geopolitical changes with possible financial and economic

impact, population movements, pandemics. Therefore, the UN will follow risk-informed project and programme development, which will include increased attention to disaster risk reduction and management.

130. Risk assessment and management forms an integral part of the UNSDCF. At the same time, several components of the Framework are directed towards risk prevention, the preparedness of institutions and the resilience of communities against crisis and shocks. These include support for migration management, emergency preparedness efforts, climate change mitigation and adaptation, support to disaster risk management and reduction, social protection and formal employment for the most vulnerable groups, and harmonization efforts for cohesion of refugees and host communities.

131. The United Nations system is committed to support the Government in the face of risks. The UNCT, through the RGs and in support of the JSC, assesses risks via annual results reports, regular country analysis updates and online monitoring tool UNINFO. The UNCT, by developing special mechanisms to anticipate risks, threats and assess changes in the operational landscape in a timely manner, will take necessary action in its programs to mitigate the impacts and will strive to achieve UNSDCF outcomes according to the preservation of assumptions specified in Annex 1: The Cooperation Framework Results Matrix.

132. The socioeconomic response on the impacts of COVID-19, developed to counter the potential adverse effects of the pandemic on the targets of the NDP and the Sustainable Development Goals, is one example of the aforementioned special mechanisms to address possible changes in the programmatic and operational landscape. The response and recovery efforts of the Plan will be carried out under the priority areas of the UNSDCF for 2021-2025 and will be updated throughout based on evolving needs.

133. Turkey's increased contribution to regional and global development cooperation provides an opportunity to support global efforts to eliminate poverty and achieving the sustainable development goals. Furthermore, Turkey's efforts to respond to regional and global development challenges have also provided some innovative and recognised examples: 1) Turkey's response, in cooperation with the international community, to the 3.6 million Syrians under temporary protection provides a model for other refugee host countries; 2) 26 countries consulted the Turkish authorities on its experience in containing the COVID-19 pandemic; and 3) Turkey's reduction of drug-related deaths, through effective interdepartmental coordination was recognised as a good example at the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

134. The UN system is guided by normative principles. Any harm that can potentially be caused by UN intervention will be monitored against the application of Do Not Harm principle. A DNH monitoring and evaluation system will be based on inclusion of DNH indicators in regular project monitoring and in the evaluation criteria. Also, a feedback mechanism will be established to prevent and mitigate any negative impact of its intervention on affected populations.

4.1.2 Cooperation Framework Review and Reporting

135. The UNSDCF Results Matrix in Annex 1: The Cooperation Framework Results Matrix reflects the agreed UNSDCF priorities and outcomes, which capture the full footprint of the United Nations development system in Turkey and serves as the basis for establishing coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the UNSDCF. It lays the foundation for accountability, monitoring progress and learning. It will serve as a strategic tool for the United Nations system and its national partners to jointly monitor progress based on a set of performance indicators, assumptions, baselines and targets, with the corresponding means of verification. The result

matrix will be reviewed on a regular basis and adapted as needed to reflect possible significant changes in the country context.

136. To monitor progress towards the achievement of results and to ensure its continued relevance in supporting effectiveness and efficiency, the indicators of the outcomes of the UNSDCF have been selected to the extent possible from the SDG indicators. This allows standardisation and aggregation to better measure and report on development results against the 2030 Agenda at regional and global levels.

137. The United Nations system in Turkey will monitor its achievements in relation to its shared results through the Results Groups and the Monitoring for Strategic Results Working Group (MfSR WG), composed of members from each United Nations agency. The RGs, in collaboration with the MfSR WG and the RCO, will review and measure the level of achievement of UNSDCF results and update UNINFO accordingly. Along with its core function of monitoring the UNSDCF, the MfSR WG will provide advice and support to the UNCT, the Results Groups and Thematic Groups on all aspects of programme progress, as well as identifying possible bottlenecks, evolving programmatic risks and opportunities. The MfSR WG will be responsible for the advising on the implementation of the UNSDCF monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) Plan (Annex 2).

