

2018



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

WORKING TOGETHER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

UNDP in TURKEY



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Programme Turkey

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Resilient nations.*

UNDP in Turkey

2018

Working Together for
Sustainable Development

Foreword

We are pleased to introduce this publication, which provides information about some of the recent initiatives supported by UNDP in Turkey. These have been possible thanks to a close collaboration with our numerous partners and the generous contributions of our donors. A special recognition goes to the Government of Turkey for our fruitful partnership and particularly to the Ministry of Development for coordinating and making it a reality.

Whether it is by creating employment opportunities, building resilience for Syrians living in Turkey and host communities, providing the less advantaged with access to legal aid, or shifting to efficient and renewable energy resources, people empowerment and solid institutions that can respond to their aspirations are always at the heart of UNDP activities.

We believe that UNDP has played a sustained role in support of Turkey's development agenda. Over the past years, we have engaged with various government counterparts, key stakeholders, donors and partners across Turkey to share expertise, findings and recommendations. All activities have been carried out ensuring the highest standards of oversight, transparency, and accountability.

For more than 50 years, UNDP has worked in close partnership with the Turkish Government and numerous national and international institutions, including NGOs, academics and the business community. Since 1957, it has implemented hundreds of different programs across the country. To name a few, UNDP supported the foundation of the Middle East Technical University in the 1960s, lent support to Turkey's reha-

bilitation efforts after the 1976 and 2011 Van and 1999 Gölcük earthquakes, contributed to the establishment of a solar energy research center in 1979 and presented solutions to overcome the economic challenges that the country faced in the late-70s and early-80s. UNDP's presence around the country strengthened in the mid-90s especially in addressing the socio-economic development gaps in the South-east Anatolia region, making UNDP the only international organization with an uninterrupted presence of more than 20 years in this region.

In 2011, the partnership between UNDP and Turkey reached a new level, with the signature of the Partnership Framework Agreement. The agreement reflects Turkey's increasing role in global development and as a significant provider of development assistance as the OECD's fastest growing donor, and one of the top providers of humanitarian assistance globally. With this milestone agreement, cooperation between Turkey and UNDP is now articulated at the national, regional, and global level.

Today, UNDP supports practical solutions to Turkey's development challenges in cooperation with more than 40 partners. In Turkey, we work on the areas of Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Inclusive and Democratic Governance, and Climate Change and Environment. We also work closely with the private sector for development and place women's empowerment at the centre of each initiative.



In recent years we have also been working to support Turkey's exceptional efforts in meeting the challenges brought by the effects of the Syria crisis as the largest refugee host country in the world. UNDP is responsible for coordinating the resilience aspect of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). The key aspect of our resilience response strategy is to invest in existing national and local systems to ensure they can adequately serve both host and Syrian communities by focusing on three major areas: livelihoods, municipal service delivery and social cohesion.

Our Country Programme Document for 2016-2020 aims to address structural and intertwined challenges from a sustainable human development perspective, in line with the priorities of the 10th National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2017, we also started to collaborate with the Ministry of Development in the preparation process of the upcoming 11th National Development Plan for 2019-2023.

We take this opportunity to recognise both the Government of Turkey and our donors for their continued support. Our responsiveness to national priorities and a broad donor base are key strengths that allow us to serve Turkey's development efforts better. The Government of Turkey, European Union, Global Environment Facility, and Governments of Japan, United States and Sweden are currently UNDP's major partners and donors in Turkey. We also acknowledge all other valued international and national partners in this publication.

With all of them, we will continue to work for people to live better lives. While doing this we will always focus on the least advantaged. Leaving no one behind is a UNDP priority on the road to achieving Agenda 2030 and we will redouble our efforts to support Turkey in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Irena Vojáčková-Sollorano

UN Resident Coordinator
and UNDP Resident Representative
in Turkey

Claudio Tomasi

UNDP Turkey
Country Director

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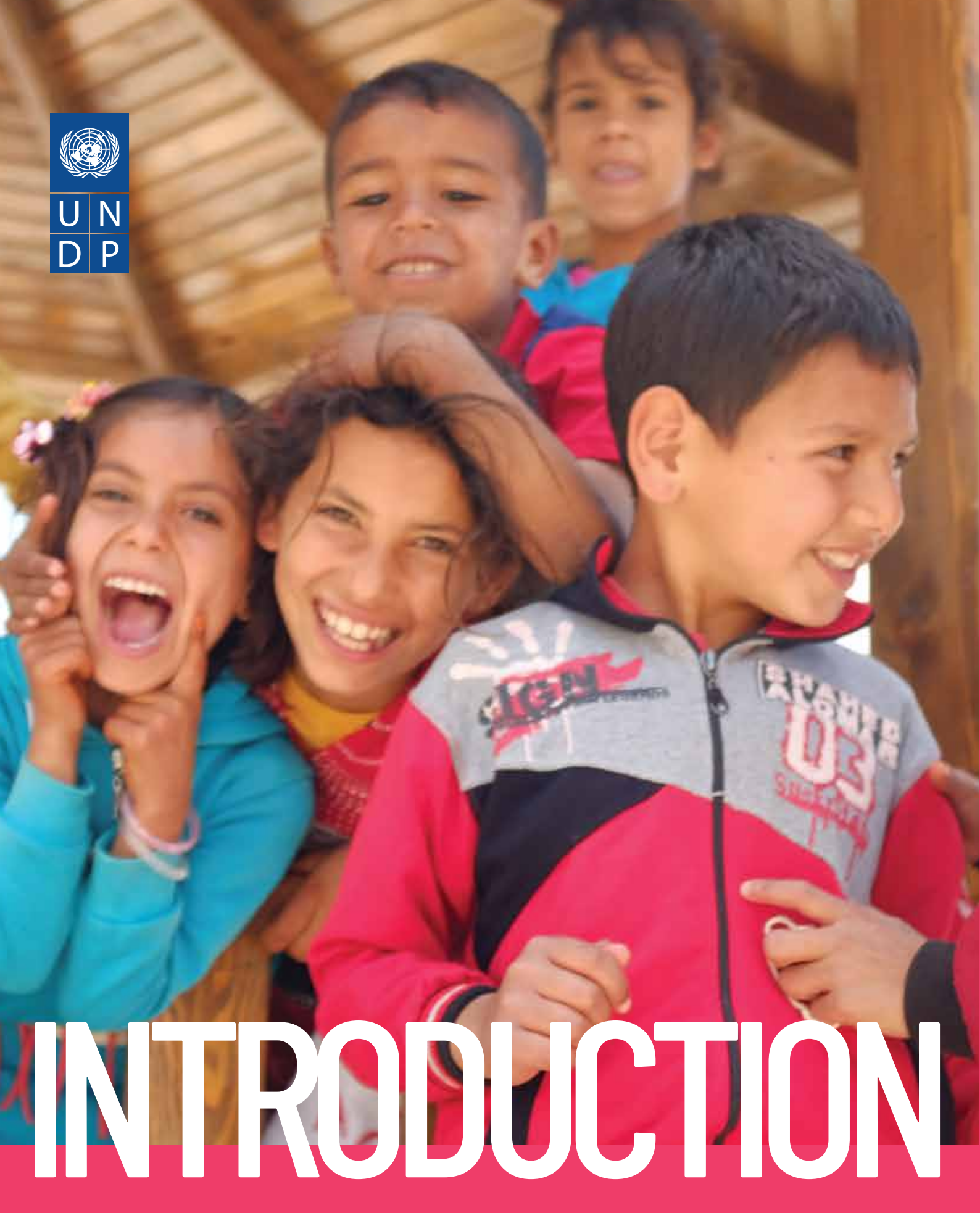
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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

inclusive &
sustainable
growth

inclusive &
democratic
governance

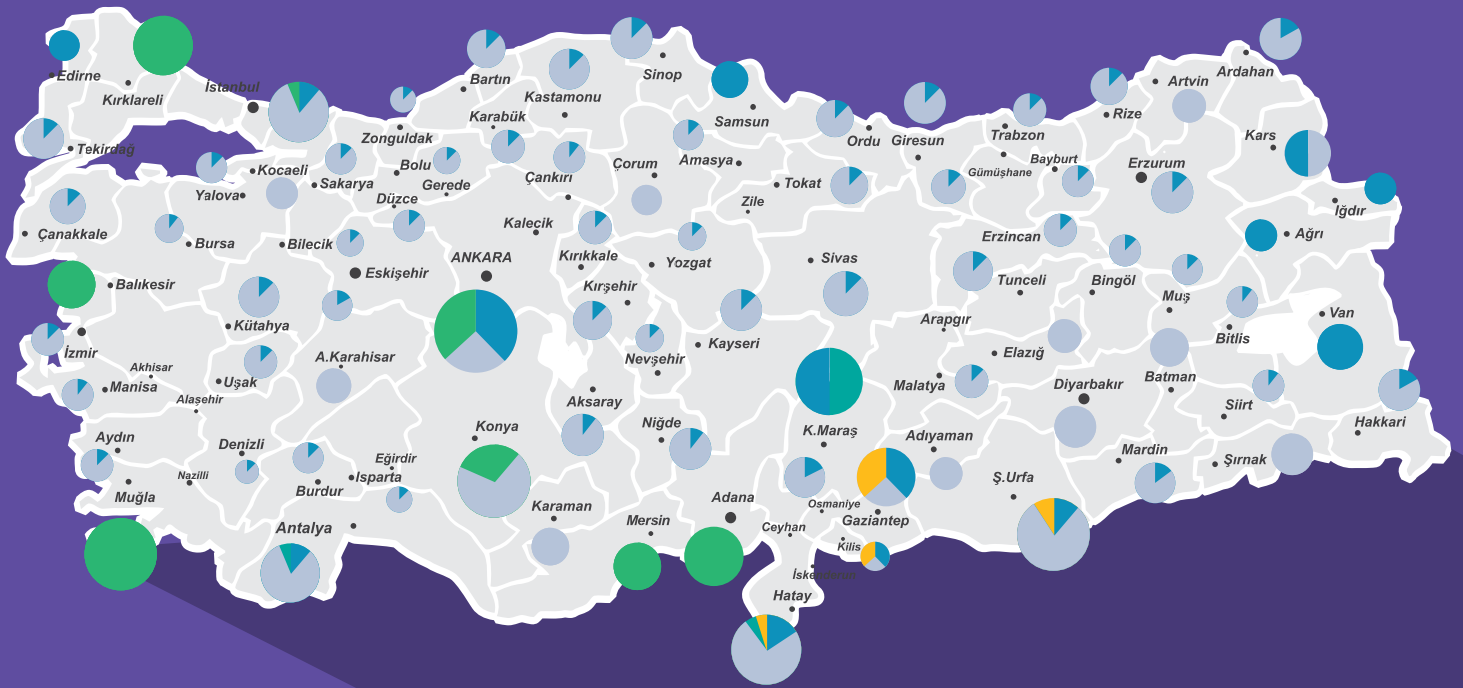
climate
change &
environment

syria crisis &
resilience
response

**UNDP is the UN's
global development
network, an organization
advocating for change
and connecting countries
to knowledge, experience
and resources to help
people build a better life.**

We are on the ground in about 170 countries and territories, including Turkey, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. UNDP in Turkey works for progress in three core areas: inclusive and sustainable growth; inclusive and democratic governance; and climate change and environment. In addition to these core areas, UNDP Turkey is emphasizing the role of women, the private sector, capacity development, and information and communication technologies in its policies and programmes. To achieve progress in these areas, UNDP seeks to establish partnerships with the central government, local administrations, civil society, academia and the private sector to strengthen its contribution to Turkey's development.

What We Do



Inclusive and Sustainable Growth



Inclusive and Democratic Governance



Climate Change and Environment



Syria Crisis and Resilience Response



UNDP in 170+ Countries

UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities and institutional capabilities and to build resilience in order to sustain development results.

Changing with the World

With the changing world as the backdrop, and building on our core strengths, our vision is focused on making the next big breakthrough in development: to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion. This vision requires an institution that meets benchmarks for organizational effectiveness that match or exceed the highest standards set in its peer community. It will also demand that we organize our work around a focused set of outcomes. These outcomes will support the priorities and needs of each country and region, and capture the development changes UNDP will contribute towards directly, significantly and variably during the course of our Strategic Plan for 2018-2021. In so doing, we aim to align our approach to results with other United Nations agencies.

UNDP in Turkey

UNDP's programme in Turkey addresses the structural and intertwined challenges from a cross-cutting sustainable human development perspective. This approach is in line with the priorities of the national development plan and in support of the Global Goals. We bring global knowledge through a multi-sector approach which is our key comparative advantage. Our target groups are those facing social exclusion or vulnerability.

UN in Turkey

The UN is represented in Turkey by various specialized agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIC, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNV, UN Women, WFP and WHO. These agencies come together to maximize synergies using their strengths and technical expertise to bring about meaningful and sustainable change in the lives of people in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey and the Sustainable Development Goals

UNDP, along with the other UN agencies, continues to support the Government of Turkey on the nationalization of and harmonization for the Global Agenda 2030. We plan to support the Government in this sense, including through the development of a coherent communication and advocacy strategy linked to the 11th National Development Plan and the Global Goals.

UNDP will continue its engagements with the private sector for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Leveraging the extensive support of UNDP for local administration reform and its long-lasting working relationships with local institutions including municipalities and development agencies, UNDP plans to conduct training on SDG localization in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Development.

Inclusive and Sustainable Growth

While approaching and responding to the structural challenges, our Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Portfolio bridges linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals mainly on poverty (SDG 1), gender equality (SDG 5), affordable and clean energy for development (SDG 7), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11) and responsible production and consumption (SDG 12).

Inclusive and Democratic Governance

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development envisages a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination. The principles of inclusive and democratic governance are highlighted under gender equality (SDG 5), reducing inequalities within and among countries (SDG 10), sustainable cities and human settlements (SDG 11) and promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all and building strong institutions (SDG 16). Our Inclusive and Democratic Governance Portfolio seeks means to mainstream the relevant SDGs and contribute to their achievement

Climate Change and Environment

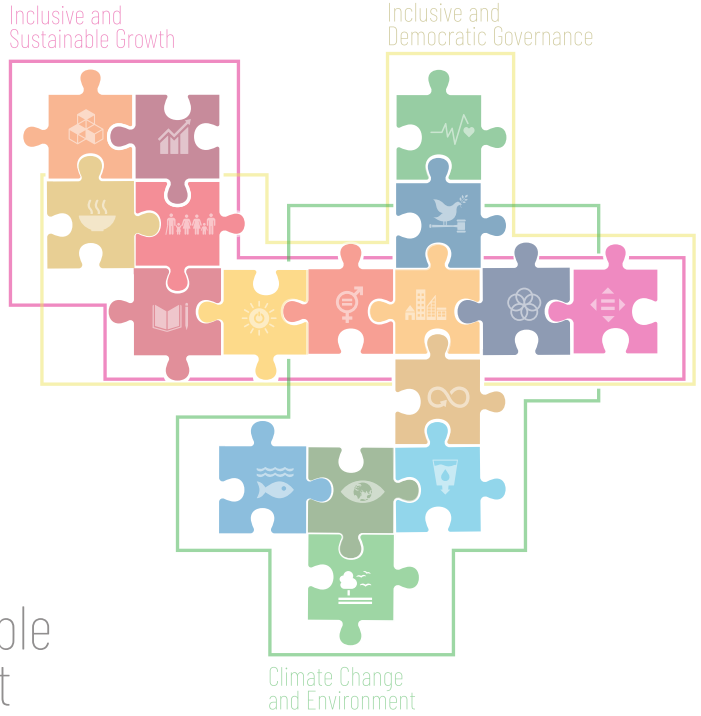
Our Climate Change and Environment Portfolio bridges linkages with the Global Goals in a holistic manner. The core Sustainable Development Goals to which this portfolio contributes are climate action (SDG 13), life on land (SDG 15), life below water (SDG 14), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6). Detailed studies of project based SDG links currently concentrate the CCE portfolio within sustainable cities (SDG 11), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), gender equality (SDG 5), zero hunger (SDG 2), and responsible consumption and production (SDG 12).





The Global Goals

for Sustainable Development



<p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>
<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>
<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>	<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>	<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>	<p>16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p>	<p>THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development</p>

Reducing Regional Inequalities and Building Sustainable Growth

UNDP's support to the Turkish Government aims at increasing the competitive strength of disadvantaged regions including Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia. Such strength is attained by providing technical expertise in selected sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, tourism and renewable energy

12
models
developed.



National energy efficiency
initiatives generated
138,000 tons of
oil-equivalent energy savings

There are three programme areas:

Competitiveness &
Economic
Growth

Local
Economic
Development

Social
Policies &
Services

UNDP Turkey's work on inclusive and sustainable growth aims to address structural issues critical for coping with market competition, paying full attention to leaving no one behind and saving the planet for future generations.

Collaborating with the Government, civil society, academia and the private sector, UNDP is contributing to eradicate regional disparities, to improve rural livelihoods, to enhance competitiveness, and to boost entrepreneurship and innovation.

Our initiatives that support green growth do not only help to improve sustainable economic growth, but also contribute to making Turkish economy more productive, competitive and resilient.

We advocate for stronger participation of women and youth in the economy. Human Development" is our raison d'être as well as the "glue" that holds our work on inclusive and sustainable growth together.



