

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM TÜRKİYE

RESULTS REPORT

2022



UNITED NATIONS
TÜRKİYE



FOREWORD



It is with great pleasure that I present this report, highlighting the collaborative efforts between the United Nations and the Government of Türkiye in 2022. This period witnessed significant progress in various areas, as well as the recognition of ongoing challenges that require our collective attention.

The United Nations, in close partnership with the Government of Türkiye, worked diligently to extend social inclusion, resilience, peer-to-peer learning, and community participation. We recognize the potential for accelerated progress by engaging with stakeholders such as municipalities and the private sector, and we encouraged further expansion of these partnerships.

Women's empowerment remained a central focus of our collective efforts. Türkiye made significant progress in implementing national policies and legal frameworks aligned with select international norms and standards.

Türkiye's commitment to hosting a large refugee population is demonstrated in its hosting of the largest number of refugees in the world. Türkiye's Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) facilitated access to public services and livelihood opportunities, contributing to sustainable development in the country. The United Nations continued to support Türkiye's progressive approach through effective migration and international protection management and promoting social cohesion.

Economic challenges emerged in 2022. The United Nations responded by prioritizing human-centered development, decent work, and entrepreneurship. Efforts were made to invest in productivity, innovation, and skills development programs, with a focus on supporting vulnerable groups, such as women and young people.

Climate action and sustainable development were also at the forefront of Türkiye's agenda. The nation's climate ambitions were reinforced by the announcement of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) at COP27, with technical support from the United Nations.

Sincerely,

Alvaro RODRÍGUEZ
UN Resident Coordinator

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ACRONYM LIST

CEFM: child, early and forced marriages	PMM: Presidency of Migration Management
COP26: United Nations climate summit in Glasgow	PSB: Presidency of Strategy and Budget
COVID-19: coronavirus disease 2019	RG: Result Group
CRMS: Common Resource Mobilisation Strategy	SDG: Sustainable Development Goal
CSOs: civil society organizations	SME: small and medium-scale enterprises
IAS: Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species	SRH: sexual and reproductive health needs
INDC: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions	TIHEK: Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye
UNJP: United Nations Joint Programme	TRC: Turkish Red Crescent
LFIP: Law on Foreigners and International Protection	TSM: temporary special measures
MhGAP: Mental Health Gap Action Programme	TurkStat: Turkish Statistical Institute
MoEUCC: Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change	TURMAC: Turkish Mine Action Center
MoH: Ministry of Health	UNCT: United Nations Country Team
MSME: micro, small and medium-scale enterprises	UNDCS: United National Development Cooperation Strategy
OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	UNSDCF: United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
OI: Ombudsman Institution	VAWG: violence against women and girls
GANHRI: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions	

The image displays a collection of 19 United Nations agency logos, each enclosed within a blue hexagonal border. The logos are arranged in a staggered grid pattern. The agencies represented are:

- FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organization)
- ILO** (International Labour Organization)
- IFAD** (International Fund for Agricultural Development)
- UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme)
- United Nations Information Centre**
- UN Women**
- WFP** (World Food Programme)
- UNIDO** (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)
- UNICEF** (United Nations Children's Fund)
- UNHCR** (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)
- UN ESCAP** (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)
- UNEP** (United Nations Environment Programme)
- UNEP** (United Nations Environment Programme) - Note: The logo in the image is for UNEP, not UNECE.
- UNEP** (United Nations Environment Programme)
- UN HABITAT** (United Nations Human Settlements Programme)
- UNOPS** (United Nations Operations and Logistics Support Office)
- UNDRR** (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)
- UNESCO** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

The UNSDCF 2021-2025 outlines the strategies and intended results of the UN Country Team in Türkiye, demonstrating their commitment to supporting national priorities and the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There are 22 UNCT members working to realize 7 outcomes across 6 Results Groups (RGs).

- **Outcome 1.1** By 2025, people, in particular disadvantaged groups, have better access to quality basic services and opportunities.