138. In implementing the MEL plan, government data collection and management systems, including those of TurkStat, will be used to the maximum extent. In this perspective, cooperation with TurkStat will be strengthened through the active participation and support of the Official Statistics Working Groups which shape the Official Statistics Programme to reveal and reduce the data gaps of both the country and the UN.

139. Monitoring and reporting will be carried out on an annual basis in accordance with the



outcome indicators in the UNSDCF results matrix and the output indicators included in the JWPs. Joint Work Plans will be reviewed regularly to ensure the relevance and utility. In this context, the progress of the UNSDCF will be reviewed annually and the annual results report will be shared with stakeholders. The joint work plans of the Result Groups will serve as a tool to measure overall achievements and identify gaps in implementation.

4.2. Evaluation Plan

140. The independent evaluation of the UNSDCF constitutes the system-wide evaluation at the country level. It is a mandatory evaluation that adheres to the norms and standards of the UN Evaluation Group (UNEG). It is the main instrument to ensure accountability of the UN development system's collective contribution to the country's SDG achievement, support learning, and inform decisions regarding the design of subsequent UNSDCF cycles. Its focus is both on development results and on the identification of internal and external gaps and overlaps. This will include a critical appraisal of the Theory of Change, the UNSDCF design and implementation, the application of the Guiding Principles, and the Funding Compact and Management and Accountability Framework.

141. Under the leadership of the RC and the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, the UNCT and the Government will be responsible for setting out an evaluation plan for the UNSDCF cycle, consisting of the joint and system-wide evaluation to be carried out, ensuring that joint and agency-specific MEL activities mutually reinforce each other, and specifying roles, responsibilities and accountabilities.

A final evaluation plan will be designed by the MfSR WG to ensure that the overall achievement of the results in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability is assessed. The results and indicators developed in the UNSDCF results matrix will serve as reference to measure the effectiveness of the UNSDCF. Evaluation design, procurement and processes will build on and strengthen national evaluation capacities. This includes the use of national evaluators as far as is possible and appropriate.

Annex 1: The Cooperation Framework Results Matrix

National Development Priorities: 1.1 th National Development Plan: 2.3 (Qualified People, Strong Society) and 2.1.7 (Stable and Strong Economy, Social Security System)				
Regional frameworks: the Regional Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action (World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul), Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in Response to the Syria Crisis, Istanbul Convention, European Convention on Human Rights, Strategy and Action Plan for Refugee and Migrant Health in the WHO European Region, Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases in the WHO European Region 2016–2025, Action plan to improve public health preparedness and response in the WHO European Region 2018–2023, WHO The Thirteenth General Programme of Work (WHO GPW 13) European Programme of Work (EPW): Targets related to inclusive health services for all, human rights, women empowerment, gender equality, prevention of violence, equal access to services, international protection. Strategy and Action Plan for Refugee and Migrant Health in the WHO European Region, Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases in the WHO European Region 2016–2025, SDGs and Targets: 1. No Poverty: 1.2, 1.3; 2. Zero Hunger: 2.2; 3. Good Health and Well-being: 3.1, 3.7, 3.8, 3.b; 4. Quality Education: 4.3, 4.1, 4.2; 5. Gender Equality: 5.2, 5.5, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5; 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: 8.5; 10. Reducing Inequality: 10.2, 10.4; 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: 16.b, 16.1, 16.2				
Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive and Equitable Social Development				
Outcome 1.1: By 2025, people, in particular disadvantaged groups, have better access to quality basic services and opportunities.				
Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement
Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age (stunting) and weight-for-height (wasting and overweight)	(2018) 2.2.1 Stunting: Turkey 6% (6.1% male; 5.8% female, 10.8% TR9, 18.7% TRA, 9.4% TRB) Syrian refugees 17.4% (19.9% male; 14.7% female) 2.2.2 Wasting: Turkey 1.7% (1.7% male; 1.6% female, 2.9% TR5, 2.8% TR6, 2.4% TR7) Syrian refugees 1.9% (2.3% male; 1.4% female) 2.2.2 Overweight: Turkey 8.1% (9.3% male; 6.8% female, 14.5% TR9, 11.6% TR8, 10.6% TR5) Syrian refugees 10.4% (11.6% male; 9% female)	Stunting: Turkey 4.6% (4.7% male; 4.4% female) Syrian refugees 13.3% (15.2% male; 11.2% female) Wasting: Turkey 1.5% (1.5% male; 1.4% female) Syrian 1.6% (2.0% male; 1.2% female) Overweight: Turkey 8.1% (9.3% male; 6.8% female) Syrian refugees 10.4% (11.6% male; 9% female)	TDHS	Individual and Community Level • <i>Willingness of GoT to undertake inclusive policies for all, international donor community will continue to provide funds</i>
1				