New Ways of Empowering Women in Southeast Anatolia





1,992 women
generated
an income of
TL 610,065 from
marketing activities



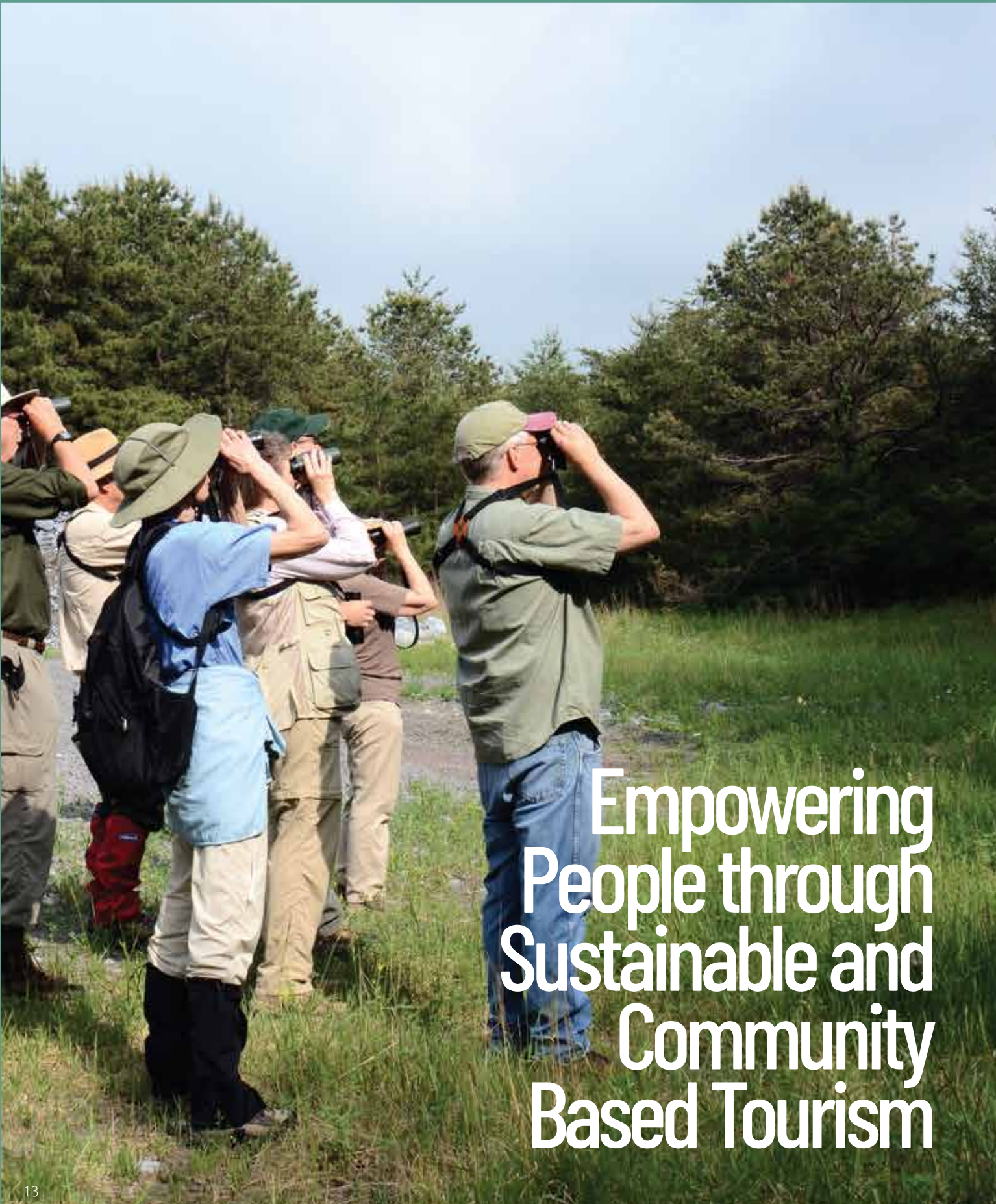
UNDP aims to increase the economic and social abilities and business skills of women in Southeast Anatolia, to empower them within their communities and to expand women's income through entrepreneurship and increased employment opportunities.

The situation of women in Turkey and particularly in Southeast Anatolia continues to have a negative impact the women's full enjoyment of their human rights. Women's labour force participation is 29.5%, with an increase from 25% in recent years, due to the impact of the financial crisis, which increased participation in the labour force as a coping mechanism. 37% of women in the labour market work as unpaid family workers, whereas the same rate for men is as low as 5.2%.

Innovations for Women's Empowerment in Southeast Anatolia contributes to ensuring equal participation of women in all fields of public sector, private sector and civil society

with strengthened institutional mechanisms to empower women's status. Together with diverse initiatives of UNDP Turkey's ongoing collaboration with the Government of Turkey in the Southeast Anatolia region, we contribute to the elimination of regional disparities and improvement of regional and national wealth through creating new investment and employment opportunities.

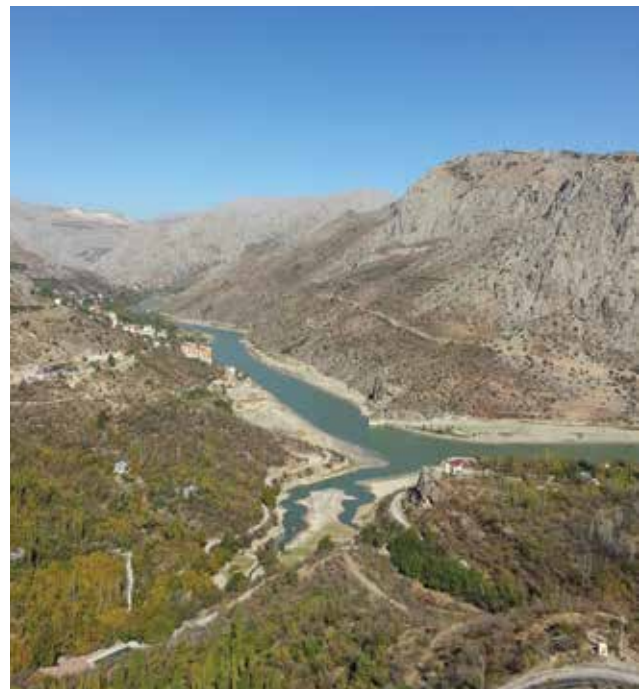
Women's economic empowerment in the lagging regions has provided UNDP with valuable experience not only in doing business with the private sector but also in the design and implementation of grass roots level initiatives in cooperation with the local institutions.



Empowering People through Sustainable and Community Based Tourism



 36
women
in 3 pilot
tourism destinations
generated income.

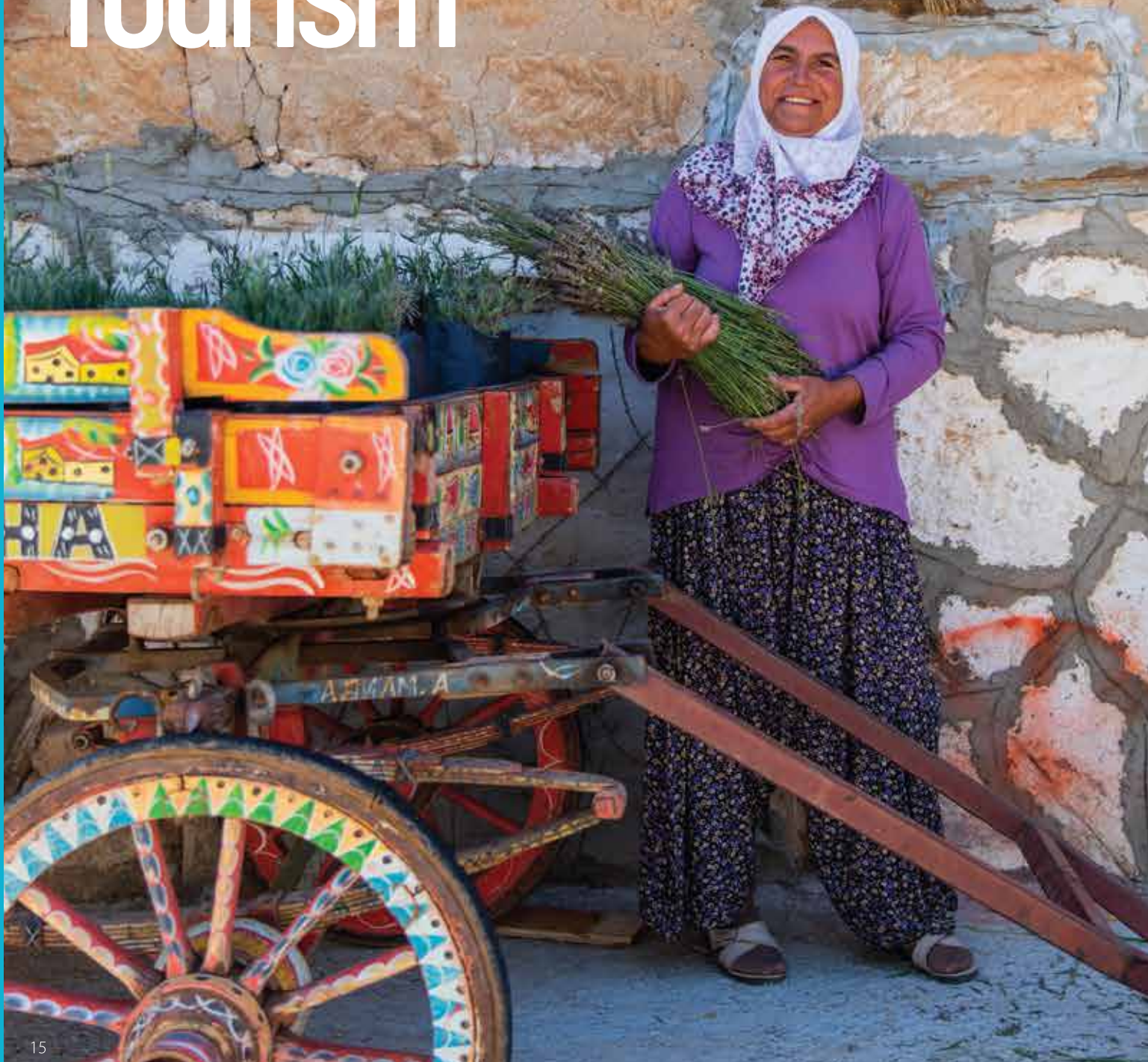


UNDP is developing national and local capacities for sustainable and community based tourism in Turkey.

This initiative, which is nationally implemented by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, provides inputs for the 2023 Tourism Strategy of Turkey, with a focus on diverse tourism activities and emphasis on alternative tourism initiatives. UNDP and the Ministry of Culture

and Tourism had a longstanding partnership since 2007, focusing on various segments of tourism for local economic development. This partnership was designed in parallel to tourism diversification as mentioned in the strategy and focused on rural tourism, cultural tourism and winter tourism.

Future is in Tourism





13
sustainable
destination

The Future is in Tourism aims to strengthen local tourism actors and NGOs to contribute to sustainable tourism through partnerships with public institutions. The project has a grant scheme and training programmes, and works to develop best practices in the area of sustainable tourism.

The Future is in Tourism started in 2007 as a partnership of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, UNDP and Anadolu Efes to provide local tourism actors and NGOs with the necessary guidance, tools and resources to strengthen their capacities in order to contribute to sustainable tourism development in the following ways: encouraging the development of awareness-raising, capacity development and research projects for sustainable tourism; supporting innovative, creative, participatory, sustainable, society-sensitive and gender-balanced projects of local tourism actors and NGOs

that provide best practices for sustainable tourism implemented in partnership with public institutions and strengthening the project development and implementation skills of local tourism actors and NGOs via implementation support, training and networking platforms. Through the Future is in Tourism, each year 3 ideas for sustainable tourism are provided with funds, training, mentorship, communication and technical support. So far, we have supported 13 local tourism initiatives which have contributed to local development and social improvement by creating sustainable tourism models.



Turkey's Engineer Girls



Turkey's Engineer Girls aims to increase private sector led examples of inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the services and manufacturing sectors through gender equality practices and success stories from businesses.

Education is a significant determinant of women's participation in the labour market, particularly in urban parts of Turkey. It is easier for educated women to cope with strong gender inequalities within the labour market. Labour force participation rates increase with respect to education level, reaching the highest rates for women with university degrees. Although the number of women professionals is lower than men, this difference is smaller than the one between women and men's participation rates in other patterns of work.

However, relatively higher rates of women's participation in professional work do not guarantee the equal participation of women. Occupational segregation is very evident in highly skilled work areas. Although women's labour force participation rates are relatively high, women are generally restricted to professions that are assumed to be appropriate for women and that are less competitive and less prestigious branches of the professional world. The technical professions were generally assumed to be inappropriate for women.

Moreover, women are concentrated in the lower levels of the occupational hierarchy and hold less high level or decision making positions.

The exclusion of women from male dominated professions such as engineering has social and ideological bases such as the masculine character of identity, ethics and culture of professional cultures, and structurally appears within the professional associations and educational institutions.

Turkey's Engineer Girls, a joint initiative of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, UNDP and Limak Foundation, focuses on developing a private sector led support program to promote female students' participation in engineering professions and empowering female engineering students. The long term expected impact is to increase women's high quality employment and advocate gender equality principles in the leading services and manufacturing sectors to improve inclusiveness of economic growth in a sustainable manner.



A New Model for Organized Industrial Zones



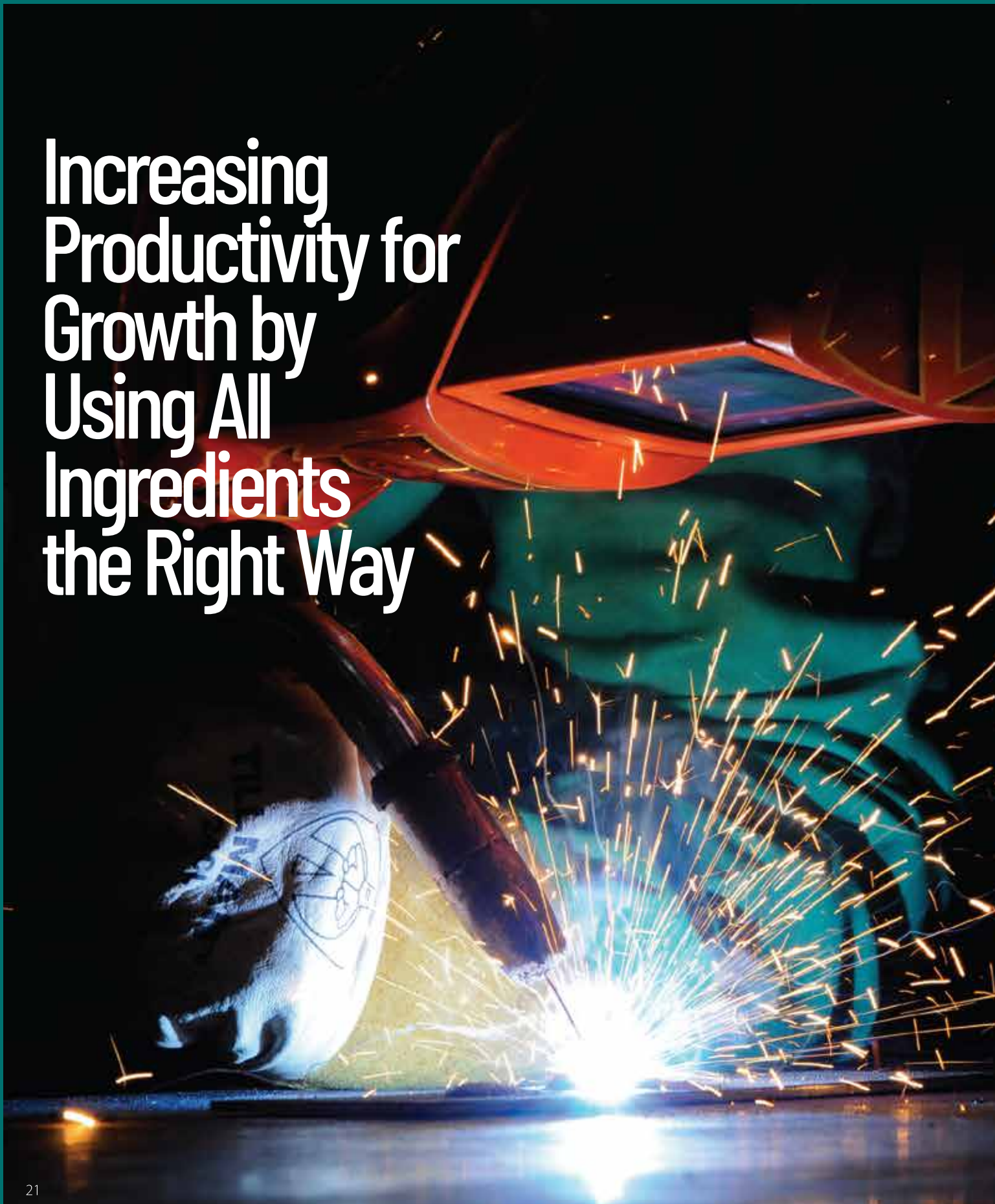
Our aim is to contribute to the competitiveness of Turkey by supporting Organized Industrial Zones to assume an active role in entrepreneurship, innovation and technology development.

Organized Industrial Zones in Turkey have matured to some extent in quantitative terms. It is therefore important in the context of the vision of sustainable and competitive growth that OIZs which serve industries should take up roles in effective use of technology. A review of effectively functioning technology development ecosystems in the world immediately reveals that all actors work in harmony within the framework of a shared vision, legal framework and support mechanisms. Harboring industrial zones and techno parks, such ecosystems engage in joint works to improve production-based productivity particularly in

novel and innovative production technologies, sustainable and green production techniques and energy efficiency. Therefore, it is necessary to identify clearly how the OIZs contribute to the technology development ecosystem in Turkey.

The purpose of our efforts is to identify clearly how OIZs can contribute to the technology development ecosystem of Turkey in entrepreneurship, innovation and technology and assess how such contributions can be institutionalized.