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

- **Outcome 1.3** *By 2025, Persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection are supported towards self-reliance.*
- **Outcome 4.2** *By 2025, the effectiveness of the international protection and migration management system is improved*

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

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

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

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KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Türkiye	2022	<p><i>Despite making significant progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the objectives of the 11th National Development Plan, Türkiye still faces challenges. The Covid-19 pandemic, the protracted Syrian crisis, the impact of the war in Ukraine, and economic challenges, mainly resulting from these developments, have compromised some of the past gains towards the achievement of the SDGs. The war in Ukraine led to the disruption of supply chains and, interacting with domestic economic challenges, led to historically high levels of inflation in basic expenditure categories. Türkiye performed well in terms of economic activity and job creation, but different segments of society benefited disproportionately from economic growth, with implications for income distribution and poverty dynamics.</i></p>
Population, million	85.3	
GDP, current US\$ billion	905.5	
GDP per capita, current US\$	10,655	
Life expectancy at birth, years	78.6	
		<p><i>Türkiye played a key role in establishing the Black Sea Grain Initiative, mediating the deal between Ukraine and Russia and the UN and establishing the Joint Coordination Centre in Istanbul. Türkiye also played a role in mediating dialogue between Russia and Ukraine.</i></p>

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) announced recommendations for Türkiye, including adopting temporary special measures to increase participation and representation of women in decision-making mechanisms.

Türkiye is working on its environment and climate ambition. A first Climate Council, during which Türkiye announced more ambitious commitments at COP27 compared to its previous Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), shaped the country's climate change policies. Yet there is still scope to increase the ambition.

Türkiye hosts the largest refugee¹ population in the world, and continued international support for Türkiye to implement a comprehensive and rights-based response to forced displacement and migration remains important. To implement an inclusive response to migration and displacement, health, education, skills building, employment and social protection are some of the key areas of focus.

¹ The term "refugee" refers to international protection applicants, international protection status holders (refugees, conditional refugees and subsidiary protection status holders) and temporary protection beneficiaries as per the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (2013).

UNCT Türkiye Results Snapshot

The UN works with the government to develop policies that promote social inclusion and resilience, and to support the expansion of access to quality education. With the goal of “leaving no one behind”, efforts to promote women’s empowerment and reduce violence against women and girls are prioritized. The UN supports the country with hosting the largest refugee population in the world and the country’s efforts to implement an inclusive legal framework as well as to facilitate access to public services and livelihood opportunities. The snapshot below shows the UN contributions per SDG and the SDG targets they have contributed to.

2 Zero Hunger 26 rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders with enhanced capacities for designing and implementing policies, strategies and programmes that improve productivity, net income and working conditions within the agrifood system	8 Decent work and economic growth 8,800 private sector entities (including micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)) with improved performance, increased business transactions, and/or income generation support	17 Partnerships for the goals 1 policy developed or improved for the benefit of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) with business sector input, and promulgated or implemented by the Government
3 Good health and well-being 2 national policies on health including overall health or specific health areas such as nutrition policies, physical activity, sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable and communicable diseases, in accordance with human rights standards, developed and adopted	10 Reduced inequalities Yes bilateral, national, and local development and sectoral policies that integrate migration and recognize migrants as contributors for sustainable development developed	Limited degree of alignment of national budgeting system with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that enable tracking of budget allocation for the SDGs, including through gender-responsive budgeting Moderate Data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, established/implemented
4 Quality education 3,821,487 people directly benefitted from improved access to skills and lifelong learning programmes, including for comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)	3,060,616 people who are internally displaced, migrants, refugees or part of the host communities, or communities left or affected populations, benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion	
5 Gender equality 31 measures implemented to eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in the labour market, increase women’s access to and use of digital technologies, ensure women’s economic security and empowerment and address discriminatory gender and social norms, stereotypes and practices	13 Climate action 285,599 tCOeq reduction of annual CO2 emissions	
Work in progress extent that measures developed/implemented are in place to advance women’s and girl’s leadership and equal participation in decision-making in public institutions, elected positions and private sector	16 Peace, justice and strong institutions High quality of free and universal birth registration service within civil registration and vital statistics, in accordance with international standards and best practices	
7 Affordable and clean energy 19.1 megawatt in installed renewable energy	4,691 people supported, who have access to justice	

Figure 2: Results Snapshot

RG1: SOCIAL INCLUSION

621,737

children supported with
conditional cash transfer.

813,590

(413,123 boys, 400,467 girls)

refugee children enrolled in
formal education.

179,723

adolescents and young
people received learning
pathways and vocational
education.

According to the 2019 TurkStat Child Labor Force Survey, 4.4% of children in the 5-17 age group are involved in child labor. Social protection expenditure for children and families was 0.5% of GDP in 2019 and 0.6% in 2020². The unemployment rate for those aged 15 and over was 10.4% (8.9% for men, 13.4% for women), with youth unemployment at 19.4% (16.4% for men, 25.2% for women) in 2022 - down from 12.0% (10.7% for men and 14.7% for women) and 22.6% (19.4% for men, 28.7% for women) in 2021³. These numbers show a disparity in unemployment for women and girls that continues to rise. The proportion of youth in the 15-24 age group who are neither employed nor enrolled in education is 24.2%, which is an area of concern.

