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Country programme document for Turkey (2021-2025)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Turkey is an upper-middle-income country and an emerging global player. It has achieved commendable economic and social development results since the early 2000s, making it the world's nineteenth largest economy. Turkey ranks 59 of 189 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI) with an HDI value of .806 compared to .579 in 1990. The past two decades have seen a steady, marked improvement in most of its development indicators. For example, life expectancy at birth has increased by 13.2 years, mean years of schooling by 3.1 years and expected years of schooling by 7.5 years. The gross national income per capita increased by 122.1 per cent in the same period. However, when adjusted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.675, representing a loss of 16.2 per cent. In the Gender Inequality Index, Turkey ranks 64 of 189 countries with a score of 0.641. The country's domestic and international affairs have been significantly impacted by security-related challenges along the Syrian-Turkish border. Turkey hosts the largest refugee¹ population in the world, with 4 million externally displaced persons including 3.58 million Syrians under temporary protection. The replacement of the parliamentary system with a presidential system of government in 2018 resulted in a transformation of public administration and policies.

2. The Government's vision is that Turkey be stronger and more prosperous, producing more value-added goods and services and sharing the dividends more fairly by 2023. The eleventh National Development Plan (NDP) shapes Turkish development policies with the long-term objective of becoming a high-income country with very high human development. The NDP has five axes² and puts forward a new economic model targeting value-added, competitive industrial protection which will spur growth in the gross domestic product. It stresses that all sectoral and thematic policy documents will be aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, based on national priorities. The country's second voluntary national review strongly emphasizes Goals 4, 8, 9, 13, 16 and 17,³ which cover the themes of strengthening physical and human infrastructure and developing the legal-institutional superstructure. Clean energy is also a strategic area for Turkey due to its dependency on external resources for energy and its energy supply security policy.⁴

3. In line with the NDP, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025 supports four priority⁵ areas to complement national development priorities and efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with international norms and standards as applicable and the principle of leaving no one behind. The unique proposition of UNDP in all four areas is deeply anchored in the UNSDCF theory of change and underpinned by its

¹ 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).

² Stable and strong economy; Competitive production and productivity; Well-qualified human resources and strong society; Livable cities and sustainable environment; Rule of law, democratization and good governance.

³ Goal 4, quality education; Goal 8, decent work and economic growth; Goal 9, industry, innovation and infrastructure; Goal 13, climate action; Goal 16, peace, justice and strong institutions; and Goal 17, partnerships for the Goals.

⁴ Government of Turkey, Turkey's 2nd VNR 2019, Sustainable Development Goals: Strong Ground for Common Goals, p.12.

⁵ Inclusive and equitable social development; Competitive production, productivity and decent work for all; Climate change, sustainable environment, livable cities; and Good governance and quality of judiciary services.

vast experience of managing change at three layers of development, i.e., policymaking, institutional change and implementing prototypes through innovation, in a complementary manner. UNDP will provide its well-tested, scalable models for local socioeconomic development with a strong environmental focus and rely on its solid partnerships at local, regional and national levels to catalyse new, innovative solutions. The UNDP triple partnership with the Government⁶ provides scope for facilitating its agenda of supporting the least developed countries, as specified in the UNSDCF.

4. Transposing its Sustainable Development Goal integrator role and in close cooperation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), UNDP will provide integrated policy support to the Government on the Goals, including for its plans to establish a national coordination mechanism,⁷ strengthen means of implementation and measure progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Decade of Action.

5. The response to the Syrian crisis across the humanitarian-development nexus has positioned UNDP as the lead United Nations agency on resilience due to its unique programme implementation experience and role in strategic oversight/coordination as co-chair of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Resilience interventions have been gradually scaled up since the inception of the 3RP in 2015 and the resilience component represents most of the appeal as of 2020. In responding to Turkish development and humanitarian response priorities, the 3RP will continue to constitute an important platform for innovation and partnerships and for progress under the comprehensive refugee response framework, the global compact on refugees and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. UNDP work has been key in implementing these instruments in Turkey.