Increasing Productivity for Growth by Using All Ingredients the Right Way





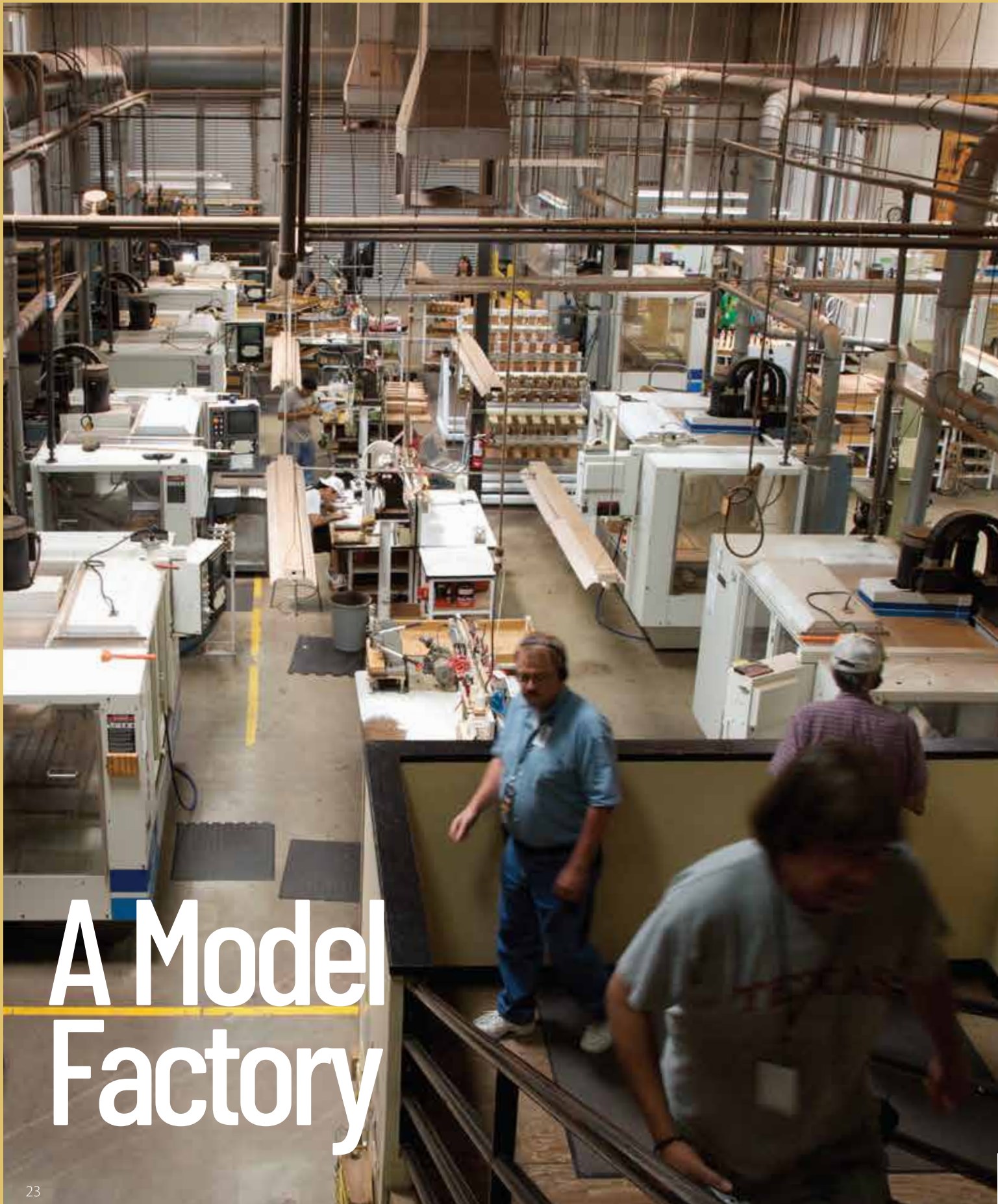
Total Factor Productivity is a major source of growth apart from expansions in volumes of labour and capital.

Being the key determinant of competitiveness, productivity plays a crucial role in sustainable and stable growth in developing countries. However, the level of productivity and hence total factor productivity is low in Turkey. In the last two decades the contribution of total factor productivity to Turkey's average annual growth of 4.3% has been limited to 0.2 points, which is attributable to the unproductive SME sector. This situation puts intense pressure on Turkey's sustainable economic growth and competitiveness.

Turkey has not taken the advantage of Total Factor Productivity growth as much as the other developing countries and studies show that the productivity gap between large and small firms

in Turkey is much higher than the gap in the developed countries. Moreover, there are some studies that underscore substantial regional differences in Total Factor Productivity growth in Turkey. Our aim is to support the Government of Turkey through the development of a policy framework on Total Factor Productivity. Our efforts will help to boost productivity in the Turkish manufacturing industry by focusing on enhancing the productive capacities of SMEs and strengthening the involvement of domestic firms in both global and local value chains.

Our efforts focused on automotive, food, garment and electrical appliances sectors will contribute to the increase in Total Factor Productivity.



A Model Factory



Model factory will be
established in
Ankara,
by the end of
2018



The purpose is to establish a Model Factory in Turkey in cooperation with the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology.

National, regional and sectoral policy and strategy documents such as the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2018) and Turkey's Productivity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2018) unequivocally and consistently indicate that the improvement of productivity in manufacturing industries is a top priority for Turkey. The 10th National Development Plan, on the other hand, points to the wide productivity gaps between SMEs and large enterprises. Thus, increasing the productivity of the SMEs are not only an important means for enhancing economy-wide productivity, but also one of the primary objectives of the Plan. As such, manufacturing SMEs is the priority target group for the Model Factory to be established in Turkey.

A Model Factory is defined as a tool to disseminate principles of operational excellence by using experiential learning techniques. Experiential learning principles, which combine theory and practice and thereby create lasting impact, set model factories apart from similar centres that also seek to improve the competitiveness and productivity of enterprises.

The goal of the project is to complete the studies and analysis which are necessary for the identification of appropriate models for the establishment and operationalization of a Model Factory in Turkey. Small and medium-sized manufacturing enterprises constitute the target group.



Promoting Motors that Consume Less Energy



UNDP aims to promote investment in industrial energy efficiency in Turkey by transforming the market for energy-efficient motors used in small and medium sized enterprises.

In Turkey, industry accounts for 30-35% of total electricity consumption. It is estimated that 70% of energy consumption in industry is by electric motor-driven systems 90% of which use 3-phase squirrel cage asynchronous motors.

Motors in Turkey are highly energy intensive: it is estimated that an average electric motor consumes an amount of energy equal to its purchase cost in about 45-60 days (running for 8 hours in a single shift). A typical electric motor causes an energy cost of more than 50 times its purchase cost during its 20 years of service life.

This means that energy efficiency plays an extremely important role in the decision on which motor to purchase.

800,000 to 1,000,000 new motors are placed on the market every year (power range 0.75 kW – 375 kW). The Turkish Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology's Directorate General for Productivity estimates that on average 1,000,000

electric motors are produced domestically every year, only a small proportion (10-15%) of which meet IE3 standard, the premium level of energy efficiency, while 500,000 units are imported.

With the GEF supported initiative it is aimed to achieve a market transformation through the use of new energy efficient motors and replacement of existing electric motor stock.

This objective will be achieved by strengthening the legislative and regulatory framework related to both new and existing energy efficient motors in Turkey, developing appropriate governance and information infrastructure, upgrading test laboratories at the Turkish Standards Institute, launching a sustainable financial support mechanism and developing and implementing a comprehensive awareness raising and training programme.



Improving Energy Efficiency in Industry



2,000 people
from industry trained

Energy audits in
9 industrial facilities



This project aims to enhance the capacity of all relevant institutions and industrial plants in terms of energy efficiency, developing methods and training materials, and creating best case studies.

Demand for energy in Turkey has been increasing constantly over a long period of time.

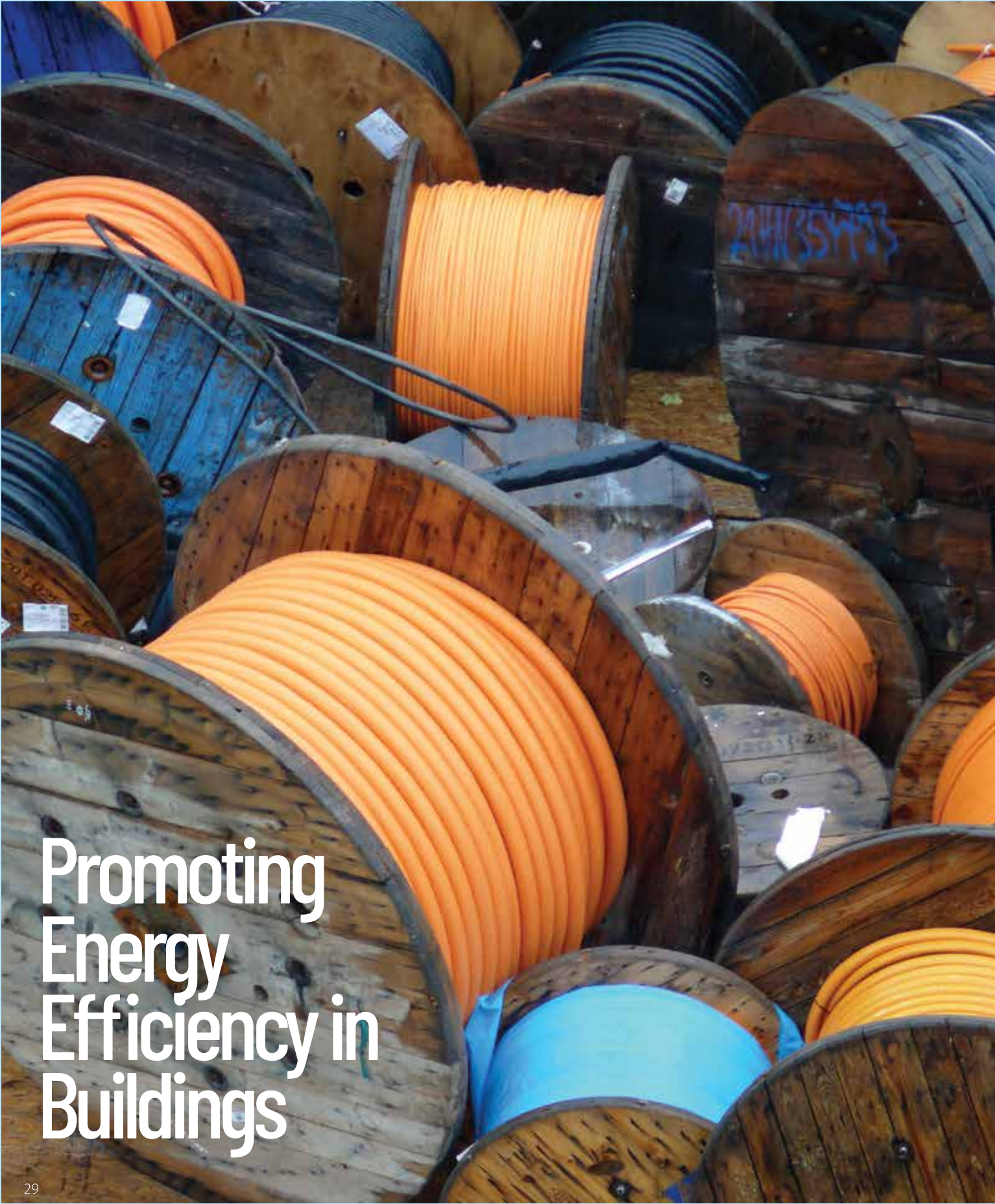
Turkey's primary energy supply, which was 53 million TOE (tons of oil equivalent) in 1990, increased to 77 million TOE in 2000 and to 121 million TOE in 2012. The rate of growth in primary energy demand between 1990 and 2012 was 3.8%. The annual growth rate of energy supply during the 2001-2012 period was 4.4%.

This rate represents a much higher energy demand growth value compared to OECD countries.

It is widely acknowledged that energy efficiency is an issue that ensures energy supply security in the long term. Thus, increasing efficiency in all processes from energy generation to transmission and from distribution to use, preventing waste and reducing energy intensity at both the sectoral and macro levels are among the most important agenda items in Turkey's energy sector.

The manufacturing industry is one of the main drivers of the Turkish economy, accounting for 24% of total GDP. The Turkish manufacturing industry has been growing over the past decade and has expanded at a compound annual growth rate of 12% since 2003. As a result the manufacturing industry accounts for 35% of the total energy consumption. In order to reduce not only the energy consumption but also the greenhouse gas emissions of manufacturing industry, the concept of energy efficiency is of crucial importance.

As Turkey is a rapidly industrializing country, a considerable share of its greenhouse gas emissions stems from the manufacturing industry. One of the most important measures that can be taken to reduce the industrial greenhouse gas emissions is to improve energy efficiency in all manufacturing sectors.



Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings



UNDP supports efforts to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in buildings in Turkey by raising building energy performance standards, improving enforcement of building codes, enhancing building energy management and introducing the use of an integrated building design approach.

Along with the increase in population, Turkey's urbanization rate increased from 53% in 1990 to 75% in 2008. As a result, the number of residential and commercial buildings in large cities has risen rapidly. In Turkey, in terms of final energy consumption, the building sector represents the second-largest energy consumer accounting for 36% of the total final energy consumption in 2008, and the building sector's emissions are 32% of the total national energy-related CO₂ emissions. However, the building sector in Turkey presents significant opportunities for cost-effective energy and CO₂ savings, estimated at some 30-50% of the current levels.

Turkey has come a long way in setting up the regulatory and institutional framework to promote energy efficiency. The National Energy Efficiency Strategy for Turkey clearly lays out a policy of providing institutional and financial support for the identification and implementation of energy efficiency investments.

Alongside the technological developments and consequent energy efficiency gains, living standards will also continue to rise, linked to economic growth (including increased use of household appliances and air conditioning in buildings), while the national building stock is expected to increase by about 9% by 2021. Energy consumption in buildings is therefore expected to remain at approximately the current level.



One Project, Many Results

“ We thought initially that this was a project that would touch only the children who would receive education here, later we saw that it affected many people from workers to engineers and the site chief. ”

The workers also saw that such technologies were possible. Many said that they had told their families and friends about the state of the art achieved by renewable energy, and that if possible, they would like to use the many systems installed here in their houses.



How constructing an energy efficient building changed the lives of construction workers

There is a building in Ankara, newly completed but not as renowned as it deserves to be: the building of the Cezeri Green Technology Technical and Industrial Vocational High School. This building was built using the integrated building design technique- the first ever application of this technique in Turkey.

Let us briefly explain for those who do not know. Situated on an area of 17,030 m² and having an enclosed space of 21,940 m², the building was constructed in an integrated manner to save energy in all features from electrical installation to roofing, and from windows to layout. Further, it possesses the equipment to generate its own energy, and even to produce a surplus of energy in the summer months. The primary purpose of constructing such a building was to demonstrate the feasibility of such an achievement in the public sector, and to contribute to climate response by minimizing the greenhouse gas (GHG)

emissions of a public building. Soon after the project was launched, however, it became clear that it might have much broader results. The construction of the building became a much more significant source of than anticipated. The construction workers had never seen any of the systems being installed. During the construction period of 18 months, they learned every day how each new system worked and what purpose it served. The workers here were the first ever workers to work on the construction of an integrated building in Turkey.

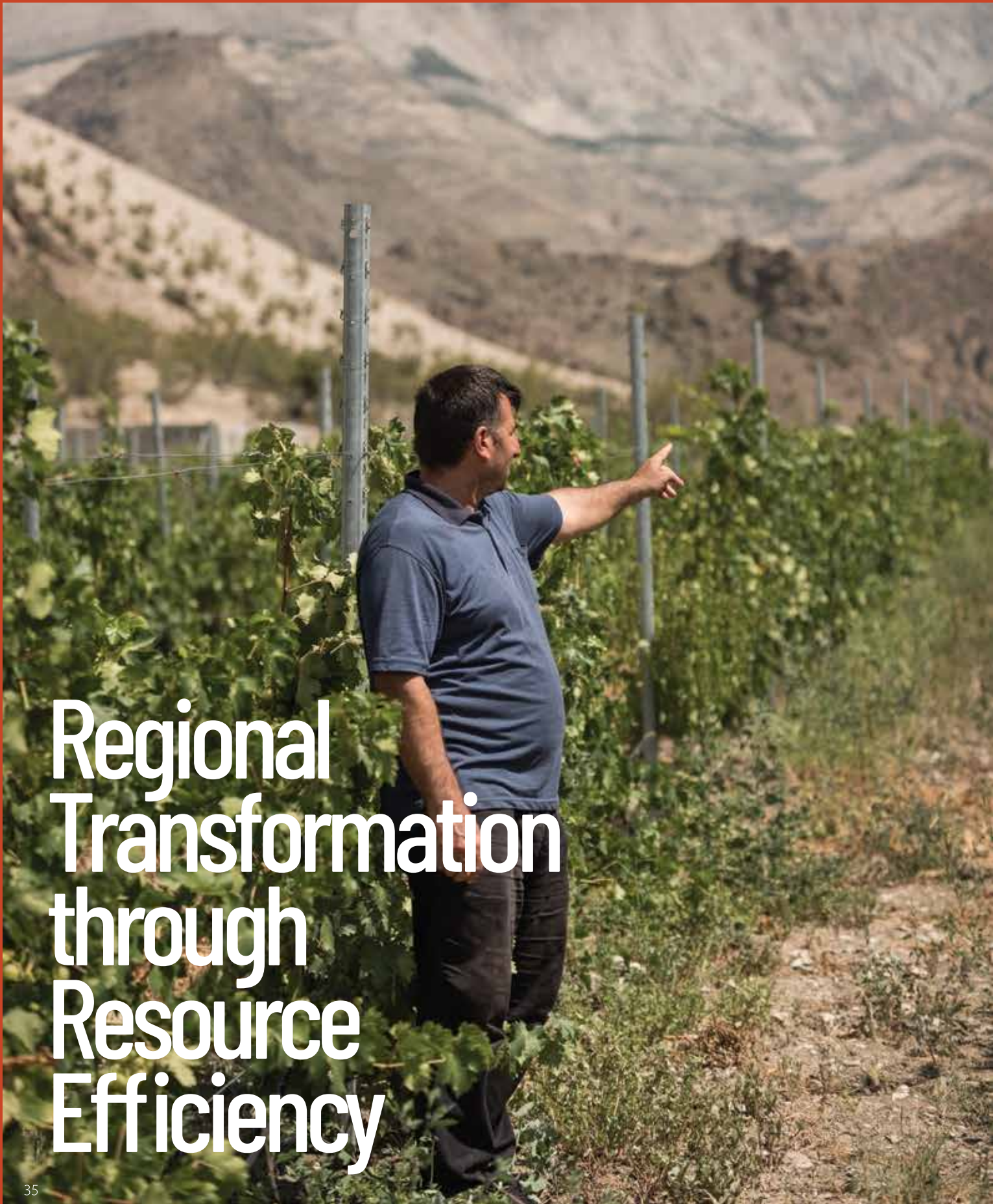
“ When we tell our friends what we have seen here, they are surprised and can only grasp it to a certain extent, because it is something they have never seen. We are happy to have been the pioneers. ”





A school complex, owned by the Ministry of National Education has been constructed in line with the principles of the integrated building design approach as a part of the project on Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in Turkey and will serve as a model for the public sector. The Cezeri Green Technology Technical and Industrial Vocational High School is the first environment-friendly public building and constitutes a model for showing how to reduce energy consumption in public buildings in Turkey and related GHG emissions in a cost-efficient way. The Cezeri Green Technology

Technical and Industrial Vocational High School complex has 26 classrooms, 6 laboratories, 10 ateliers, a sports hall, a dormitory building with 52 rooms and 147 beds. Technical aspects of the school campus include green roofing, photovoltaic solar panels and a wind turbine, a rainwater collection system and grey water usage, a high performance building envelope, natural lighting with a solar chimney, appropriate sunshade fittings, an efficient ground source based heat pump, and natural ventilation.