Prioritizing expanding access to quality early childhood education, investing in upskilling the education workforce, and modernizing the curriculum, including the technical and vocational education system and its service delivery, are promising signs of increased attention to quality and not only access to education by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE).

The UN strives to work together with the Government of Türkiye to develop better policies that are conducive to social inclusion and for supporting systems and structures for more resilience, for promoting peer-to-peer learning, and active participation. It has been proven that engaging with different actors such as municipalities and the private sector can accelerate achieving results at a larger scale, and this has great potential and should be expanded further.

Refugee enrolment

Grades	Rate (%)
1-4	77.56%
5-8	80.08%
9-12	33.98%
Gross	64.27%

Total Enrolment

Age Group	Rate (%)
6-9	93.16
10-13	89.94
14-17	89.67

Source: <http://sgb.meb.gov.tr>

² <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Social-Protection-Statistics-2020-37193&dil=2>

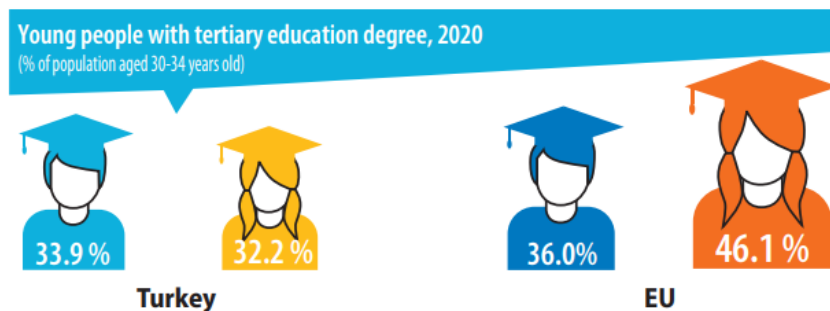
³ <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Labour-Force-Statistics-2021-45645&dil=2>

Priorities, outcomes, and outputs

The Government of Türkiye and the UN continued working together to strengthen health systems, accelerate learning and skills building, and strengthen social services and protection mechanisms, validated as priority areas under Social Inclusion, aligned with SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

The UN worked with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to increase the government's immunization coverage, which included refugees and tackling vaccine hesitancy. The coverage of three doses of the pentavalent vaccine decreased from 98% in 2020 to 95% in 2021 due to COVID-19 impacts and vaccine hesitancy. The UN reached almost 350,000 people on social media during World Immunization Week and over 1.8 million people in a targeted social media campaign. The Program reached over 85,000 community members, with more than 7 million people reached through a social media campaign.

The UN supported the National Early Childhood Development (ECD) Strategy and coordination of strategy implementation. This has constituted an essential moment towards strengthening ECD services nationwide. The



Ministry of Family and Social Services and the UN expanded the National Parenting Training Programme for refugees and developed three new modules on Life Skills, Child Protection, and Positive Parenting. More than 40,000 children were referred to specialized services, 27,232 caregivers benefitted from positive parenting, and 36,981 children received Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) counselling.

Furthermore, the MoFSS implements the "National Program for Combating Child Labour" with a "zero tolerance for child labour" approach. Mobile Teams, comprising municipality, law enforcement, health, and education personnel across 81 provinces, investigate reasons behind children working on the street. The teams identify necessary social services and support for children and families and provide psychosocial assistance and awareness-raising activities. Foreign national children in Türkiye enjoy equal rights in education, health, social assistance, and protection, alongside Turkish children. The "Social Cohesion Program" aims to minimize social issues among foreign children, enhance their awareness of societal risks and resources, and ensure they lead a happy and healthy life, fostering mutual understanding and tolerance between cultures. Unaccompanied children receive family-oriented services, and if needed, those aged 0-12 are cared for in Child Homes, while children aged 13-18 find support in Specialized Child Homes.

The UN focused on capacity building of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services including maternal health, family planning, STI prevention, for women, young people, people with disabilities and key populations. The UN provided SRH services to vulnerable groups through specialized service units, reaching 78,485 individuals including refugees. The UN procured and distributed contraceptives to UN supported service units, Migrant Health Centers and provincial health directorates to support SRH services targeting refugees and host communities. In addition, ten Mobile Health Service Units provided services to 61,165 people and vaccinated 12,888 people against COVID-19. Eight of these units were mobilized to specifically follow-up with pregnant women. A Covid19 SoP was finalized and shared with the MoH.