6. UNDP is well positioned to facilitate stronger United Nations engagement with the Turkish private sector through its technical support for the Istanbul International Centre for Private Sector in Development to accelerate the sustainable development agenda. Financing sustainable development will be at the centre of UNDP efforts to expand and strengthen private sector partnerships. UNDP will strengthen private sector engagement in coordination with the Government through a platform approach, and innovative financing models will be introduced, particularly to address renewable energy and energy efficiency. UNDP will increase the pace and thrust of private sector engagement in inclusive businesses, innovative financing and sustainable development advocacy. Business for Goals⁸ and the Connecting Business Initiative⁹ will be important assets. Leveraging its Accelerator Lab, UNDP will mainstream innovation and experimentation across the country programme through partnerships and innovative tools like collective intelligence, crowdsourcing, behavioural science, co-design and digital governance.

7. The socioeconomic effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic are likely to have serious consequences for certain groups, particularly the elderly, youth, women and Syrian refugees. Additional vulnerabilities may be observed for other socioeconomic groups potentially at risk for loss of income or access to social support. Acknowledging the possible impacts in its country programme for 2021-2025 and fulfilling its integrator role, UNDP will be technical lead for the United

⁶ The country office, the Istanbul Regional Hub and the Istanbul International Centre for Private Sector in Development.

⁷ The eleventh NDP addresses establishing the National Sustainable Development Coordination Board to coordinate efforts to achieve the Goals at all levels.

⁸ <https://www.business4goals.org/>.

⁹ <https://www.connectingbusiness.org/turkey>.

Nations response for the medium- and long-term socioeconomic impacts to prevent any deceleration in the achievement of the Goals by drawing from a network of global and regional expertise and the UNCT. The strong collaboration of UNDP with the private sector will be key to supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in navigating their way through the crisis, as their loss would imply lowered economic growth in the post-pandemic period. UNDP will leverage its digital expertise for response and recovery from COVID-19 by supporting solutions for the needs of the most disadvantaged groups and for a larger digital transformation. It will promote fast-track social assistance, awareness-raising and capacity development, and help leverage fintech solutions.

8. The independent evaluation of the country programme for 2016-2020¹⁰ noted that UNDP work on productivity-focused competitiveness and use of technology for industrial transformation provided long-term solutions on the sectoral and regional scales which resulted in income generation and employment. Drawing on the strengths as well as the lessons outlined in the evaluation, UNDP posits that equitable and sustainable growth in Turkey will be based on a risk-informed, sustainable economy and environment, effective and modern governance systems and durable solutions for displacement. The country programme will position UNDP to contribute referred development areas, making use of a wide range of data and of the opportunities offered by digitalization, deep exploration and experimentation to create new, inclusive solutions to development issues.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. The country programme has been designed in consultation with key stakeholders including the public and private sectors, civil society, local authorities and disadvantaged populations. To uphold the principle of leaving no one behind, priority will be given to those with special needs including the poor, migrants, women, youth, the unemployed, people with disabilities and those worst affected by climate change and disasters. Partnerships across government, the private sector and civil society and action through inclusive platforms will be at the centre of UNDP work. Communication about the development work will help to shortcut solutions and partnerships and mobilize resources for the identified programmatic areas. Innovative and policy-oriented partnerships will be explored with thought institutions to strengthen the collective intelligence of UNDP. Partnerships with international financial institutions (IFIs) in areas like Sustainable Development Goal financing, rural development and green industrial development will be reinforced.

10. The country's emphasis in the next five years will be on enhancing competitive production and productivity, as articulated in the eleventh NDP. To support this goal, the country programme will be anchored in the overarching vision of equitable and rights-based, inclusive and sustainable growth. The adoption of green-growth policies and regulatory frameworks in specific sectors and localities, particularly in key cities, will drive new sustainable economic models to encourage innovative, targeted financing that will create environmentally friendly business models and promote private sector engagement. These trends will be further driven by the innovations and technological opportunities offered by the fourth industrial revolution across key sectors and population groups. The focus will be on actions that are conducive to the reduction of inequalities, the rationalization of the sustainable use of natural resources and mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Priority will be given to the transfer of innovative and environmentally sound technologies and practices in the energy, agriculture, forestry, protected areas, water and basic infrastructure development

¹⁰ <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/12289>.

sectors. This calls for good governance systems that thrive on integrity and high-quality services in line with the new government system.