2	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) with unmet need for family planning	(2018) Turkey Total:11.6%, 14.2% TR2, 16.2% TRA, 13.5% TRC/TR1 Syrian Total (All women):16.4%	7% 10%	TDHS	Institutional Level • <i>International community continues to provide financial and technical support to develop/improve the inclusive social services</i>
3	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years)	(2018) Turkey Total: 17 (2019) per 1000 live births Syrian refugees: 39.3 per 1000 live births	17 per 1000 live births 31 per 1000 live births	TurkStat TDHS	
4	3.1.1 Mortality rates	Maternal mortality: 13.6 per 100,000 live births(MoH, 2018) Under five mortality rate 11.21 per 1,000 live births (TurkStat, 2019) Probability of premature mortality from 4 NCDs %16 Syrian refugees (2018): Underfive mortality rate 27 per 1000 live births	Maternal mortality: 13.0 per 100,000 live births Under five mortality rate 10.6 per 1,000 live births Probability of premature mortality from NCDs %13.6% Syrian refugees: Underfive mortality rate 10.6 per 1000 live births	MoH TurkStat SDG data TDHS	
5	3.8.2 Proportion of households whose health expenditure is more than 25% of total household expenditures (%)	(2018) Turkey Total: 0.7	0.6	TurkStat	
6	4.2.1 Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning domains	(2018) Turkish: 73.7% (69.8% male; 78% female, 67.8 North, 66.1 East); Syrian refugees: 74.8% (70.6% male; 79.4% female)	Turkish: 80% (80% male and female) Syrian refugees: 80% (80% male and female)	TDHS (TDHS region classification)	
7	(SDG Target: 4.3) Enrolment rate in pre-primary and upper secondary education	Turkish pre-primary (NER, 2018-2019 school-year): 68.3% (female:67.2%, male:69.3%); (Low-performing - Sanliurfa: 51.3%), Syrians pre-primary (GER, October 2019): 27.2% Turkish upper-secondary (NER, 2018-2019 school-year): 84.2 (female:83.9%, male: 84.5%), (low-performing - Mus :53.5%);	Turkish pre-primary (NER) 100% (female and male: 100%); (Sanliurfa: 100%) Syrians refugees pre-primary (GER) 45% Turkish upper secondary (NER) 90% (female; male), (Mus: 65%);	MoNE data (e-Okul and YOBIS)	