Regional Transformation through Resource Efficiency



A new initiative aims to create a model and promote the most efficient use of water, energy and other resources in agricultural production and agricultural product processing in the Southeast Anatolia (GAP) region.

Efficient use of resources such as land, soil, energy, raw materials, technology, and human capital in economic production processes plays a crucial role in achieving sustainable development as well as competitive growth at national and regional levels. The agriculture sector accounts for approximately 9% of Turkey's Gross Value Added, but this figure rises to about 18% in Southeast Anatolia.

The effective and efficient use of resources in production processes is a primary principle adopted by the GAP (Southeast Anatolia Project) Regional Development Administration. In this context, the GAP Master Plan drafted in the late 1980s aimed to develop the region along a sustainable axis; and the GAP Competitiveness Agenda prepared by the GAP

RDA in cooperation with UNDP in 2007 aimed to use regional resources effectively and efficiently, and thereby position the region as the "sustainable cradle of civilizations".

In line with this vision, the GAP Organic Agriculture Cluster and Utilization of Renewable Energy Resources and Increasing Energy Efficiency in the Southeast Anatolia Region projects are being implemented by the GAP RDA with the technical cooperation of UNDP.

A new UNDP led initiative aims to contribute to the improvement of the competitiveness of Southeast Anatolia by ensuring the effective and efficient use of factors of production such as natural resources (soil, water, energy), raw materials, technology, and human capital.

From Waste to Fuel



“ In time we observed that agricultural waste have an impact on the economy and environment. We initiated this business in 2014 in order to produce energy from agricultural waste. ”

First of all, within the scope of the Utilization of Renewable Energy Resources and Increasing Energy Efficiency in the Southeastern Anatolia Region Project, which was implemented by the GAP Regional Development Administration together with UNDP, a feasibility study was done to assess the agricultural waste potential of Bismil and the potential for energy production from this waste. Then, the Bismil Agricultural Pellet Production and Marketing Cooperative was established and the existing facility was improved. Today, Server Vural is the head of the Bismil Agricultural Pellet Production and Marketing Cooperative and the facility is operated by the cooperative.



S
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Producing solid fuel from agricultural waste supports local development in Southeast Anatolia.

Server Vural is a biology teacher who was born in Bismil, Diyarbakır. At the same time he is an entrepreneur who considered how to utilize the agricultural waste of products such as cotton and corn which stays on the ground after harvesting.

With its arable lands, Bismil is an important hub for agricultural production and the county provides 22% of cereal production of Diyarbakır. In addition to that 50.000 tons of cotton waste occurs from the cotton produced in a 50.000 decares of area. Server Vural perceived that in the post-harvest period, removing the cornstalk and cotton

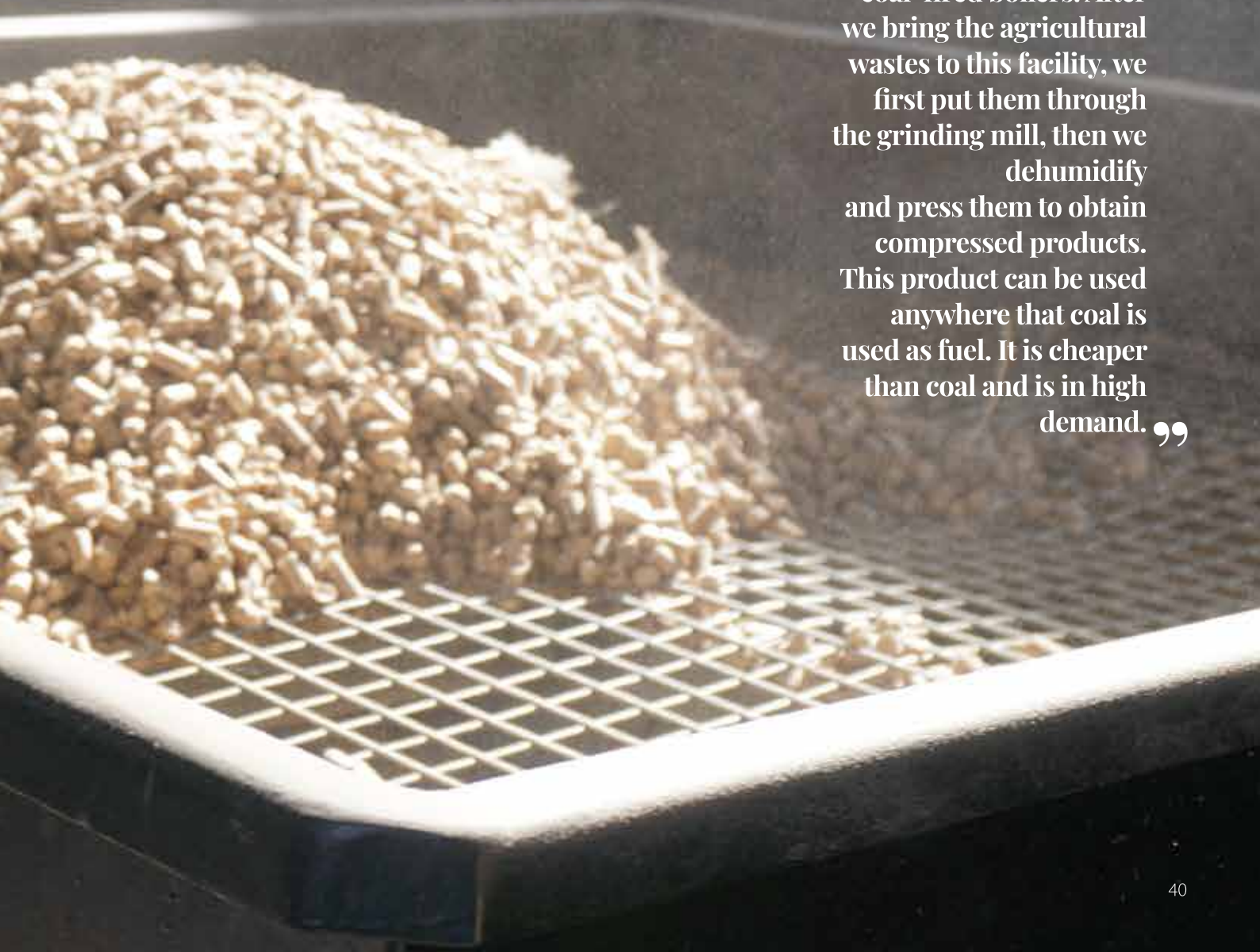
straw from the land brings additional cost for the farmers and burning of agricultural waste in the lands causes harm to biodiversity and soil. He decided to produce pellet from the cotton and corn wastes with wood dust which can be used as alternative fuel and he took action to build a facility for pellet production.



The facility is also supported through the purchase of machinery and equipment for pellet production. The facility is the first in the region to be organized as a cooperative for the utilization of the

agricultural waste. The facility has an agricultural pellet production capacity of 25 tons per day and 5,000 tons per year. Already 6 people are employed in the facility.

“ We prevented our farmers, who are the members of our cooperative, from burning their agricultural waste on their lands and we initiated this facility to produce pellets which can be used as fuel in coal-fired boilers. After we bring the agricultural wastes to this facility, we first put them through the grinding mill, then we dehumidify and press them to obtain compressed products. This product can be used anywhere that coal is used as fuel. It is cheaper than coal and is in high demand.”





More Opportunities with the Organic Agriculture Cluster



42
projects
for organic
agriculture

around
300
farmers in
organic farming
supported.

Increasing the competitiveness of the organic agriculture sector in Southeast Anatolia will improve the local business environment by creating replicable and scalable success stories, developing production and marketing skills, improving cooperation among actors and building local capacities.

Southeast Anatolia is socially and economically one of the most distressed regions in Turkey. As per the socio-economic development index issued by the Ministry of Development in 2003, the region is the second least developed region in Turkey. A considerable portion of the economic output of the region is derived from agriculture and trade. Although the region is endowed with land and natural resources, most of the manufacturing activities in the region are concentrated in the lower value-added segments of the manufacturing value chain. These conditions create a significant potential for organic production, and the higher value added in organic production could serve sustainable development in the region. The Organic Agriculture Cluster initiative seeks to enhance the national and international competitiveness of the organic sector, thus contributing to the socio-economic development of the region.

The vision of the cluster was set out as follows: "By 2023, the region will be Turkey's leading supplier of organic textiles and food raw material, and an innovative and competitive organic production center of attraction with its broad and fertile irrigated agricultural land." This common vision was endorsed and owned by the cluster members.

UNDP supported the design of the Organic Value Chain Financial Support Program, the first of its kind in Turkey, to improve product diversification in the region, to encourage innovation, to support the marketing and branding of the products, and to promote institutionalization.

UNDP facilitated steps taken for the future of the organic agriculture sector in the region through the establishment of the GAP Organic Agriculture Cluster Association (GAP ORKÜDER).



How did Organic Agriculture Change the Fate of a Village?



Ilgın is a village of Eđil in Diyarbakır province which is surrounded with water resources but has limited access to water.

The village of Ilgın is located on a hill close to Dicle Dam Reservoir and the land is rough. The population of the village is almost 500, all of whom are engaged in farming. They produced only grain through dry farming for many years. The fate of the village changed five years ago with the

transition to organic agriculture. Today, organic agriculture activities are continuing pilot implementations conducted under the GAP Organic Agriculture Cluster Project by the Southeast Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration (GAP RDA).

“ We are farmers. Previously we were engaged in dry agricultural production, people could only meet their own needs and household expenses. But now, we have reached to a point where we’re not only meeting our needs but also the needs of our citizens. I can say that we provide food for Diyarbakır in terms of organic grain. ”

Ahmet Akkoyun, Member of Eğıl Organic Grain Producers Union.

With the pilot implementation in Ilgın village, an area of 170 decares has been opened up to irrigation, providing 34 farmers involved in organic farming with access to water. Furthermore, the construction of a 600 m3 irrigation pool, irrigation channels, a moto pump, and an electric system have been completed.

This pioneer project has not only increased the production of organic products and employment in the region but has also contributed to the dissemination of a high added value product pattern, enhanced cooperation among farmers and institutions, improvement of access to markets and higher raising awareness. There are now many organic production unions in the surrounding area with a total membership of over 450. Adem Şimşek, a member of the Eğıl Organic Grain Producers Union, is hopeful for Ilgın village, now that it has had a chance to change its fate through organic agriculture and irrigation infrastructure.



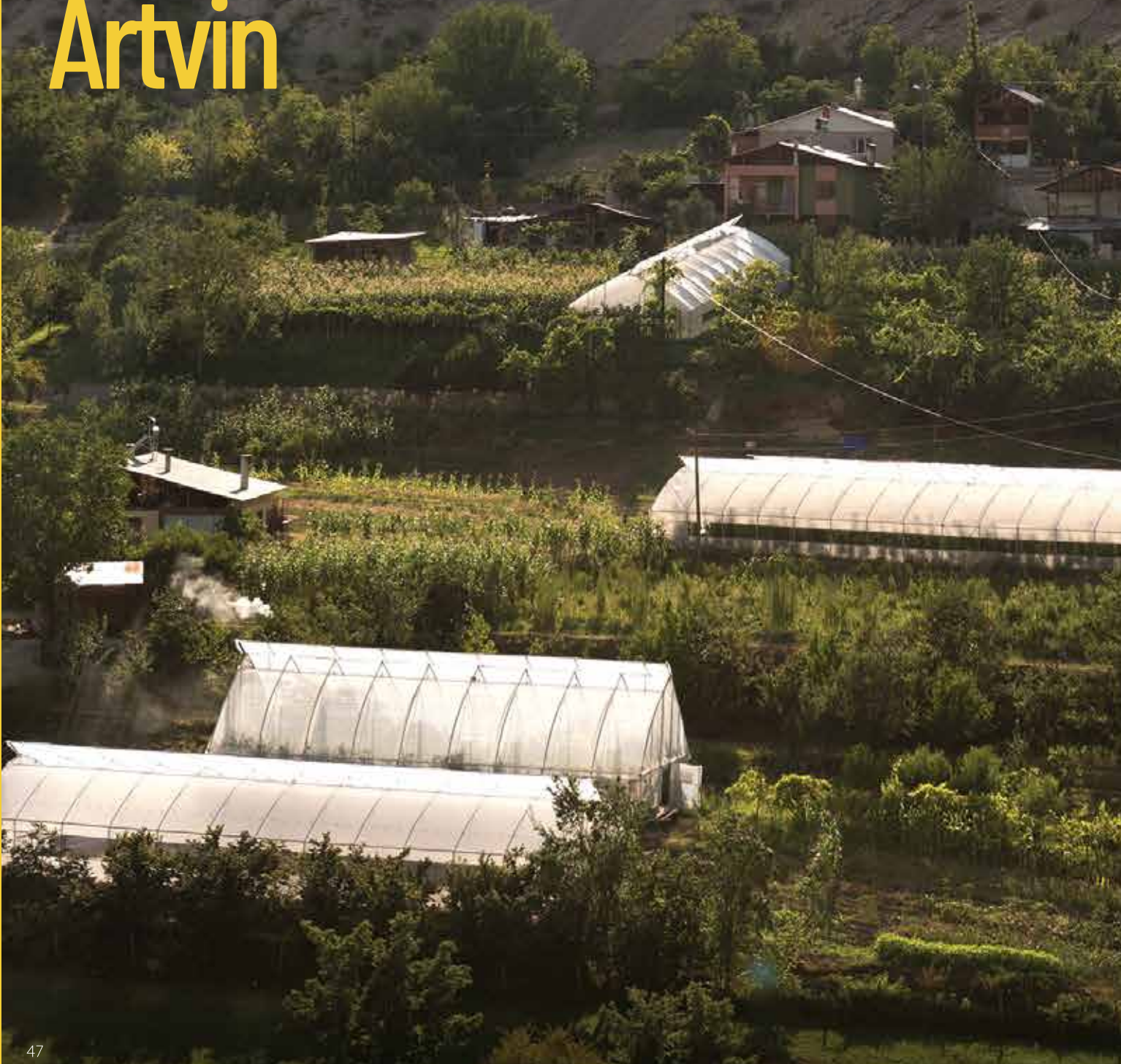


“ We started in 2009 with 34 producers, and now we have 411 producers who are engaged in organic farming on an area of 21,000 decares. We established the Eđil Organic Grain Producers Union in order to unite the farmers and to stop them from acting individually. ”

Özgür Polat, Eđil Provincial Directorate of Food,
Agriculture and Livestock

The pilot implementation was responsible for some important activities such as the contract machining of organic lentils and chickpeas in the village, the certification of the contract machining facility the packaging of the products, the registration of the Eđil Organic trademark and obtaining barcodes. Manual packaging and labeling machines were also provided to the Eđil Organic Grain Producers Union. Moreover, due to market oriented production strategies, the production capacity and agricultural productivity also improved.

Development in Ardahan-Kars- Artvin





The purpose is to focus on smallholder and non-farm enterprise investments, village infrastructure investments and institutional strengthening to reduce rural poverty in the provinces of Ardahan, Kars and Artvin.

The Ardahan-Kars-Artvin Development Project (AKADP) is being implemented in the provinces of Ardahan, Kars and Artvin, the principal consideration being their status as less developed provinces. Ardahan (East Anatolia), Kars (East Anatolia) and Artvin (Black Sea) are ranked 71st, 68th and 44th respectively out of Turkey's 81 provinces in the Socio-Economic Development Index/Ranking (SEDI) developed by the Ministry of Development in 2011. The overall SEDI categorisation for Artvin masks significant pockets of severe underdevelopment, particularly with respect to poorer smallholders. In most parts of the project area, difficult ecological conditions (rough topography, high elevation, long and severe

winters, short growing seasons) and distances to other parts of the country exacerbate the situation for the rural population. Agro-ecological conditions limit agricultural production opportunities where traditional livestock production has been the primary income generating activity. AKADP is implemented by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock with the technical support of UNDP.

UNDP has in depth experience in rural development and its competencies in acting as an interface among central institutions and their provincial directorates accelerates the work being done for rural development in Ardahan-Kars-Artvin region.

Agriculture Against All Odds



“ I couldn’t make it in the city, it was so difficult for me to live away from the soil. ”

Nevin Güner, Farmer.

Nevin is also a woman entrepreneur. She investigated how she could get the highest yield from her smallholding in Artvin. She first set her sights on growing beech mushrooms, then found the capital for the venture. Now Nevin is one of the few people in Artvin who have a greenhouse for beech mushroom farming.



A story of development achieved in the fiercest conditions of Artvin.

The human bond with the soil can at times be as challenging and toilsome as it can be necessary and rewarding. This is the case in Artvin, a place that differs from the other Black Sea provinces in both climate and geography.