The Turkish National School Curricula was assessed against UNESCO standards in partnership with TAPV and discussed with Representatives from the Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health, Universities, Non-Governmental Organizations, Guidance Research Center and Schools in Ankara. The report was distributed to more than 2.8 thousand stakeholders, also a non-curricula Adolescent Health Learning Program was implemented in pilot schools, reaching 10,250 students and 613 parents.

In relation to Early Childhood Education (ECE) reform, the UN helped increase preschool enrolment by creating 600 classrooms, resulting in 49,000 pre-schoolers enrolled across 20 provinces. The UN and partners addressed barriers faced by out-of-school children, screened, and provided support to over 123,000 refugee children in 27 provinces, resulting in 39,901 enrolled in education. The UN facilitated the Transforming Education Summit, consulting with 325 stakeholders to develop the Statement of Commitment for Türkiye. **The UN provided support for vulnerable adolescents through the Skills Development Program, delivering various programs to reach over 3 million children and young people nationwide.** The program delivers comprehensive cross-sectoral skills-development programming to foster transferable skills for employment, social participation, and/or further education opportunities.

The UN reached 179,723 adolescents and young people through participation activities, providing over 63,000 out-of-school adolescents with learning pathways and vocational education. Support continued for the implementation of flexible learning opportunities for vulnerable adolescents in formal and non-formal settings. 6,788 out-of-school refugee children were enrolled in the Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) to address learning loss and support enrolment in formal education. An additional 13,758 children and adolescents benefited from the Academic Support Program, and 26,738 children and adolescents benefited from Turkish Language Courses provided by partners.

The UN facilitated private sector engagement to support government initiatives, resulting in 2 million young people accessing skills opportunities. The UN partnered with various government entities, municipalities, and CSOs, including youth organizations, to advance the education and skills agenda for adolescents and youth in Türkiye.

Efforts were made to strengthen social protection through cash transfers, family care, and other support for vulnerable families and children, reaching 355,285 individuals, including 225,762 children. *The UN, in collaboration with the government and partners, also provided community-based child protection services for refugees and host communities. With 400,000 Syrian children still out of school, the Syrian Support Workers (SSW) Program has supported more than 80,000 refugee children with improved access to high-quality and inclusive education and social services for families.*

The Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE) Programme for Refugees surpassed its target by benefitting 811,181 children since 2017, with 631,833 children supported during 2021-2022 alone. *These children were incentivized to enroll and attend school through top-up payments during this period. For this period of school year, 90% of children enrolled in education benefitted from CCTE programme.*

The social protection knowledge and capacities of 10 provincial directorates of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry have increased, *facilitating the formal employment of 253 individuals and short-term employment and social cohesion of 96 individuals from vulnerable groups. 253 vulnerable Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders and host community members who graduated from various training programs and found employment in the Agrifood sector benefitted from Social Security Premium Support.*

RG2: EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

3,6 M people

received messages
challenging harmful
stereotypes and promoting
elimination of violence
against women and girls.

52,470 men and

boys participating in
trainings to promote
women's rights and
address the violence
against women and girls.

13,435 women

and girls in vulnerable
situations gained access to
essential protection
services.

The United Nations in Türkiye continued its efforts to support the government in fulfilling its commitments to promote women's empowerment and ensure the human rights of women and girls, and advance towards SDG5 as cornerstone for the achievement of all SDGs. Even though the national indicators demonstrate that inequalities between women and men persist, progress was made in advancing the implementation of international norms and standards and relevant national legal and policy frameworks on women's rights.

One key development was Türkiye's submission of its 8th periodic report on its progress in eliminating discrimination against women to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2022. The CEDAW Committee recognized Türkiye's progress in advancing women's rights, but also highlighted areas of concern and issued 92 recommendations under 25 areas, including two priority recommendations for action on the adoption of temporary special measures to increase women's participation in decision-making and changes to the Criminal Code.

UN agencies in Türkiye played an important role in disseminating widely the Committee's Concluding Observations to various stakeholders and providing guidance on steps to strengthen the realization of women's rights.



37,645

adolescent girls receive prevention and care interventions to address child marriage.

50 networks,

alliances, intergenerational platforms and CSOs supported by UN for enhanced advocacy, dialogue and solidarity including their participation and voice in treaty bodies.

10,916

staff/representatives with improved knowledge to advance equality in the world of work.