11. Leveraging its strong presence in Turkey, UNDP will continue to ensure that the country programme contributes to South-South and triangular cooperation through the sharing of tools and practices in areas including but not limited to e-governance, digital solutions, private sector partnerships and resilience-based development. Based on the country's very active role in global debate and policymaking on refugee response and migration, UNDP will continue to share and provide visibility to good practices.

Risk-informed, sustainable economy and environment

12. UNDP will support inclusive and sustainable local economic development initiatives that invest in production and the use of critical technologies for increased productivity and improved competitiveness of the Turkish economy. This will be key to responding to the possible economic impacts of COVID-19. Given the impacts of COVID-19 on tourism sector, UNDP will maintain its catalytic role in the promotion of innovative sustainable local tourism models and the development of context-specific strategies, incorporating investment and financing modalities, to attract the right profile of partners and capital. Organized industrial zones and innovation centres will advance the innovation agenda by promoting instruments such as lean manufacturing and digitalization, and green innovations such as zero waste and the circular economy, resource efficiency and renewable energy. UNDP will use innovative financing schemes including impact investment and entrepreneurship support.

13. UNDP will deploy the three most effective instruments at its disposal – namely, skills formation, social cohesion and the design and implementation of inclusive social policies, including social care services – to address the specific needs of people with disabilities and the elderly, youth unemployment and women's unpaid work and ensure the economic and social empowerment of disadvantaged groups. The use of digital transformation and the enhancement of the digital skills of young people will support UNDP work on productivity and competitiveness. While promoting economic transformation models, poor rural areas will be prioritized for inclusive social development. Disadvantaged groups will be supported with financial /non-financial assets to improve their livelihood opportunities and engage in economic activities.

14. Climate resilience will be promoted through financial tools and the development of climate action solution prototypes for both mitigation and adaptation, improving the country's response to systemic shocks and natural disasters at urban and sectoral levels. Effective monitoring by relevant Turkish authorities and governance mechanisms will be established to manage the effects of climate change and natural disasters. UNDP will focus on risk and disaster management, working with cities, the private sector and civil society to limit the impact of natural hazards and support economic recovery. Natural resources and biodiversity will be managed through improved policy and strengthened institutional/financial capacities for a sustainable environment. Renewable energy and energy-efficient solutions such as energy service companies and crowd-investing will be promoted via viable financing frameworks with the participation of all actors, especially the private sector.

15. The country programme will place special emphasis on waste management. Sites contaminated with industrial and chemical waste will be managed in an environmentally sound manner. For consumer waste, recycling and other interventions in line with the Government's Zero Waste Policy will aim to transform consumer preferences and ensure societal ownership of a circular economy model. Partnerships with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Industrial Development Organization will be strengthened in this connection.

Durable solutions to displacement

16. UNDP is uniquely positioned, both among the 3RP partners and due to its strong local networks, to respond to challenges around the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees. It will continue to promote adult language skills-building for Syrians on a wide scale through its innovative blended model of training and supporting their access to the formal labour market in line with government employment policies. UNDP will maintain its strong position in promoting access to technology and innovation for SMEs and training and job placements for youth. This includes, for instance, facilitation of access to employment through techno-entrepreneurship support programmes for highly skilled youth among Syrian and host community populations in tech-intensive sectors and vocational training in the renewable energy sector. UNDP will continue to acknowledge the important role of the private sector (Turkish and Syrian) and work closely with local chambers of industry and commerce.

17. UNDP social cohesion interventions will involve building on the support provided to municipalities to strengthen their role in fostering dialogue and participation to identify joint solutions to common problems. UNDP will seek to improve the living conditions of Syrians and host communities by investing in core local public services, especially in areas where Syrians make up a large proportion of local population. The timely delivery of quality municipal support will be a niche area for the UNDP response to the impact of crisis at the city level. Besides investing in critical infrastructure related to basic services, efforts will be made to improve strategic decision-making at the local level for better service provision. Improved facilitation of access to judicial services will help to enhance social cohesion among communities. All this will directly support the implementation of the Government's Harmonization Strategy for 2018-2023. Partnerships with 3RP partners and IFIs will be strengthened in connection with these issues.