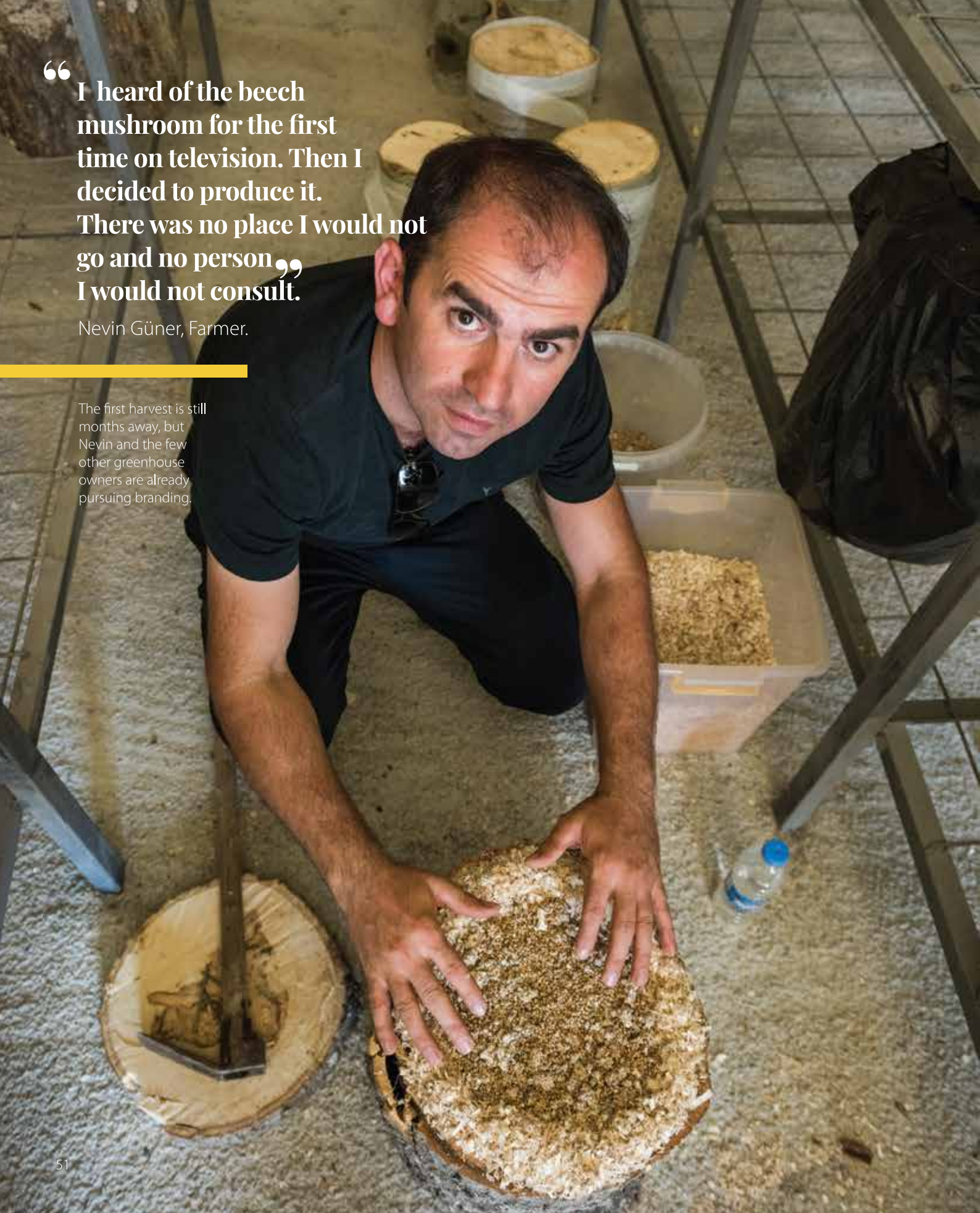
Agriculture and rural life are difficult in Artvin's highly contoured terrain. The settlements have almost no flat land, the summers are dry, and most of the amenities which many other parts of Turkey are endowed with are lacking.

This however appears to be no problem for certain people at all. Nevin is a woman who insists on "agriculture against all odds." She tried urban life for a while, but could not get used to it. She missed the soil of her native province, and returned to Artvin

“ I heard of the beech mushroom for the first time on television. Then I decided to produce it. There was no place I would not go and no person I would not consult.”

Nevin Güner, Farmer.

The first harvest is still months away, but Nevin and the few other greenhouse owners are already pursuing branding.



“The first step will be to establish a union of beech mushroom farmers. All the mushrooms will be gathered on the same spot and sold under the same brand. The packaging will include recipes.”

Nevin is not the only person who makes a living on the soil despite the harsh conditions of the region. It is possible to come across other farmers who have found co-financing to establish greenhouses. You see a greenhouse for beech mushrooms in one of the villages to which you climb up a pathway.

The farmer family filed the necessary applications to establish the greenhouse, which were approved. However, due to a severe scarcity of flat land, they could not find a spot to build the greenhouse in the usual way. This did not deter the family who ingeniously built a retaining wall by the edge of the cliff where they intended to build the greenhouse. You can see similar examples everywhere in Artvin: strawberry gardens, grapevines which yield five varieties of grapes, and greenhouses that multiply the yield several-fold.

Due to Artvin’s geography, arable plots are very small. To give an example from Yusufeli, a farmer here tries to subsist on an area of one to two quarter acres.

All this makes, the yield and product value very important. About half of the fields built under the project in the region consist of walnut trees, whereas the other half consist of grape, strawberry and vegetable greenhouses.

Building up momentum in 2014, the project received only 24 applications for co-financing in that year. In subsequent years, the applications multiplied. The project received the highest interest from the districts of Yusufeli, Şavşat and Ardanuç. The project finances 70% of the cost of the greenhouses in the context of the co-financing program while the applicant farmer provides the remaining 30%. Villagers’ lives have changed positively since the establishment of the greenhouses.



Harvesting yields regularly both in summer and winter, villagers usually re-apply to the project to build a second greenhouse. A farmer earns approximately TL7,000 per year on average from a greenhouse. This system is also quite sustainable. The more revenue a farmer gets from the venture, the more s/he works and teaches his or her family and neighbours. This creates awareness about agriculture in the rural areas of Artvin. This is probably the most enduring and significant output of the project. The increased revenue and awareness have at the same time increased reverse exodus, i.e. from cities back to villages. By the end of the project, the number of greenhouses built in Artvin will have exceeded 120. The number of vineyards, gardens and greenhouses established is approximately 300 in total. The value generated is more than TL 2 million. Rural development is something that cannot be expressed in statistics, figures or monies spent. During the 5 years of the project, experts from UNDP and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock visited every village and every plot, one by one, striving to provide appropriate equipment and obtain the most efficient results. Each application was evaluated taking the product yield, market and regional conditions into account. Training was delivered to farmers which they could then transfer to their families and neighbours, and rural awareness was increased.

Better Lives through Democratic Governance & Reforms

Promoting access to justice through judicial systems by policy recommendations for administrative structures and the development of mediation in the field of criminal justice a high priority of UNDP's cooperation with the government.

UNDP also supports government in its policy engagement with vulnerable groups such as internally displaced persons to find durable solutions to the challenges they face. Similarly, women's empowerment is at the core of UNDP's initiatives. The incorporation of gender mainstreaming in all interventions is a priority for the organization.

UNDP's work in Inclusive and Democratic Governance aims to contribute to strengthening governance processes and institutions that are responsive to citizens' demands and universal norms.

It addresses structural issues pertaining to the rule of law and human rights including with respect to gender, participation and accountability.

Support is provided to the relevant institutions to enable improved access to justice and to enhance the implementation of local administration reforms in line with the subsidiarity principle. Building on its past record of impartiality and promotion of innovation in governance, and the UN's role as a guardian of international norms, UNDP contributes to strengthening the independence of institutions, particularly judicial actors and national human rights mechanisms.

At the heart of our work on inclusive and democratic governance, there are four key areas:

Rule of Law &
Human Rights

Integrated Border
Management

Women's Empowerment &
Gender Equality

Responsive &
Accountable Institutions



Access to Justice for All





228

lawyers trained in legal aid

Legal aid budget
for criminal cases

increased by %25

UNDP and its partners are working to develop coordinated efforts to enhance the quality of legal aid services in Turkey and build the capacity of attorneys, particularly with a view to addressing the needs of disadvantaged groups and the Syrian population in southern provinces.

As part of its efforts for improved access to justice, Turkey has taken considerable steps to raise human rights standards including the introduction of legal aid services available to the poor.

In the Turkish legal system; legal aid is the legal assistance provided for those who are not able to open civil litigation for economic reasons. This assistance takes the form of exemption from court tax, fees and expenses or of the assignment of an attorney by the bar. As far as criminal cases are concerned, legal aid is the assignment of a compulsory defense attorney by the state for the suspect or accused under certain conditions. In line with the international principles, legal aid does not only cover legal consultation but also pre-trial aid of any kind.

As a means of access to justice, legal aid is a primary issue of human rights law which relates to fundamental principles such as equality of arms and the right to a fair trial. Furthermore, legal aid should not be seen merely as a service provided by bar associations as a part of civil and criminal justice policy. Thus, the European Court of Human Rights and UN

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice foresee that states have full responsibility for the operation and nature of legal aid systems. Despite the initiatives taken to improve legal aid services in Turkey, both EU progress Reports and other international and national analysis consider that the legal aid system in Turkey needs to be improved in terms of its procedures, quality and impacts on citizens.

The project aims to address the institutional needs of bar associations for an effective coordinated and monitored qualified legal aid system.

The Union of Bar Associations is the implementing partner and the Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Criminal Affairs is the cooperating partner. UNDP is the implementing agency providing its relevant knowledge and expertise in facilitating the capacity building and technical know-how activities. The project is funded by the Swedish International Cooperation and Development Agency (SIDA) and the Union of Turkish Bar Associations.

Strengthening Transparency and Code of Ethics



40
Heads of Chambers,
240 Members and
22 Prosecutors
trained on Codes of Ethics.



Joint efforts aim to develop and implement strategies in the Court of Cassation for disseminating the code of ethics, strengthening transparency and increasing trust in the judiciary in line with universal values and good practices.

Transparency is a fundamental element of the judicial process.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, while reaffirming the right to a fair and public hearing, recognizes that the press and public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (ordre public) or national security in a democratic state, or when the interests of the private lives of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

The principle of judicial independence articulated in the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary has now been complemented by the principle of judicial accountability enunciated in the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.

The Magna Carta of Judges, which summarises and codifies the Opinions adopted by the Consultative Council of European Judges, emphasizes the importance of access to swift, efficient and affordable dispute resolution, and of reasoned decisions, pronounced in public within a reasonable time, based on fair and public hearing. The Conference of Presidents of European Supreme Courts meeting in Slovenia under the auspices of the Council of Europe formulated a statement on "The Supreme Court: Publicity, Visibility and Transparency". That statement

recognized "the necessity to satisfy the expectations of contemporary society with regard to justice", and stressed the importance of courts "demonstrating their openness and sensitivity". The statement noted that judgments "based on clear and easily understandable reasoning" should be accessible to the general public; that there should be transparency in the nomination of judges; that the Supreme Court should "participate in the democratic debate in society with the aim of making better known the issues of justice in a state governed by the rule of law"; and underscored the relationship between the judiciary and the media as an important element in the educational role of the Supreme Court in a democracy. The significance of transparency in all aspects of the judicial process was reaffirmed at the Launch of the UNODC Global Judicial Integrity Network in Vienna in April 2018.


Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process, which is first comprehensive set of principles issued in the field of transparency in the judiciary and promoted by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Prosecutors in her reports. Draft Action Plan on the Implementation of the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process also guides the High Courts with certain practical tools to enhance transparency. The adopted Codes of Ethics of the Court of Cassation is the first set of codes developed for high courts and expected to be used as reference by first instance courts in Turkey.

OMBUDSMAN
EĞİTİMLERİ İLE
BULUŞUYOR

OMBUDSMAN
EĞİTİMLERİ İLE
BULUŞUYOR

Strengthening the Ombudsman Institution



Capacities of
 **80**
experts
strengthened.

Complaints received
by Ombudsman Institution
increased by 194%.
Media coverage annually
increased by 372%.

The purpose is to increase the capacity, needs and assets of the Ombudsman Institution in Turkey, supporting it to fulfil its mandate in line with EU accession requirements.

Through outreach activities for stakeholders and the public at large, it is expected that the level of awareness of the mandate and functioning of the Ombudsman Institution in Turkey is increased.

The Ombudsman Institution was set up in 2012 and became operational and began receiving complaints in April 2013. Its establishment is a part of Turkey's effort to create an institutional framework for the protection and promotion of human rights in compliance with international standards and considered to be an important step towards safeguarding citizens' rights. In a short time it has developed a strong infrastructure with a dedicated and skillful staff handling several thousand complaints each year. The law authorized the Ombudsman Institution to examine, study, and make proposals concerning acts and actions as well as attitudes and behaviour of the Administration within the framework of a human rights-based understanding of justice and in conformity with the principle of fairness. Its purpose is to serve as an independent and effective mechanism of complaint concerning the public administration.

The law authorized the Ombudsman Institution to examine, study, and make proposals concerning acts and

actions as well as attitudes and behaviours of the Administration within the framework of a human rights-based justice and in conformity with the principles of fairness. It is aimed to serve as an independent and effective mechanism of complaint concerning the public service.

The first strategic plan of the Ombudsman Institution was endorsed in 2017 with technical support of UNDP and assessment at three levels: i) the institutional level, meaning the various policies and practices of the Ombudsman Institution itself, including its staffing and budget; ii) the individual level, meaning the capacities of staff members and their expressed needs; and iii) the environmental level, meaning the relationship of the institution to the outside world insofar as this relates to its capacity, including the legal framework and any external threats or opportunities.

Accessibility of the institution is key to its success. The 7 regional awareness raising conferences brought together the Ombudsman, civil society, local administrations and large segments of the society to introduce the institution and receive the complaints in its own place.

As a result, it was reported that there has been a remarkable increase in number of complaints and its visibility in mass media.

Socioeconomic Development through Demining





The first

humanitarian demining project
in Turkey.

250

professionals trained
on Border Management.

25,000

land mines cleaned.

The efforts focus on contributing to social and economic development through demining and more secure borders in Eastern Turkey.

Border management is regarded as one of the highest priority areas of Turkey's EU accession process for Turkey. After membership of the EU, Turkey's eastern borders will be the external borders of the Union, so the management and implementation of a comprehensive border security system constitutes an important subject. However, the management of the eastern borders is not an easy task due to geographical and climatic conditions. For the time being, moreover, the land mines in the region constitute a very serious threat for border management. A project was developed in 2014 to respond to this challenge. The project, which is funded by the European Union, is the first partnership of UNDP in Turkey with the Ministry of National Defence, Turkish General Staff and Ministry of Interior in the field of mine clearance.

The land mines are generally laid along the borders to prevent illegal movements or smuggling activities or to address other security challenges. Under the current circumstances, in addition to humanitarian concerns, these landmines limit the operational capacity of Turkey in the border areas. They prevent the

establishment of good functioning border surveillance systems and hence lead to a loss of efficiency in the fight against illegal movements, cross-border crimes and smuggling. For these reasons, demining is regarded as an indispensable part of border management reforms. Turkey aims to have these landmines cleared so as to protect the borders more securely by means of technologically supported border surveillance systems and achieve the targets set out by the European Union for a well-functioning border management system.

The prevention of illegal migration and cross-border crime on Turkey's eastern borders by clearing the border regions of mines and providing effective humanitarian border surveillance tools for a technologically supported modern border surveillance system is the specific objective of the project.

UNDP provided extended support to the institutionalization of mine action through targeted trainings, as well as by developing the key Government policy documents, such as the Strategy on Mine Action and Land Release Policy.



The E-Consulate System



Efficiency and cost-effectiveness with a focus on enhanced citizen satisfaction are the main purpose of the joint efforts of UNDP and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Turkey is one of the leading countries in its region in terms of the application of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) system in service delivery. In national policy documents e-governance is identified as one of the key priorities for national and sectoral development and an important pillar for a developed public administration system. It is expected to increase effectiveness and efficiency, enhance transparency and accountability and serve as a tool for strengthening the international competitiveness of Turkey.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs developed and applied the e-consulate system following the identification of ICT development as a key area in its Strategic Plan for better services and good governance. It is a distinguished example of the use of ICT in consular services with the aim of increased efficiency and cost effectiveness for greater citizen satisfaction. The project with UNDP aims to ensure efficiency and cost-effectiveness with a focus on enhanced citizen satisfaction with the services of the Ministry all over the world.

Turkey & Climate Change

UNDP Turkey not only promotes the mainstreaming of environment, climate change and energy efficiency into sectoral policies, but also supports the strengthening of institutional and policy capacities in this vital area.

UNDP's Climate Change and Environment work focuses on the participation of all stakeholders on environmental issues and on the assessment and sharing of the benefits of ecosystem services.

This work focuses on strengthening the "capacity to prevent and respond" to environmental degradation, particularly in relation to biodiversity, forest management and chemical waste prevention and management.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation action across sectors and initiatives to strengthen systems and tools for risk-centered and integrated disaster management and increase the resilience of society are implemented taking differentiated gender impacts into account.





Eliminating Permanent Organic Pollutants



Site assessment
and planning conducted.

2700 tons
of POP stockpiles
ready for disposal.