	Syrians refugees upper-secondary (GER, October 2019): 32.9%	Syrian refugees upper secondary (GER) 50%	
8	4.1.1 Student achievement (4th grade and 15-year olds), Share of low-performers in scores for mathematics and science	(2019), 4th grade 2019 TIMSS results expected to be released in Nov 2020 15-year olds (2018): Low-performers in scores for Mathematics: 36.7%, Science: 25.2%	TIMMS PISA
9	Percentage of children in foster care or adopted out of the total number of children under State care	61% Adopted Foster care	Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services
10	Proportion of population in Temporary Accommodation Centres receiving cash for food and basic needs	2019 %100	WFP DGMM
11	10.4.1 Share of labour payments in gross domestic product (GDP), comprising wages and social protection transfers	(2018) Turkey Total: 30.3%	TurkStat
12	(SDG Target: 3.b) Percentage of children 0–11 months vaccinated with three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP)-containing/ Pentavalent vaccine nationally	(2019) Turkish: 99% (99% male/female) Syrians: 74.6%	MoH
13	Persons with disabilities and older persons	(2019) Total number of persons with disabilities staying in Hope Houses (Home Type Social Unit): 844 Total number of persons with disabilities benefitting from Day Centers: 735 Total number of older persons benefitting from Day Centers: 237 Total number of persons receiving Home Care Allowance: 517.511	Total number of persons with disabilities staying in Hope Houses (Home Type Social Unit): 1055 Total number of persons with disabilities benefitting from Day Centers: 1235 Total number of older persons benefitting from Day Centers: 400 Total number of persons receiving Home Care Allowance: 545.000

Outcome 1.2: By 2025, women and girls have improved and equal access to resources, opportunities and rights, and enjoy a life without violence and discrimination.

	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement
1	5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married before age 18 (DHS)	(2018) Turkey Before age 18: 14.7% Syrian refugees Before age 18: 44.8%	Before age 18: 11% Syrian refugees Before age 18: 36%	TDHS	Individual and Community Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional commitment, willingness to change, political stability Willing to change/engage/collaborates Full-engagement, ownership, stabilize operating environment for both NGOs and individuals, economic stability, willing to change
2	Proportion of women and girls subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 month	TBD	TBD	MoFLSS	
3	(SDG Target: 5.2) Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting/beatng his wife/partner under certain circumstances	(2018) Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason: Turkey: 9.0% Syrian refugees: 7.0%	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason: Turkey: 5.0% Syrian refugees: 5.0%	TDHS	
4	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	(2019) Proportion (%) TGNA: 17.3% City Councillor: 11% Mayor: 3%	TGNA: 20% City Councillor: 12% Mayor: 3%	TurkStat, Supreme Election Council	Institutional Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional commitment, willingness to change, political stability Willing to collaborate, adequate legal infrastructure and public support Full-engagement, ownership, stabilize operating environment for both NGOs and individuals,
5	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	(2018) 16.3%	18%	TurkStat	
6	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work, by sex (%)	(2015) Total:10.8% Male:3.6% Female:17.9%	Total:10.5% Male:6.0% Female:15.0%	TurkStat	
7	(SDG Target: 8.5) The annual average regular gross wage by sex and educational status	Education level Gender pay gap (%), (2018) Total: 7.7 Primary school and below: 20.7 Primary education and secondary school: 17.2 High school: 14.3 Vocational high school: 28.8 Higher education: 19.6	Total: 7.0 Primary school and below: 18.7 Primary education and secondary school: 15.5 High school: 12.9 Vocational high school: 25.9 Higher education: 17.6	TurkStat, Structure of Earnings Survey	

8	(Target: 5.5) Proportion of enterprises (sole proprietorships) owned by females	(2018) 19.3%	22%	TurkStat	economic stability, willing to change
Outcome 1.3: By 2025, Persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection are supported towards self-reliance.					
Performance Indicators (disaggregation)		Baseline (year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement
1	Increase of migrants/refugees participating in Government community centers and social services		Increase	DGMM UNHCR IOM	Individual and Community Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness for harmonization, political will, enough funds, stable economy creating jobs
2	% of municipalities, that have a migrant/refugee strategic plan			DGMM UNHCR IOM	Institutional Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current legal framework in place, WP exemption will continue in agriculture sector, demand for Syrian workers in agriculture, data on profiling of SuTPs are available
3	Information management products on migrants regularly updated			DGMM UNHCR IOM	
4	Increase the number of counseling and communication centers for migrants established and the number of foreigners benefiting from the service provided		Increase	DGMM UNHCR IOM	
5	Percent of strategic priorities/interventions of the Harmonization Strategy implemented	0%	80%	DGMM UNHCR IOM	