Effective, modern governance systems

18. The capacities of institutions¹¹ to fulfil their responsibilities under national legislation and in line with international principles as applicable will be supported. Access to justice and the effectiveness and quality of judicial services will be enhanced through continued promotion of legal aid, including for survivors of violence against women and girls, youth, people with disabilities and refugees. UNDP interventions regarding access to justice will support the implementation of the national policy on the judicial reform process. UNDP will work towards ensuring the full implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and supporting business in preserving civic space.

19. The transparency, accountability and integrity of legislative bodies, the judiciary and other institutions at national and local levels will be promoted through a partnership with Parliament which will support strengthening its legislative capacities. UNDP support for transparency in the high judiciary has been successful and will be implemented fully at the national level. The long-standing UNDP support for effective and quality local service delivery as well as transparent and participatory local governance will continue. UNDP will establish partnerships between civil society organizations and local authorities by raising awareness about the mutual benefits of cooperation, encouraging sustainable dialogue and building the capacity necessary for interaction. In the context of voluntarism and civil society, efforts will

¹¹ National Human Rights and Equality Institution, Ombudsman Institution.

be made towards improving the regulatory framework, expanding voluntarism practices for young people, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and strengthening partnerships and coordination among the public and private sectors, universities and non-governmental organizations. Considering the importance of security sector reform in promoting good governance, capacities and means will be enhanced for integrated border management and security service delivery. The long-term support of UNDP to e-governance systems will be enhanced to ensure the coherence and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public services.

20. The empowerment of women and girls via equal access to resources, opportunities and the right to be free from violence and discrimination will be formulated as a cross-cutting dimension. Economic development initiatives will be designed with an eye towards increasing women's participation in the labour market by addressing structural barriers in education and the burden of unpaid care work. Additional priorities will include access to decent jobs, including in the technology and digital sectors, support for entrepreneurship, addressing the pay gap and increasing women's presence at decision-making levels in the public and private sectors. Environmental interventions will consider the different impacts of climate change and environmental hazards on the lives of men and women. Importantly, the capacities of public institutions will be improved to address all forms of violence against women, and to improve the use and collection of data, and access to services. Cooperation with strong women's rights advocacy groups will provide opportunities to strengthen and disseminate UNDP results in the above areas. The involvement and empowerment of young men/women will also be prioritized. Partnerships with ILO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Volunteers programme and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) will be strengthened to these ends.

III. Programme and risk management

21. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's [programme and operations policies and procedures](#) and [internal control framework](#).

22. The programme will be nationally executed. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

23. The programme will be implemented under the coordination of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, which is the coordinating agency for international cooperation and sustainable development. Projects will be implemented by national and local institutions that will be primarily responsible for delivering results. In line with United Nations reform and its Sustainable Development Goal integrator role, UNDP will work in coordination with other United Nations agencies. Joint programmes and actions will be promoted with UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund and UN-Women in response to the common chapter of their strategic plans.

24. The assumption for the implementation of the programme is continued commitment to the European Union accession process and to the political reform agenda. The implementation of the programme may be subject to certain risks, specifically: (a) the prolonged Syrian crisis and its impacts on socioeconomic

development and social cohesion; (b) low resource mobilization in the upper-middle income country context; and (c) persistent impacts of disasters including COVID-19 on livelihoods.

25. To mitigate and to manage these risks, UNDP will: (a) continue to focus on major integrated and transformational projects for greater impact and efficiency; (b) utilize its leadership role on resilience and rely on its local partnerships, especially with municipalities, civil society and development agencies, to develop integrated solutions to local needs; (c) strengthen its resource mobilization strategy to diversify its resource and funding base by extending the support of multilateral and bilateral partners, the private sector and IFIs; (d) integrate institutional capacity-building actions into the programme to strengthen an accountable system of governance in the new government system; and (e) utilize its leading role in the United Nations system regarding private sector partnerships to contribute to efforts for sustainable growth.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

26. UNDP will promote responsibility and accountability throughout the programme management cycle by aligning the country programme monitoring and evaluation framework with those of the UNSDCF and the NDP.¹² The programme results and resources framework are fully aligned with the integrated results and resources framework of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021. UNDP will work with the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, as coordinating government institution, and with implementing partners and representatives of beneficiaries to assess progress on implementation and foster learning and timely decision-making.

27. To track the contribution of the programme to transformative change, UNDP will increase its in-house capacity for collection, analysis and utilization of data disaggregated by sex and age. The programme will supplement traditional tools with innovative ones and engagement with civil society to strengthen data collection and analysis. UNDP gender markers will be used to track investments and improve planning and decision-making to empower women and girls.