The main objective is to protect human health and the environment globally as well as locally addressing Permanent Organic Pollutant legacies and specifically by eliminating POP Pesticides and initiating a clean-up of chemical pollutant contaminated sites

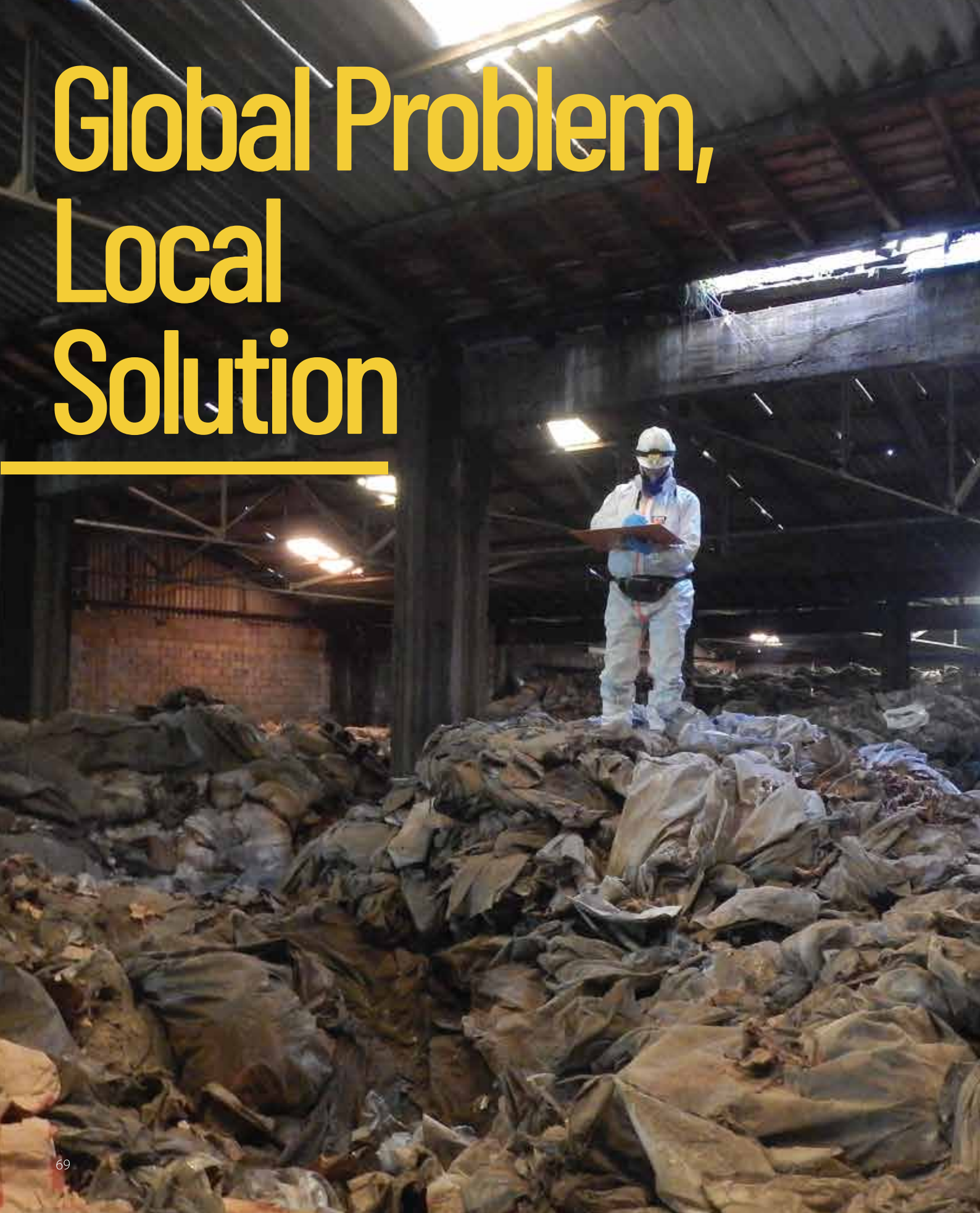
Turkey signed and ratified the Stockholm Convention in 2001 and 2009 respectively. The first Plan, prepared with GEF assistance, addressing the inventories and strategic action plan for the initial twelve permanent organic pollutants (POPs) was developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. It was officially transmitted to the Stockholm Convention's Secretariat in 2011.

Turkey has developed an updated national action plan to reflect the current status of POP management and address the new annexed POPs included in the amendments

to the Stockholm Convention that came into force in 2010. The updated plan was submitted to the Convention Secretariat in 2015.

UNDP is contributing to efforts to deal with longer term problems consistent with the country's Stockholm Convention obligations, reducing in major industrial sectors, and providing targeted institutional, regulatory and technical capacity strengthening, all within a sound chemicals management framework.

Global Problem, Local Solution





Disposing of the largest Persistent Organic Pollutant stock in the world.

**Did you know that hundreds of tons of
chemicals, which may cause cancer
upon contact, are kept in a storage site
in Kocaeli?**

Did you know that hundreds of tons of chemicals, which may cause cancer upon contact, are kept in a storage site in Kocaeli? Did you also know that such chemicals can be carried by air or water, and cause cancer and other serious medical problems upon either contact or inhaling, and that if action is not taken they may cause grave dangers

to people in our country and in the world, and even an ecological crisis? Simple inquiries show that these chemicals are not produced or used in any one place in the world, and that they can spread over such large areas that they may end up resurfacing at the poles.

These chemicals are called Persistent Organic Pollutants, or POPs. No, do not panic right away. First, let us see what a POP is. For example, DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane) is a POP which earned the Nobel Prize for its inventor in 1948 for its strong toxic impact on pests, and which saved thousands of lives in the anti-malaria drive in Africa. Indeed, DDT was sold as “cure-all powder” in Turkey for years. Later, it was discovered that it was far from innocent.

The rapid industrialization of Turkey after the 1950s, and particularly the development of iron-steel, cement and chemical industries around Kocaeli, were accompanied by intensive production of POPs. Over a relatively long period of time, the world came to understand that these chemicals were extremely harmful. It emerged that they were not only carcinogenic but also adversely affected reproduction, and could be transferred to later generations through the placenta and mother's milk. Further compounding the problem was that the chemicals by nature survived long years before decomposition. The Stockholm Convention, hailed as an international treaty, was adopted in 2001, and ratified by Turkey. Then, the world set out to eradicate these man-made chemicals from the earth. Now, back to the question of why we have tons of POPs in Kocaeli.

HCH (Hexa-Chlorocyclo-Hexane) derivatives, which were the most harmful of the POPs, and were used as pesticides, were used intensively in the chemicals industry in Turkey until their prohibition in the 1980s. Following the prohibition however, a part of the stocks remained in closed storage for years due to a prolonged process of bankruptcy and plant take-overs. Now the existence of such waste in Kocaeli, constituting one of the largest single-location POP stocks in the world, poses a globally significant problem. The disposal of the POP stock in the region is far more complicated and expensive than one imagines. The new owner of the company which produced the stock in question tried for years to dispose of it by own means. At this point in time however, the danger has gone far beyond being a problem of the owner, or even of Turkey. The good news is that once Turkey became a signatory to the Stockholm Convention, financial assistance became available for disposing of such waste in the framework of international obligations.




The “Disposal of POPs Stocks and Reduction of POPs Emissions Project” was collaboratively designed by UNDP and the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, and financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Work to dispose the existing POPs stocks in the region in accordance with international standards and in compliance with environmental requirements started in early 2016.

The initial steps established the baseline on the site, identifying the waste population, concentration and net quantity. Now, work is underway to plan the disposal operations. The site contains approximately 2,200 tons of POP stocks and 500 tons of POP-contaminated waste. In addition, the environmental impact assessment and occupational safety and health plans have been prepared. It is intended to hold the tender for the disposal of the waste by the end of 2017.

We as UNDP Turkey are moving forward with firm strides to ensure the clearance of the site with minimal impact on human health and environment in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, local authorities and the owner of the plant.



A photograph of a forest at sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow. Several tall, thin pine trees are silhouetted against the sky. In the foreground, two workers are silhouetted against the ground, using tools to clear or manage the forest floor. The overall scene is peaceful and focused on forest management.

Management of Forests in the Mediterranean Region




293k ha
of forest added to
integrated forest plans

53k ha
is under conservation function.

Total forest management
plans covering an area of
654,649 ha.

UNDP is promoting an integrated approach to management of forests in Turkey, demonstrating multiple environmental benefits in high conservation value forests in the Mediterranean forest region.

Turkey's Mediterranean forests provide important global and national benefits related to carbon storage and biodiversity, along with other natural products and ecosystem services. Despite these values and benefits, however, the Mediterranean forests face several threats. Fortunately, large-scale deforestation ended in the late 1990s. However, about three million ha of the Mediterranean forest area have suffered from severe degradation due to past economic activities. Some of these 'forests' currently have a crown density of less than 10 percent. However, many areas have moderate-to-high regeneration potential allowing regeneration to occur and complementing it with reforestation in some cases would enable significant carbon build-up and connect currently fragmented forest patches.

Currently, the main threats to Mediterranean forests derive from anthropogenic wildfires, unsustainable fire wood collection by local villagers and pests. These threats have impacts on multiple forest values associated

with the ecosystem goods and services which they provide. Of particular interest to the present project are damages related to the loss of globally significant ecosystem services associated with climate change mitigation and biodiversity.

The GEF supported initiative will demonstrate approaches to generating, measuring, reporting on and verifying carbon, biodiversity and socio-economic benefits generated through this integrated approach at five Mediterranean forest sites (over a total area of 450,000 ha). These efforts will also make a contribution towards developing the MRV document (monitoring, verifying and reporting) and decision support system to be prepared for the forestry sector. Laying the foundation for leveraging and scaling up the project demonstration results is thus an important component of the project's strategy, facilitated by a strengthened enabling environment.



Working for the Common Good



Integrated Forest Management

Certain works for development touch more areas than intended or anticipated. Integrated forest management is one such example. This approach holds a special position among development efforts in that it reminds us how important forests are. Forest management is perhaps the area where the common good is best served.

Forest lands are beneficial to the environment, economy and society all at the same time and should be considered a treasure both for the country and for the world. They benefit multiple places simultaneously,

and that is the common good that must be borne in mind when it comes to forest management. This is why UNDP is supporting biodiversity and climate response in the Mediterranean region.

Forest are important ecosystems that require integrated management. In order to manage forest ecosystems, we need to be aware of their capacity to retain carbon, of the biodiversity in the region, and of the multiple benefits derived from forests.

The basic purpose of the project, a partnership between UNDP and the General Directorate of Forestry (OGM) is to contribute to Turkey's climate response by enhancing forest management. However, the forest means more than that. The work being done in the name of integrated forest management directly affects numerous other issues- climate response, the regional economy, employment, tourism opportunities, increased water quality, biodiversity and pest control to name only a few.

In short, the forest means everything. Work on preserving the forest and developing forestry has an impact on everything from the economy to biodiversity. The first question we must ask ourselves is how we should manage forests so that they retain more carbon. Many plans are in the making and new methods are being developed to increase the capacity to retain carbon.

Forests do not only serve climate response, but also offer many other benefits. The Mediterranean region is the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in Turkey. At the same time, the forests in the region also have a significant potential to reverse these adverse effects. For this reason, the newly developed systems are first implemented in this area.

The OGM and UNDP met at Köyceğiz to try these a new system, never used before, to make carbon measurements more comprehensively. OGM forestry engineers who had been trained as trainers on this new, comprehensive method of carbon measurement, had an opportunity to field test their newly acquired skills.



The updated measurement systems will enable OGM to make more integrated plans for forest management. Following the training and field trials, it was decided to pilot the new method in the Alara Forest Administration Section in Antalya. Should the new measurement techniques prove feasible, the intention is to roll them out all over Turkey.

As a result, the OGM will have more detailed and better standardized data on the quantity of carbon retained by forests in Turkey. It will also employ this information to address the question of how to manage forests better for the common good.





Preparing Turkey's Third Biennial Report on Greenhouse Gas Emission



The preparation of the 7th National Communication on Greenhouse Gas Emissions and 3rd Biennial Report further strengthens national capacities for technical reporting in line with the National Communication and Biennial Report guidelines. A “Climate Change Database” will bring together all climate change related resources and initiatives.

The immediate objective of this project is to assist the Government of Turkey in the preparation and submission of its 7th National Communication and 3rd Biennial Report for the fulfilment of its obligations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change as an Annex I Party. The work to be done during the preparation of the 7th National Communication and 3rd Biennial Report will also increase the capacities of state institutions in several

areas such as improving the Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, improving the quality of national data providers, creating a platform to increase cooperation between state and non-state actors, and the conduct of research on several topics. All of this will provide Turkey with support in delivering the National Reports and improving national climate change policies

Building Resilience for Syrians in Turkey

Turkey currently hosts the highest number of refugees in the world, including over 3.5 million registered Syrians. Around 90 per cent of the Syrian refugees live outside formal camps, within Turkish host communities.

This situation has significantly affected the national and local labor markets, created additional demands on municipal service providers and increased risk of tensions within communities. Syrian refugees are mainly located in the Southeast Anatolia region bordering Syria, but as the crisis has continued, the population has expanded to other regions as well. Turkey has provided exemplary support to Syrian refugees, amongst others, by providing them with “temporary protection” status, which, with the adoption of relevant legislation, affords them access to basic services and the right to work.

The objective of UNDP Turkey’s support in response to the refugee crisis is to strengthen the resilience of refugees, host community members, local municipalities and relevant national institutions to cope with and recover from the impact of the large influx of Syrian refugees. The key aspect of UNDP’s resilience response strategy is to invest in existing national and local systems to ensure they can adequately serve both host and refugee communities.

35,230 Syrians and host community members received skill training

over 7,348 of them accessed income generating and self-employment activities



The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) budget increased from

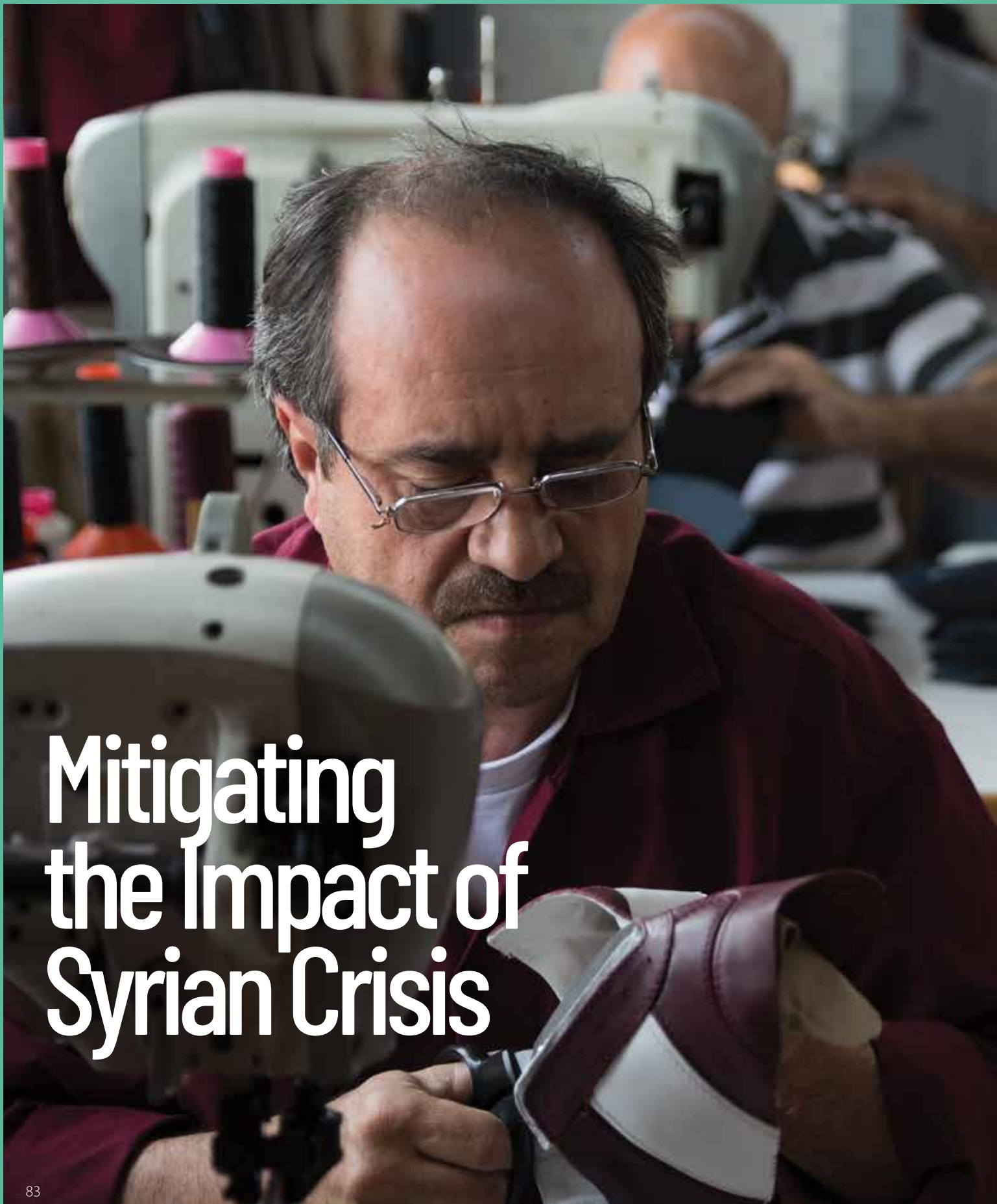
1.6 billion USD in 2017 to 1.75 billion USD in 2018.

Specifically, the programme focusses on three major areas:

- **Livelihoods, Employment and Local Economic Development:** a) Improving livelihoods opportunities through addressing issues on both the labor market supply and demand side; and b) strengthening the capacities of local service providers and relevant stakeholders in the areas of employment and economic development;
- **Basic Needs and Essential Services:** Support to municipalities for efficient and quality urban waste management for affected communities as well as municipal services;
- **Social Cohesion, Empowerment and Protection:** a) Support to enhance social cohesion amongst refugees and members of host communities; b) social and economic empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups; c) protection of Syrian refugees with supporting access to legal aid and justice, including refugees affected by sexual and gender based violence (SGBV);

UNDP Turkey’s response is in line with the Regional Refugee Response Plan (3RP) to the Syria crisis. UNDP Turkey coordinates at the regional level with other countries hosting Syrian refugees such as Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt, in cooperation with UNHCR and other partners. UNDP promotes a resilience based development approach, to help individuals, communities and institutions to cope with and recover from the impact of the large influx of the refugees and to protect their development gains. UNDP leads and coordinates the resilience pillar under the 3RP in Turkey as well as the overall regional resilience response to the Syria crisis.