National Development Priority 2: 1.1 th Development Plan: 2.1 Stable and Strong Economy, 2.2. Competitive Production and Productivity, 2.2.2 Priority Development Areas, 2.3.2 Employment and Work Life

Regional frameworks: The Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) Charter, South-East European Cooperation Process (SECP), Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investment among Member States of the Economic Cooperation Organization, Belt and Road Initiative, the Regional Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, The Istanbul Initiative for the Centenary: Future for Decent Work for strong and responsible social partnership in Europe and Central Asia, 2017. Targets related to increase of trade, generating decent job opportunities, industrial and agricultural development

SDGs and Targets: 2. Zero Hunger: 2.4; 4. Quality Education: 4.4; 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8; 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: 9.5

Strategic Priority 2: Competitive Production, Productivity and Decent Work for All

Outcome 2.1: By 2025, public institutions and private sector contribute to a more inclusive, sustainable and innovative industrial and agricultural development, and equal and decent work opportunities for all, in cooperation with the social partners.

Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement
1 (SDG Target: 2.4) Land allocated to organic and good agricultural practices	(2018) Hectares: 1242499 (TurkStat-Organic crop production 626885 Ha MoAF - Good Agricultural Practices Indicators 615613.7 Ha) Proportion: 5.4%	Hectares: 1400000 Proportion: 6.2%	Turkstat, MoAF	Individual and Community Level • Alignment with NDP priorities, sectoral strategies, international partnerships, availability of resources, willingness of partners to cooperate, availability of business advisory services
2 8.3.1 Proportion of employment in non-agricultural sector working without having a social security registration by sex	2019 Total: 23.0% Male: 22.4% Female: 24.2%	Total: 15%	TurkStat	Institutional Level • Innovation eco-system will be improved by the engagement of start-ups and entrepreneurs with the corporate companies
3 8.7.1 - Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	(2019, Quarter IV) The rate of children engaged in economic activity: Aged 15-17 Aged 5-17 Total: 15,7 % 4.4% Male: 21,7% 6.0% Female: 9,4% 2.6% (These rates are for the children engaged in economic activity.)	Aged 15-17 Aged 5-17 Total :14% 3% 3.9% 2.1%	TurkStat	• New ways of developing ideas and realize those ideas such as Hackathons and Bootcamps will trigger the number of innovative ideas • Social entrepreneurship will be promoted by the
4 8.8.1 - Incidence rates of fatal occupational injuries by sex	(2018) Total: 7.9 per 100 000 employed Male: 10.8 per 100 000 employed Female: 0.8 per 100 000 employed	Total: 5 per 100 000 employed	TurkStat	
5 4.4.1 - Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology skills, by type of skill	(2018) Youth (aged 16-24) • Using spreadsheet's advanced functions to organise and analyse data, such as sorting, filtering, using formulas, creating charts: 31.7%	Youth (aged 16-24) • Using spreadsheet's advanced functions to organise and analyse data, such as sorting, filtering,	TurkStat	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Writing code in a programming language: 5.1% Adults (aged 16-74) · Using spreadsheet's advanced functions to organise and analyse data, such as sorting, filtering, using formulas, creating charts: 19% · Writing code in a programming language: 2.8% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Writing code in a programming language: 53% · Writing code in a programming language: 7% Adults (aged 16-74) · Using spreadsheet's advanced functions to organise and analyse data, such as sorting, filtering, using formulas, creating charts: 30% · Writing code in a programming language: 3.7% 		<p>good examples at the national and global level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugee entrepreneurs continue to open new businesses in Turkey and inclusive business models will be developed to support them
6	9.5.1 - Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP)	(2018) 1.03%	1.80%	TurkStat
7	9.b.1 - Proportion of high and medium-high-tech manufacturing industry value added in total value added	(2018) 32.1%	38%	TurkStat
8	8.6.1 - Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in employment, education or training	(2019) Total: 26.0% Male: 18.3% Female: 34.0%	Total: 20%	TurkStat

National Development Priority 3: 11th Development Plan: 2.4. Livable Cities, Sustainable Environment

Regional frameworks: The Regional Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, ECO Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Targets related to climate action, disaster risk reduction.