¹² In line with NDP Policy 821.2 and the UNSDCF, the relevant data for all programmes and projects will be provided through the online information system to be launched by the Presidency of Strategy and Budget.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Turkey (2021-2025)¹³

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 11 th NDP Axis 3. Well Qualified Human Resources and Strong Society, Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1.3: By 2025, people under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection are supported towards self-reliance				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets ¹⁴)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
Number of work permits given to foreigners by type of application and sex Baseline: 115,837 (41% women) Target: 167,000	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MoFLSS)	<p>Output 1.1. Displaced populations are equipped with the knowledge and skills to engage in the socioeconomic life of their host community</p> <p>1.1.1 Number of people benefiting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline: 66,200 Target: 96,500 (at least 30% women) Data source: Project progress reports/donor reports</p> <p>Output 1.2 Risk-informed mechanisms supported to build consensus, improve social dialogue and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies</p> <p>1.2.1 Number of people benefiting from social cohesion activities disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline: 53,700 Target: 75,900 (at least 50% women) Data source: Project progress reports/donor reports</p> <p>Output 1.3 Core government functions and inclusive services strengthened post-crisis for harmonization and durable solutions to displacement</p> <p>1.3.1 Number of institutions strengthened for better service delivery for displaced populations and host communities</p> <p>Baseline: 15 Target: 32 Data source: Project progress reports/donor reports</p>	<p>Employment Agency (ISKUR)</p> <p>Development banks (KfW, World Bank)</p> <p>Turkish Red Crescent</p> <p>Turkish state-owned development and investment bank (ILBANK)</p> <p>Ministry of Youth and Sport</p> <p>MoFLSS</p> <p>Local public authorities</p> <p>Public education centres</p> <p>Chambers of Commerce</p>	<p>Regular \$386,000</p>
				<p>Other \$16,967,000</p>

¹³ UNSDCF outcome indicators are still under consultation with the Government of Turkey. Indicative outcome indicators reflected here are draft and may be changed based on UNSDCF discussions.

¹⁴ Country programme outputs refer to UNDP interventions. Baselines are calculated by aggregating all the interventions of UNDP up to 2020.

		<p>Output 1.4 Sustainable job opportunities created for displaced populations and host communities</p> <p>1.4.1 Number of interventions to increase labour absorption capacity of businesses to accommodate displaced populations</p> <p>Baseline: 15 Target: 20 Data source: Project progress reports/donor reports</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 11th NDP Axis 2. Competitive Production and Productivity, Sustainable Development Goals 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2.1: By 2025, public institutions and the private sector contribute to more inclusive, sustainable and innovative industrial and agricultural development, and equal and decent work opportunities for all, in cooperation with the social partners.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
<p>Land allocated to organic and good agricultural practices</p> <p>Baseline Hectares:1,242,499 Proportion: 5.4% Target: Hectares:1,978,000 Proportion:8.9%</p> <p>Proportion of high- and medium-high-tech manufacturing industry value added in total value added Baseline: 32.1% Target: 38%</p>	<p>FAO and IFAD</p> <p>Turkish Statistical Institute (Turkstat)</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Capacities at national and local levels strengthened to promote inclusive local economic development</p> <p>2.1.1 Number of inclusive local economic development partnerships at scale for accelerating sustainable economic growth Baseline: 43 Target: 72 Data source: Project progress reports</p> <p>Output 2.2 Solutions scaled up for sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of enterprises and initiatives promoting inclusive business models Baseline: 18 Target: 93 Data source: Project progress reports</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of enterprises and initiatives promoting sustainable value chains and climate resilient development Baseline: 12 Target: 38 Data source: Project progress reports</p> <p>Output 2.3 Capacities strengthened to raise awareness on and to fight structural barriers to women’s economic empowerment</p> <p>2.3.1 Number of partnerships raising awareness to remove barriers in front of women's economic empowerment</p>	<p>Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB)</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT)</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF)</p> <p>Ministry of Culture and Tourism</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources</p> <p>Southeastern Anatolia Regional Development Administration</p> <p>Regional development administrations</p> <p>European Union delegation to Turkey</p> <p>MoFLSS</p> <p>Chambers of Commerce</p> <p>SME Development Organization (KOSGEB)</p>	<p>Regular \$386,000</p> <p>Other \$115,848,649</p>