Mitigating the Impact of Syrian Crisis



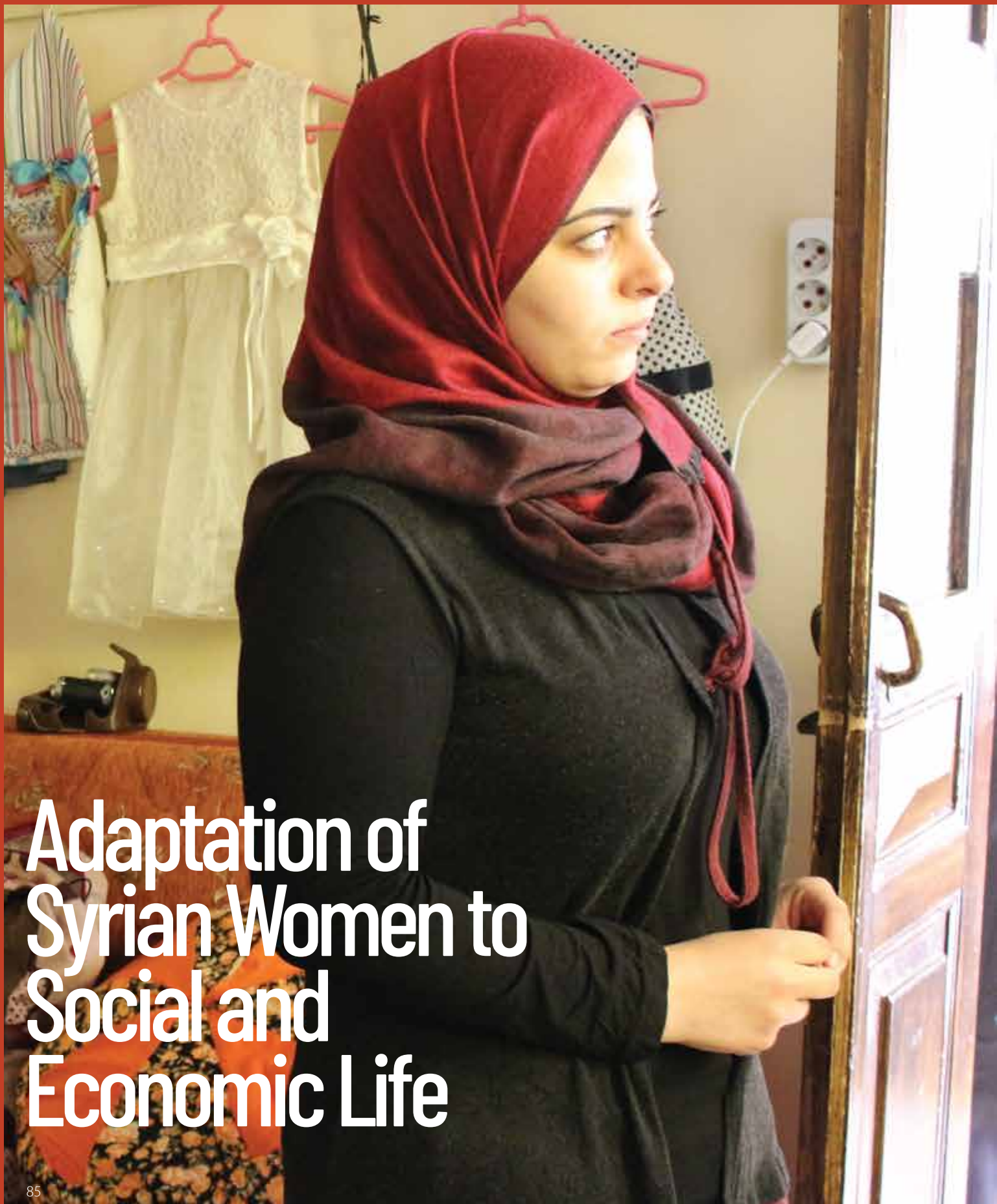
New solid waste transfer stations **constructed and made operational.**

Over 417,000 tons solid waste transfer facilitated **per year.**

The target is the towns bordering with Syria; Gaziantep and Sanliurfa, where a high concentration of Syrian refugees reside.

The local resources have been stretched with long lasting population increase due to refugee flow as well as resources that refugees brought with themselves has come to an end as the crisis prolonged. Hence, the necessity for support increased over time for both refugees and local institutions. Supporting local institutions will not only increase quality of the service delivery for local and refugee community, it will also decrease the chance for social tension after 8th year of crisis. Hence, UNDP project aims to respond to mentioned problems.

These areas where a high concentration of Syrian refugees resides are highly impacted by the sudden influx of the Syrian refugees, especially in the management of waste disposal, which was not equipped to accommodate additional needs created by the refugees, and where there is a need for increased income opportunities and livelihoods for these communities.



Adaptation of Syrian Women to Social and Economic Life



UNDP supports the empowerment of Syrian women in social and economic life in the communities in which they reside.

The joint cooperation and action by the Syrian women and the Multi-Purpose Community Centers (CATOMs) as well as with other CSOs in the GAP region can help cope with the challenges they face. Economic gains be provided for women through joint economic/productive activities as well as their sales and marketing. Sales and marketing support is to be provided using various channels including local, national and even international if possible/feasible using Internet and social media as appropriate.

The influx of Syrians to Turkey mostly intensified in Southeast Anatolia Region. As of May, 2018 the latest figure of UNHCR, the number of Syrians under the temporary protection of

Turkey is 3.5 million. Approximately 33% of the total Syrian population in Turkey, are concentrated in four provinces: Kilis, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Mardin.

This project aims to strengthen the social and economic skills of Syrian women living in selected locations of Southeast Anatolia (GAP) – both in camp and non-camp settings, also addressing gender based violence. The beneficiaries include the Syrian women as primary beneficiaries as well as the host communities/systems that provide services to Syrian women as indirect beneficiaries.

Building a New Future without Forgetting the Past





A portrait of enduring commitment and empowerment.

The number of refugees who have fled Syria for neighboring countries has surpassed five million people for the first time since the war began six years ago. Despite the challenges, the Turkish government local institutions, with support from UNDP, are seeking to ease the pressures on the large number of Syrian refugees that have moved to Turkey. This is the story of Zeina Mahli.

Did you ever think you could be a professional teacher of a language you hadn't spoken before and make a living out of it, in an entirely new country? Zeina Mahli's answer is "No". It is a bright summer morning in Gaziantep, in Southeast Turkey, as Zeina Mahli gets ready for work. The small, simple apartment where Zeina lives with her mother and 5 siblings is the third they have inhabited in this city in 3 years.

Zeina was just 16 years old when they came here from Jarabulus, a city of Aleppo, south of the Syrian-Turkish border. As she continued her high school education in wartime Syria, the conflicts had severely damaged her country and trapped her family in a state of ambiguity and instability.

In 2014, 3 years after the war broke out in Syria, Mahli's family journeyed from Jarabulus to Turkey, initially in the hope of finding a better treatment for their father's health. While the family was touring Gaziantep's hospitals, with the plan to go back home to Jarabulus in a couple of days, the war intensified and the area around their house became a hot spot. This is how the Mahli family had to start their new life in Turkey, where over 3 million Syrian refugees and an additional 300,000 non-Syrian refugees have escaped hardship and looked for a safer environment in recent years. Turkey currently hosts more refugees than any other country in the world.

The first displacement was temporary, with the purpose of just finding a better treatment for their father. But the conflicts came to a point where it was getting harder every day to postpone the future indefinitely. They therefore ended up trying to cultivate a life away from home. At first, Turkish society was welcoming, but on the other hand, Zeina's father's health deteriorated. Having struggled for almost three years, both with his disease and the challenges of living in a new country, Muhammed Hair Mahli lost his life. "I thought it is and will be our moment to continue our struggle and fight, always with the deepest love and strength of our father in our hearts and minds to keep him alive with us. I am honoured and blessed to have known him and I am sure he would like us to go on our way".

"I don't think we could find a better shelter than Turkey. Turkish society and culture in this region are unexpectedly close to ours. I don't want to lose my identity while building a new future. In Europe, things would be more difficult. I am learning more about the people and culture around me through my studies and job, and the community is learning from us as well", she says.

Good memories from Syria, help Zeina and her family keep their identities alive in their new, if not totally unfamiliar cultural environment. Despite bitter memories, all the family members vividly remember their house and their lives in Syria.

The Turkish Government continues to demonstrate strong national ownership of the response by providing a rights-based legal framework through the Temporary Protection Regulation and Work Permits, which offers access to education, health care, employment and social security to Syrian refugees.



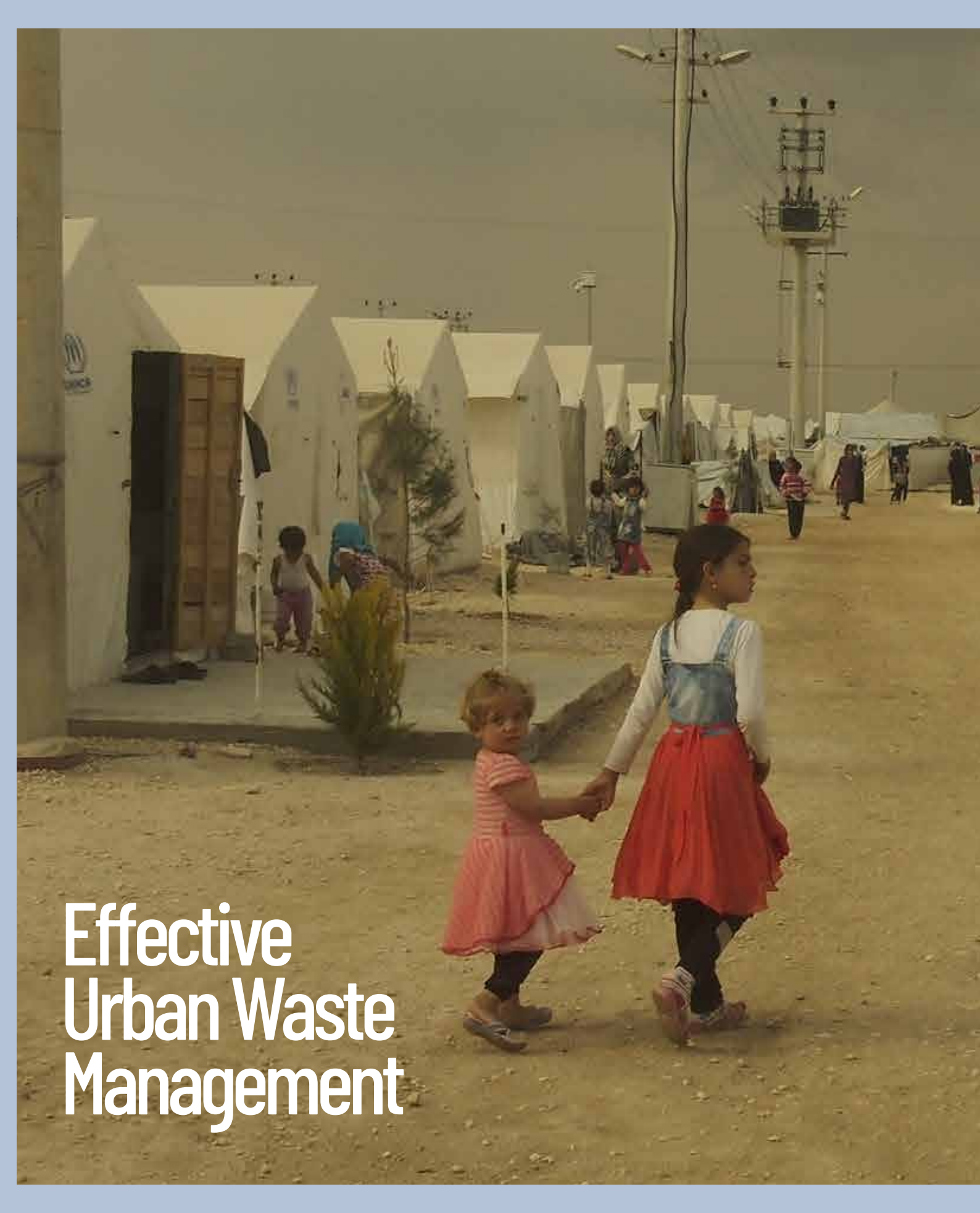
Zeina entered the university entrance examination set by the Ministry of National Education in Arabic. She succeeded and won a place at Gaziantep University's Department of Psychological Counseling and Guidance. But then she had to freeze her studies temporarily for a year to work. For 9 months, Zeina took Turkish language classes. She learned the language so well that she became a professional.

Now Zeina works as a translator at the Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality Art and Vocational Training Courses Center (GASMEK), which is one of the local institutions UNDP supports with vocational training designed for Syrians as well as locals.

Zeina believes in herself. She is strong and capable and now feels more enthusiastic, optimistic and renewed every day. This year she is going to return to her studies, continue to work as a translator and keep on supporting her family and new friends. Her story is an impressive example of how the notion of stable identities is not enough in today's world.



“ I thought it is and will be our moment to continue our struggle and fight, always with the deepest love and strength of our father in our hearts and minds to keep him alive with us. I am honoured and blessed to have known him and I am sure he would like us to go on our way ”



Effective Urban Waste Management



High concentration of refugees in Southeast region of Turkey caused the local resources to stretch with long lasting population increase. UNDP aims to strengthen the service delivery capacity of the local authorities for waste management.

By capacity building for local and municipal service delivery on waste management and recovery, the project targets towns bordering with Syria; Gaziantep and Kilis, where a high concentration of Syrian refugees reside. The increasing strain on infrastructure services, especially in the management of waste disposal, was not equipped to accommodate additional needs created by the refugees.

The necessity for support increased over time for both refugees and local institutions. Supporting local institutions will not only increase the service delivery for local and refugee community, it will also decrease the chance for social tension after 8th year of crisis. Hence, UNDP project aims to respond to mentioned problems.



Strengthening Social Stability in Southeast Anatolia



Municipalities of Southeast Anatolia region received the highest intensity of refugees. Some of them even host more Syrians than their resident population. They now face the fundamental problem of economics; limited resources vs. unlimited demands.

Municipalities in Turkey are responsible for a number of service areas including garbage collection, traffic, public transport, water supply and city maintenance. With the influx of Syrian refugees, they now have to serve many more people with an already limited financial resources and infrastructure facilities.

The project is developed to respond to the increasingly reported facts and observation that the capacities of local service providers are overstretched, reducing their capability to deliver services to their constituents and that the labor market cannot meet the demand for jobs as a result of the increased number of inhabitants and influx of Syrians living in the Southeast Anatolia Region, which is already a disadvantaged region in terms of labor market indicators.

The additional population increases labor market competition, whereby Syrians mostly work in informal sectors. Majority of the Syrian population do not have access to formal employment and income opportunities due to lack of connection to local businesses and skills mismatch. While the recently passed Regulation on work permits allows access to the labor market for Syrians, there is still need for further clarity on procedures and capacities to deliver such services. On the other hand, a number of Syrian businesses are already operating in the region, and a number of Syrians are employed informally in existing businesses-without social security.



Maintaining Optimism



A Story of Integration

Husham Beyazit is 31 years old. He fled his Syrian hometown, Aleppo, 4 years ago and came to Turkey together with his parents and one brother.

Although his family currently lives in Mersin, Husham lives in Gaziantep for professional reasons. Prior to the war, Husham travelled around the world and learnt about marketing and sales from his previous work and studies. He received a degree in clinical pharmacy from the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom. In Aleppo, Husham worked for three years at a pharmaceutical company as a product specialist, focusing on patients with osteoporosis. Fluent in Arabic, Turkish and English, Husham

Is currently representative for a Turkish medical company, which provides health care services to both locals and foreigners.

At the same time, he is working on an advanced medical degree at the University of Gaziantep. Although Husham was recently granted permanent residence in Canada, he declined this offer. Husham believes that cultural similarities are important in allowing him to integrate successfully into the host country. He is grateful for the hospitality which he and his family have received in Turkey.

“These courses are very useful, not only in providing new knowledge, but also in providing psychological support by bringing a group of Syrians together. This helps us to look forward to the future with hope. It is also important for us to know that our host country Turkey encourages the development and integration of Syrians into its society.”