SDGs and Targets: 2. Zero Hunger: 2.5; 3. Good health and Well-Being: 3.d; 6. Clean Water and Sanitation: 6.3; 7. Affordable and Clean Energy: 7.2; 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: 9.4; 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: 11.6; 12. Responsible Consumption and Production: 12.4; 13. Climate Action: 13.1; 15. Life On Land: 15.1

Strategic Priority 3: Climate change, sustainable environment and liveable cities

Outcome 3.1: By 2025, all relevant actors take measures to accelerate climate action, to promote responsible production and consumption, to improve the management of risks and threats to people, to ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands.

Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement
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					Individual and Community Level
1	11.6.1 Proportion of solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total solid waste generated (This indicator shows the ratio of the amount of waste collected by the municipalities and applied appropriate final treatment (landfill, incineration, recovery) to the total amount of municipal waste generated. Waste from villages is excluded due to the definition of the indicator.)	(2018) 78.6%	91.87%	TurkStat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of people, social responsibility • Willingness for awareness raising act., ownership of natural resources • Willingness, open for cooperation, legal base, international agreements • Community awareness • Willingness for cooperation, legal base, international agreements, sustainable cities initiative • Political will, accountability and transparency, complying with global and regional commitments • Stakeholders open for cooperation, government support, PPP interest by private sector
2	7.2.1 (b) Electricity generation ratio from renewable energy and wastes	(2018) 32.4%	36%	TurkStat	
3	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	(2018) 80.9%	89%	TurkStat	
4	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita, excluding major mineral wastes	(2018) 36,4 kg/per capita	30.00 kg/per capita	TurkStat	
5	15.1.1 Normal forest area as a proportion of total land area	(2018) 16.9%	18.0%	TurkStat	
6	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	(2018) a) Number of seed materials at gene banks : 105606 b) Number of animal materials at gene banks : 88484	a+b: 198991.02	TurkStat	
7	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	(2017) 0.16 Kg CO2/US \$ (2015 \$ PPP)	0.16 Kg CO2/US \$ (2015 \$ PPP)	TurkStat	
8	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness ratio	(2018) %73	85%	resource research studies continue TurkStat	

National Development Priority 4: 11th Development Plan: 2.5 The Rule of Law, Democratization and Good Governance, 2.3.12 Foreign Migration, 2.5.2.7. SDGs, 2.5.2.6 International Cooperation for Development

Regional frameworks: the Regional Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, Almaty Process on Refugee Protection and International Migration, European Convention on Human Rights, Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in Response to the Syria Crisis, OSCE- The Istanbul Charter for European Security. Targets related to refugee protection, good governance and rule of law, security.

SDGs and Targets: 10. Reducing Inequality: 10.7 ; 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: 11.3; 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: 16.2, 16.3, 16.6, 16.9, 16.a; 17. Partnerships for the Goals: 17.16, 17.17, 17.18

Strategic Priority 4: Good governance and quality of judiciary services

Outcome 4.1: By 2025, governance systems are more transparent, accountable, inclusive and rights-based with the participation of civil society, and judiciary services are improved quality.

	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	Assumption Statement
1	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	(2020) 78% of SDG child-related indicators measured as national statistics 30% of available SDG child-related indicators disaggregated for Syrian refugee children 25% Gender related indicators 50% Proportion of Sustainable Development Goal indicators produced at the national level	78% of SDG child-related indicators measured as national statistics 60% of available SDG child-related indicators 54% for gender related indicators 70% Proportion of Sustainable Development Goal indicators produced at the national level	UNICEF, UNWOMEN	Individual and Community Level • <i>Willingness to cooperate by all partners, not shrinking civil space, availability of resources</i>
2	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	(2019) 0	1		Institutional Level
3	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	(2019) 15.9%	14%	TurkStat	• <i>Willingness to cooperate by all partners, not shrinking space of civil society, availability of resources, limited institutional capacity</i>
4	16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with the public services	(2019) Satisfaction from the services of Social Security Institution: 61.10%	Social Security Institution: 68% Health: 70%	TurkStat	