		<p>Baseline: 11 Target: 26 Data Source: Project progress reports</p> <p>Output 2.4: Disadvantaged groups, particularly the rural poor, women and youth, gain access to financial and non-financial assets and skill formation to benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs</p> <p>2.4.1 Number and proportion of people accessing financial and non-financial assets disaggregated by sex: Baseline: 6,500 Target: 19,800 (at least 40% women) Data Source: IFAD independent evaluations, project progress reports</p> <p>2.4.2 Number of people benefiting from skill formation and employment opportunities disaggregated by sex Baseline: 2,127,082 Target: 2,136,047 (at least 40% women) Data Source: Project progress reports</p>	<p>Private sector and industrial Associations (TUSIAD, TURKONFED)</p> <p>Think tanks</p> <p>Universities</p> <p>Local public authorities</p> <p>Public education centres</p> <p>NGOs</p>	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 11th NDP Axis 4. Liveable Cities and Sustainable Environment, Sustainable Development Goals 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #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, and to ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources in urban and ecosystem hinterlands.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
<p>Proportion of solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total solid waste generated Baseline: 78.6% Target: 91.87%</p> <p>Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Baseline: 7.5% Target: 8.3%</p>	Turkstat	<p>Output 3.1: Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation to limit the impact of natural hazards</p> <p>3.1.1 Number of regulatory and technical tools and mechanisms applied for disaster management</p> <p>Baseline: No regulatory tools, three technical tools for the private sector, Target: One regulatory tool, five technical tools Data source: CBI, B4G</p> <p>3.1.2 Number of data-informed development and investment plans that incorporate solutions to enable climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>Baseline: 12 greater municipality plans, 1 national strategy Target: 26 national/sectoral/urban plans in place Data source: Standard Guidelines by MoEU</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (MoEU)</p> <p>MoAF</p> <p>MoIT</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of Turkey</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>European Union delegation to Turkey</p>	<p>Regular \$386,000</p> <p>Other \$22,838,662</p>