Husham took part in provided training programs on foreign trade, sales and marketing through UNDP’s efforts in the scope of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). UNDP leads the Resilience component of the 3RP and is the lead agency for the 3RP Livelihoods sector. The 3RP combines a humanitarian response focused on alleviating the suffering of the most vulnerable, addressing basic needs and preventing large numbers of refugees from falling deeper into poverty, with longer term interventions bolstering the resilience of refugee and host communities, while also capacitating national systems

“ Turkey is my second home. My family members are here and I recently became engaged to a Turkish woman ”



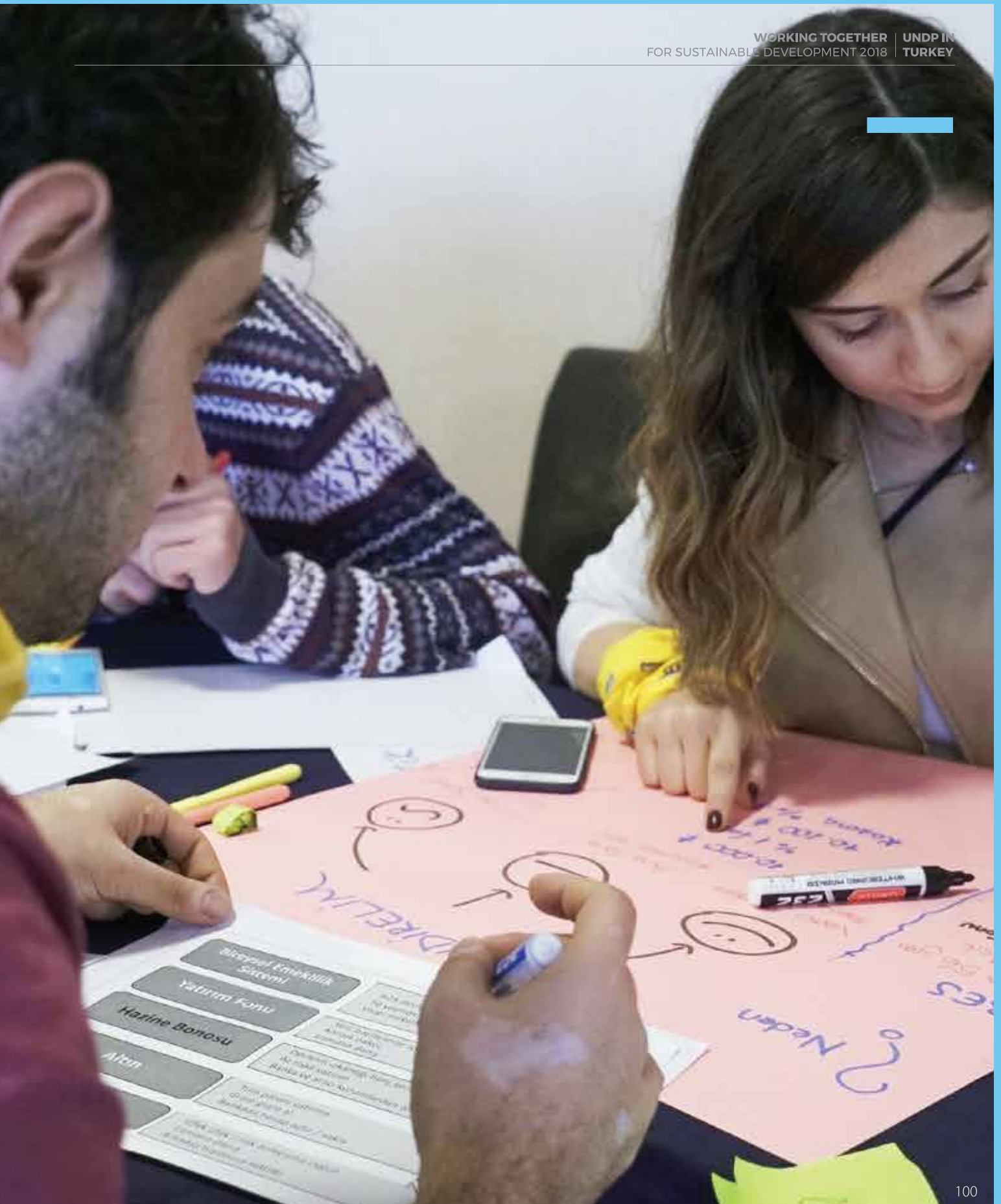
Partnering with Private Sector for Development

UNDP Turkey has been successful in establishing over 50 partnerships with the private sector in order to build local capacities for enhanced social inclusion of vulnerable groups.

The relationship between the private sector and development has become more essential and visible in recent decades. The private sector increasingly plays an important role as an engine of economic growth and job creation in developing countries. It provides goods and services, generates tax revenues to finance essential social and economic infrastructure, develops new and innovative solutions that help tackle development challenges and is a central actor in addressing climate change. The role that the private sector plays in development is also broadening from the conventional approach of supporting economic development to more inclusive and elaborated public private partnerships.


As such, the private sector has become an important strategic partner for UNDP in achieving its vision to help countries eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities and exclusion within broader sustainable development. Through this partnership, UNDP also aims to tackle environmental challenges.

UNDP's comparative advantage in building local capacities for enhanced social inclusion of vulnerable groups has made UNDP Turkey the leading agency in development partnerships and corporate social responsibility with extensive experience over the past two decades. The vulnerable groups targeted, include persons with disabilities, youth and women and low-income communities.



Life's Simple with the Internet





Life is Simple with the Internet offers a solution through training for those who have not yet been introduced to online life and who have missed the digital revolution.

While Turkey displays impressive growth in internet usage there is still a need for basic support. Many people are in need of basic information and the means to help them overcome their reluctance to enter the digital world. This project focuses on middle-aged and senior people who are in need of basic information and helps them overcome their reluctance and take their first steps into the digital world.

The objective of the project is to increase Internet usage among people older than 30 years of age in Turkey who have never used the internet before.

There are 35 million internet users in the country within a total population of 75 million, and according to the IPSOS 2012 Turkey Internet and Computer Ownership Study, 41% of homes have access to the Internet. Despite the widespread access and a noteworthy number of social media users, studies indicate that many citizens cannot actually use the internet due to economic, social and regional inequalities. While the Internet penetration rate of Istanbul is the highest in Turkey, the rural ADSL penetration in Eastern

Anatolia is put as low as %7 indicating distinct disparity and highly heterogeneous access in different provinces. To overcome this duality, TürkTelekom Group, the Habitat Association and UNDP Turkey started the Life Is Simple with the Internet project, targeting a large and diversified group of beneficiaries, representing different levels of economic status and educational backgrounds.

The transformation to the information society not only involves a change in traditional mechanisms of the economy but also a change in social and cultural terms. Effective and frequent usage of information technologies by middle-aged and senior people (age group of 30 and above) in their day-to-day and professional lives and the improvement of opportunities to access information will allow them to fulfil their potential and improve their quality of life. By providing access opportunities, competency and motivation to middle-aged and senior people, a "driving force" will be created for the transition to the information society.

2015

"Giriřimciler için Finansal Okuryazarlık" Segmenti

45 Master Eđitmen, 500 Eđitmen,
72 ilde 61.290 katılımcıya ulařıldı.

2013

3 Gruba Ayrılan Eđitim İeriđi ve Online Eđitimler

360 Eđitmen, 68 ilde:
20.255 katılımcıya
Eđitim ieriđi (Eđitim, genç
yetiřkin olmak) a ayrıldı.

TOPLANTISI

Increasing
Financial
Awareness
among Youth



1 Million
people
participated
in training

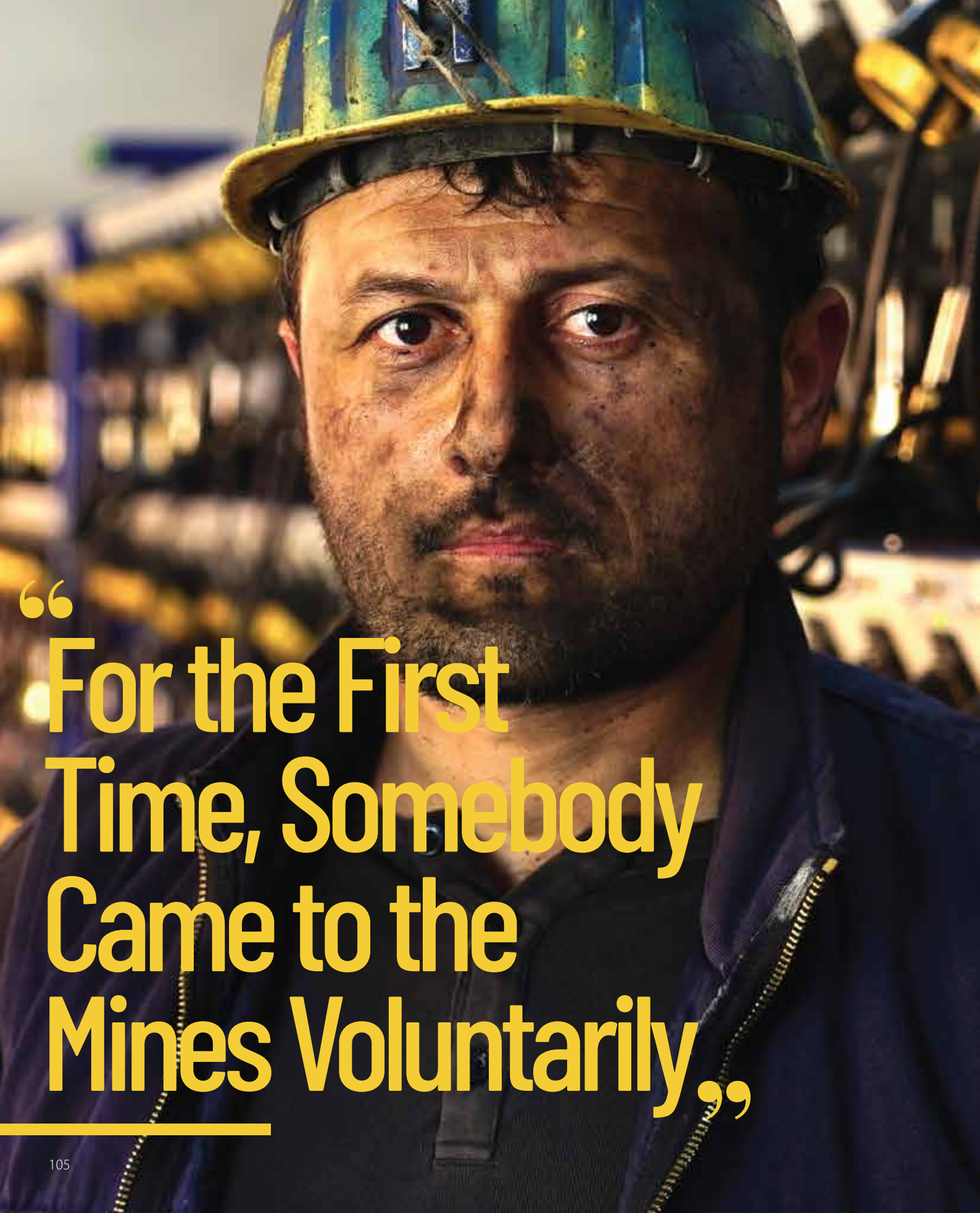
UNDP and its private sector partners are working to increase the financial management capabilities of young people in Turkey.

Initiated in 2009 by financial support from Visa and 22 banks in cooperation with Habitat Association, the project “I Can Manage My Money” serves the Sustainable Development Goals in multiple dimensions. It has proved to be a model project in contributing to the achievement of reducing poverty, quality education, equality, responsible production and consumption, and partnership for development.

Training is provided under the project to the youth, entrepreneurs and farmers on budgeting of personal financial resources, making sense of financial concepts, and using financial services correctly.

Individuals who are aware of their rights, participate in economic activity as productive individuals, develop skills of using financial instruments and products to advantage improve both their prosperity and their acquaintances, and contribute to building infrastructure necessary for robust economic development.

In action for 9 years, the project “I Can Manage My Money” has reached out more than 1 million individuals in 81 provinces through a peer training model with more than 1,600 volunteer trainers.



“
For the First
Time, Somebody
Came to the
Mines Voluntarily.”

A Story of Volunteerism

“I Can Manage My Money” is a project that aims to raise individual awareness about how to build a healthy financial future and teach individuals how to manage their money. The project is based on volunteerism, and volunteerism always results in dual benefits, as was the case for Serhat and Senanur.

Senanur Er and Serhat Geyik, both 20 years old, students at the Finance Department of Bülent Ecevit University, are two dreamful young people. They are volunteer trainers in the “I Can Manage My Money” project implemented jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Habitat Association and Visa. After becoming trainers for the project, Senanur and Serhat thought over the potential of

Zonguldak and delivered training in many high schools and universities. Excellent feedback was received from the training participants. In their minds, however, they had one specific place in Zonguldak: the mines. Our trainers set out to teach miners who work long hours under arduous conditions how to manage their money better and the finesse of saving. “You’re too late. Why did you not come before?”



“ We went to a mine for the first time in our lives, met people with black faces but white foreheads. At first, they thought we were some sales people from a bank. When we told them about ourselves, they immediately embraced us. ”

Serhat Geyik, Volunteer Trainer

They had long discussions with the miners' labor union, explaining the project and how it would benefit the miners. Enlisting the union's support, the project team soon set out for a mine in Zonguldak to start with the training sessions. The mine workers did not immediately embrace the project volunteers Senanur and Serhat. They thought initially that both youngsters were from a bank trying to sell them something. Senanur and Serhat told the miners that they were volunteers and explained what they wished to do. The miners soon embraced both the training and the two volunteers. This was a first for the miners. When they realized that the two youngsters had come willingly to the dark and dusty mine into which nobody would want to step, they said, "This is the first time that someone has come and joined us in the mine voluntarily." The training sessions started right away

The meetings revealed that the miners had serious difficulties in making ends meet, and were perhaps the group most in need of such training. Many miners had debts far beyond their income, and some were already on the brink of forced collection. A large part of the debts came into being due to uninformed use of credit cards with which they were issued in 1999, and had since continued to grow to the extent that they were now threatening the financial independence of individuals and families.

The finance training delivered by the volunteers met with huge popularity among the workers, most of whom said that such simple but useful information had never been presented to them before, and was too late for many. Once training started, interest grew every day.



Many miners requested that the same training be delivered to their wives. There were miners who said that if they had been provided years ago with the simple financial and saving information covered in the training, they would not have been in their present situation.

"Although I previously delivered training to various persons and groups, this time I saw a group who badly needed this training", said Serhat. The goal now is to provide training to all miners, not only those of Zonguldak. Senanur and Serhat have passed on the baton to other volunteers for that. Today, they tell other volunteers about their experience with the miners. While the miners learned basic finances, our volunteers observed the working environment of a different segment of our society, met many people and had a unique experience. They learned at first hand how to use flashlights, take safety precautions and work in reliance on fellow workers 500 meters under the ground. They listened, from the workers with black faces but white foreheads, to the tales of those miners who fell in the mine.

A man with dark, curly hair and a slight beard is standing against a light grey background. He is wearing a dark blue t-shirt with the text "UNDP GOODWILL AMBASSADOR" printed in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. He is also wearing dark grey or black jeans. His hands are in his pockets, and he is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. He is wearing a black watch on his left wrist.

UNDP GOODWILL
AMBASSADOR

UNDP Turkey's
Goodwill
Ambassador



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Turkey has appointed regionally acclaimed actor Mert Fırat, best known for his starring roles in the films “Başka Dilde Aşk“ and “Atlıkarınca”, as its first Goodwill Ambassador in Turkey.

Mert Fırat who is also known for his volunteer work on sustainable development, stated that he is passionate about using his influence as an actor and advocate to draw attention to critical issues and encourage people to be agents of change.

Goodwill Ambassador Fırat will work on the issues of protection of the planet, reducing inequalities, gender equality and Syria crisis response in Turkey.

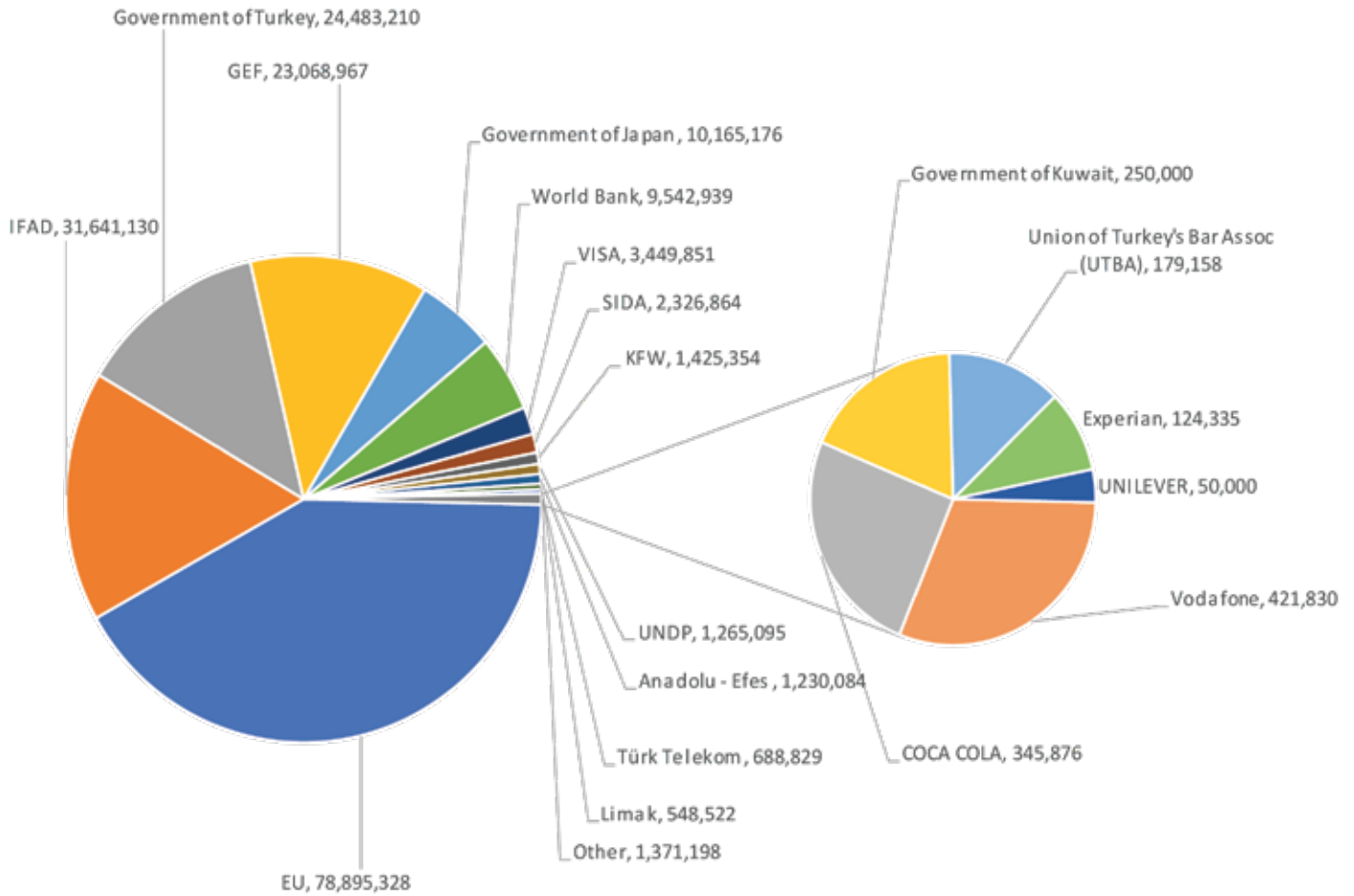


Funding Sources and Financial Data



UNDP Turkey Total Budget
as of January 2018 in USD

\$190,102,545



Overall delivery

2015

\$21,200,000

2016

\$22,875,000

2017

\$37,800,000



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Donors & Implementing Partners



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in Turkey

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