		<p>Satisfaction from the health services: 67.2%</p> <p>Satisfaction from the educational services: 54.8%</p> <p>Satisfaction from the judicial services: 53.5%</p> <p>Satisfaction from the public security services: 75.5%</p> <p>Satisfaction from the transportation services: 72.2%</p>	<p>Education: 56%</p> <p>Judicial: 56%</p> <p>Public security :81%</p> <p>Transportation:78%</p>	<p>• Institutional commitment, willingness to change, political stability</p>
5	Share of the GDP spent on health, education and social protection	(2018) 17.7%	19%	
6	(SDG Target 17.17) Share of (a) expenditure on Association, Union, Institution, Organization, Fund etc. organizations in central government budget and (b) the ratio of the number of association members to the population	(2019) a) 0.09% b) 12.2%	a) 0.17% b) 20%	<p>https://muhasabat.hmb.gov.tr/muhasat-yonetim-bucler-istatistikleri https://www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/derneklermyillara-gore-uye-sayilari</p>
7	(SDG Target: 16.3) % of girls and boys that are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who benefit from interventions to improve children's access to justice	(2018) 47.2% of child offenders tried before specialized courts 39% of children sentenced with alternative measures to detention	60% of child offenders tried before specialized courts, 50% of children sentenced with alternative measures to detention	Ministry of Justice
Outcome 4.2: By 2025, the effectiveness of the international protection and migration management system is improved				
	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV
1	10.7.2 Countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by policy domain (1 = Requires further progress; 2 = Partially meets; 3 = Meets; 4 = Fully meets)	(2019) ALLODOMAINS :2 Domain 1. Migrant rights :2 Domain 2. Whole-of-government/Evidence-based policies:3 Domain 4. Socioeconomic well-being :1 Domain 5. Mobility dimensions of crises :2 Domain 6. Safe, orderly and regular migration :4	All domains = 3	<p>UNDESA .https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/sdg/country-profiles.asp</p>
				<p>Assumption Statement</p> <p>Individual and Community Level</p> <p>• Increase in institutional capacity, increased coordination, standardized implementation, retention of staff with expertise, increased opportunity for durable solutions under Global Compact</p>

2	(SDG Target: 16.9) Proportion of migrants and foreigners under international protection or applicants holding proof of legal identity and adequate documentation	(2018) Syrian :79% Iraqis :91% Iranians :92% Afghans :58%	(2018) Syrian: 98% Iraqis : 98% Iranians :98% Afghans : 98%	IOM .https:// displacement.iom. int/systemdfreports/ Flow_Monitoring_ Surveys_ Analysis_Report_ TurkeyMay_2018 pdf?file=1&type=node &id=3736 ANALYSIS: FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS IN TURKEY DECEMBER 2017 - FEBRUARY 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase social tension towards migrants/refugees <p>Institutional Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in institutional capacity, increased coordination, standardized implementation, retention of staff with expertise, increased opportunity for durable solutions under Global Compact, increased awareness, monitoring, access to justice related strategies, increased resources for access to justice • Availability of data, no change in migration policy, keeping space of CSOs, government open to collaborate on migration
3	16.9.1-Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (Syrian sample DHS)	(2018) Male :79.7 Female :78.4 Total : 79.1	Total: 98%	TDHS	
4	16.2.2- Detected victims of human trafficking, Total (number)	(2019) 215	1000	DGMM	
5	(SDG Target 17.18)-Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	(2018) Migration related indicator: 0%	25%	TurkStat	
6	(SDG Target: 17.16) Extent to which global policy and practice is informed by Turkey good practices.	(2020) 37 good practices published; 50 (total) shared (GCR)	GCR: 70 good practices published Active participation/leadership in 10 regional or international platforms	WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM:https://global- compactrefugees.org/ channel/good-prati- ces	