<p>Hazardous waste generated per capita, excluding major mineral wastes Baseline: 36% Target: 30%</p>		<p>Output 3.2 Integrated solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of gender-responsive solutions for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems:</p> <p>(a) Policy framework: Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Data source: MoAF, Official Gazette.</p> <p>(b) Institutional framework: Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Data source: MoAF, Official Gazette.</p> <p>(c) Financing framework: Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Data source: MoAF, Official Gazette.</p> <p>(d) Demonstration Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Data Source: Project progress reports</p> <p>3.2.2 Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime:</p> <p>(a) Hectares of seascape with directly improved management of invasive alien species and enhanced ecosystem resilience Baseline: 0 Target: 94,800 hectares Data source: Project reports, MoAF</p> <p>(b) Area under sustainable land management Baseline: 638,923 hectares Target: 652,173 hectares Data Source: Project Reports, MoAF Database</p> <p>Output 3.3 Solutions developed, financed and applied at scale for energy efficiency and transformation to clean energy and low-carbon development</p> <p>3.3.1 Number of proposals developed by UNDP assistance for preparation of regulatory frameworks on low-cost energy-efficient wooden buildings</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 3 Data source: Standard and Guidelines by MoEU</p>	Global Environment Facility	
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		<p>3.3.2 Number of measures for achieving energy transformation at scale:</p> <p>Growth in installed base of power generation from clean and/or renewable energy sources Baseline: 0.2 megawatts Target: 30 megawatts of renewable energy capacity Data source: MoAF database</p> <p>Existing financing mechanism applied at scale/innovative financing models to promote energy efficiency and clean energy Baseline: 0 Target: Two finance mechanisms, two innovative approaches Data source: Project progress reports.</p> <p>Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions due to more efficient energy solutions Baseline: 0 Target: 3,092,000 tons Data Source: Project progress reports</p> <p>Output 3.4 Chemicals and waste prevented, managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner in crisis and non-crisis urban settings</p> <p>3.4.1 Number of interventions on waste management to strengthen core local public authorities' functions Baseline: 8 Target: 16 Data source: Strategic plans of municipalities, project progress reports, donor reports</p> <p>3.4.2 Number of people accessing basic urban infrastructure through UNDP interventions disaggregated by target groups: Baseline: 307,000 Target: 507,000 (50% men, 50% women, 15% to be Syrian) Data source: Project progress reports</p> <p>3.4.3: Tons of hazardous chemicals and waste managed, treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner</p> <p>(a) Chemical waste Baseline: 2,762 tons Target: 3,612 tons Data Source: Project progress reports</p>		
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		<p>(b) Solid waste: Baseline: 265,000 tons Target: 885,000 tons Data source: MoEU reports, environmental impact assessment, donor and progress reports</p> <p>Output 3.5 Effective coalitions forged around environmental challenges and risk-sharing on climate change</p> <p>3..5.1 Increase in waste prevention/reuse/recycling rate (combined) in Turkey through UNDP waste management interventions</p> <p>Baseline: 47,250 tons Target: 131,250 tons Data Source: Project progress reports</p> <p>3..5.2 Number of /initiatives to increase public awareness and ownership on environmental challenges</p> <p>Baseline: 18 Target: 132 Data Source: Donor and progress reports</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 11th NDP Axis 5. Rule of Law, Democratization and Good Governance, Sustainable Development Goals 5,10,16,17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #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 in quality				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
<p>Proportion of Sustainable Development Goal indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics Baseline: 43% Target: 50%</p> <p>Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>Voluntary national review of Turkey</p> <p>Monitoring framework for National Human Rights and Equality Institution (NHREI) by UNDP</p>	<p>4.1 Legislative and policymaking processes at national and local levels supported to promote participation, transparency and accountability</p> <p>4.1.1 Number of proposals developed by UNDP for preparation of legislative and regulatory frameworks that enable civil society to engage in public sphere and contribute to sustainable development Baseline: 0 Target: 9 Data source: Records of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (GNAT), Official Gazette, Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ)</p> <p>4.1.2 Number of civil society partners empowered by joint work to participate in policymaking Baseline: 78 Target: 104 Data source: MoI, Union of Municipalities of Turkey (UMT), Civil engagement task forces</p>	<p>PSB</p> <p>MoJ</p> <p>MoEU</p> <p>GNAT</p> <p>Council of Judges and Prosecutors</p> <p>Justice Academy</p> <p>Ombudsman Institution</p> <p>NHREI</p> <p>MoFA</p>	<p>Regular \$386,000</p> <p>Other \$53,363,813</p>

<p>Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of prison population Baseline: 21% Target: 14%</p>	<p>Turkstat</p>	<p>4.1.3 Number of mechanisms strengthening integrity systems at national and local levels Baseline: 2 Target: 23 Data source: Records of the UMT, Integrity Action Plans, UNDP and Court of Cassation sources</p> <p>Output 4.2 Capacities and functions of judicial system, NHREI, Ombudsman Institution strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other disadvantaged groups</p> <p>4.2.1 Number of strengthened institutions in line with international principles Baseline: 1 Target: 2 Data source: Monitoring Framework for NHREI, Submissions to the United Nations human rights mechanisms</p> <p>4.2.2 Number of people who have access to justice Baseline: 18,234 women Target: 23,234 women Data source: Bar Associations' database</p> <p>4.2.3 Number of legal and regulatory frameworks adopted with UNDP assistance to promote effectiveness and quality of judicial services Baseline: 4 Target: 7 Data source: Records of the Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA), MoJ, Court of Cassation Sources</p> <p>Output 4.3 Capacities enhanced for integrated border management and security sector reform fully compliant with international standards</p> <p>4.3.1 Amount of land released from anti-personnel mine hazards in the border regions of Turkey Baseline: 24 million square metres Target: 45 million square metres Data source: Certificates/non-technical survey reports</p> <p>4.3.2 Number of legislative and regulatory frameworks adopted with UNDP assistance to promote efficient and effective security service delivery Baseline: 1 Target: 7 Data source: Records of the Parliament, Circulars of MoI, Official Gazette</p> <p>Output 4.4 Capacities of institutions strengthened to promote women's rights and policies, including at local level</p>	<p>MoFLSS Ministry of Defence Turkish Armed Forces UMT Local administrations UTBA NGOs Universities</p>	
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