Annex 2: MEL Plan

Description of Activities		Main objective	Responsible	Lead	Timeline				
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Monitoring									
Baseline data collection per UNSDCF outcome indicator	Ensure baseline data and target values are fully provided at the beginning of UNSDCF including all relevant disaggregation	UNSDCF Team, MfSR WG, GoT Partners	RCO, RGS						
Collection and analysis of monitoring data against each UNSDCF outcome indicators	Measure progress against target per UNSDCF outcome/output indicator	MfSR WG	RCO, RGS		X	X	X	X	X
Joint field missions							X		X
Monitor & manage risks - the MfSR facilitate the monitoring of programme risks RGS, the UNCT, the OMT, the SMT depending on the risk		MfSR WG as above	RCO, MfSR WG		X	X	X	X	X
Review and Reporting									
Cooperation Framework Annual Performance Review	Measure overall progress towards UNSDCF outcomes. Improve the implementation of UNSDCF by making necessary adjustments	RCO, MfSR WG RGS	RCO		X		X	X	
Preparation of UN annual results report	Provide overview of UNSDCF achievements at the outcome level, key challenges/issues, risks, the way forward to the JSC every 4 th quarter of each year	RCO, MfSR WG RGS, PSB	RCO		X	X	X	X	
Reporting requirements in UN Info		RCO, RGS, MfSR WG	RCO		X	X	X	X	X
Evaluation									
Manage final independent evaluation of Cooperation Framework	Evaluate the UNSDCF. This process can include conduct of a separate evaluability assessment	RCO, MfSR WG, UNCT	JSC (UNCT-SBB)					X	
Prepare and implement a management response to the UNSDCF evaluation	Ensure evaluation recommendations are taken into account in future programming and decision-making	RCO, MfSR WG, UNCT	UNCT						X
Conduct of individual agency evaluations	Evaluate the work of a single agency at the country, programme or project level.	Agencies	Agencies					X	
Learning									
Collect and collectively analyse with PSB and Government partners lessons gathered throughout programme cycle each mid-year (i.e. technical meetings)	Apply lessons learned to the programme cycle	RGS, MfSR WG, PSB	RCO		X	X	X	X	X
Establish a learning mechanism/process through which lessons are made available across the UN System	Cross-fertilize agency-specific and joint programmes with lessons learned	RCO, MfSR WG	RCO		X	X	X	X	X



Annex 3: Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)

1. Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

- Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies.
- Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
- Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

2. The HACT clauses are mandatory for UN system entities that follow HACT procedures, and the HACT-specific mechanisms apply only to those UN system agencies following HACT procedures.

3. The programme will be nationally executed in co-ordination with the Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Government coordination authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in Annex 3. Government Ministries, NGOs, CSOs, social partners, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities.

4. The UNSDCF will be made operational through the joint work plan(s) (JWPs) and/or agency-

specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed COOPERATION FRAMEWORK and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives relevant to the UNSDCF. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNSDCF and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents.

5. Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

6. For UN agencies who have agreed to implement the Harmonized Approaches to Cash Transfers (HACT) that is UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, all cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are to be based on the Work Plans (WPs) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

7. Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner: Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.



8. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be Requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

9. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.

10. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN30 Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

11. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

12. In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in 10 days.

13. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the

Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within 30 days.

14. The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor.

15. Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

16. A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

17. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

18. Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring

that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds and consistent with the agencies policies and guidelines. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

19. In the case of international NGO/CSO and Intergovernmental Organizations Implementing Partners, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds and consistent with the agencies policies and guidelines.

20. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will provide the UN system agency or its representative timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF, together with relevant documentation;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

21. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF that provided cash and to the Turkish Court of Accounts (TCA) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

22. Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies and to the TCA, on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

23. The Supreme Audit Institution (SAI)/ the Turkish Court of Accounts (TCA)/Sayıştay may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI/TCA/Sayıştay chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.