Priorities, outcomes, and outputs

The UN in Türkiye prioritized efforts to reduce violence against women and girls, including domestic, sexual, digital, workplace, early and forced marriages. *The UN supported the capacity-building of governmental and non-governmental service providers and provided direct support to those at risk and survivors of violence. Nearly 3,000 service providers improved their knowledge and skills related to different types of violence against women and girls, and survivor-centered and age-appropriate services. Over 53,000 individuals who are survivors or at risk of violence were assisted with prevention and protection services. The UN also supported 63 service delivery points, including support and solidarity centers, women and girls' safe spaces, youth centers, refugees with disabilities service units, and shelters, where women from the local community as well as refugees received protection services, including violence against women and girls prevention and response.*

The Second Phase of the UN Joint Programme (JP) for the Elimination of early and forced marriages in Türkiye has continued to make significant strides in advancing the policy framework combating violence against women and the capacities of governmental and non-governmental organizations in prevention and protection of child, early and forced marriages (CEFM). *The programme has invested in innovative approaches to trigger behavioral and attitudinal change, intensified support to align local and national plans and strategies with international frameworks, extended geographical coverage, and widened the scope to support survivors of early and forced marriages.*

In the framework of collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Social Services under the JP, the UN contributed to the development of 4 new and 19 revised early and forced marriages local action plans in 23 provinces in line with the 4th National Action Plan on Combatting Violence Against Women (2021-2025) of the Government of Türkiye. This has set a foundation for effective inter-institutional coordination, the incorporation of combatting early and forced marriages into institutional commitments, and the development of related solutions that have not been prioritized or addressed before.

Considering the lower levels of participation of women in decision-making in Türkiye (17.33% women in Parliament, 3% of mayors and 10.7% of local councilors), and in line with the CEDAW Committee recommendations, **the UN in Türkiye is advocating for the adoption of temporary special measures (TSM) to promote equal representation of women in decision-making at national and local levels.** The UN enabled discussions and sharing of international good practices around the need for TSM and policy measures to eliminate violence against women with the Committee on Equal Opportunities between Women and Men in the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA). Women's civil society organizations were also provided technical assistance in the development of legislative amendment proposals related to the Constitution, Political Parties Law, Laws related to elections, and the bylaws of the TGNA.

Although women's employment reached 10 million for the first time and increased by 10% compared to the previous year, structural gender gaps in the labor market persist, and the labor force participation of women is relatively low. **The UN in Türkiye mobilized multistakeholder partnerships with private sector organizations, worker and employer unions from different sectors to challenge systematic barriers that women face in accessing employment and to promote favorable social norms, attitudes, and behaviors.** The UN has provided technical and financial support to a total of 235 women-led businesses, cooperatives, start-ups, rural enterprises, and women entrepreneurs. Over 6,500 representatives from the private sector, civil society organizations, government institutions, and social partners have improved their knowledge on positive business practices and gathered tools to implement and monitor initiatives and principles to advance equality between women and men in the workplace.

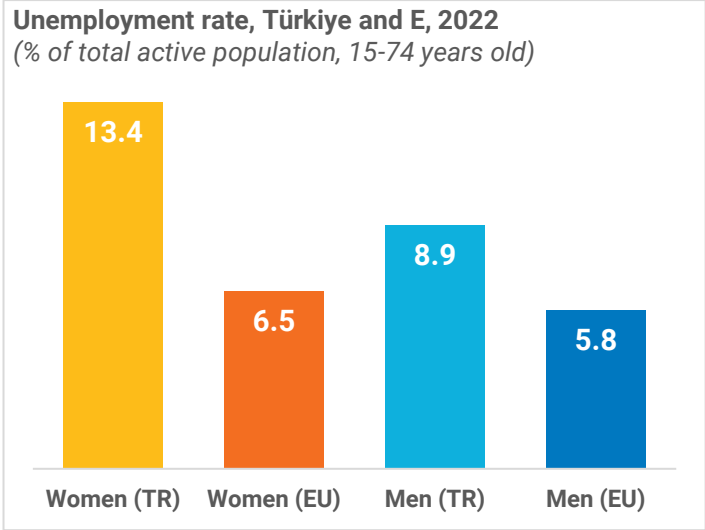
The UN has convened businesses to present new tools and emerging good practices in areas where local knowledge and practice are still emerging, in particular on public and private procurement methods that strengthen women's businesses, and on how to navigate crises in a way that responsive to equality of women and men. The Business Against Domestic Violence Network has been established to increase communication, inspiration, and knowledge sharing among nearly 100 companies involved in the programme since 2013. 56 new businesses have demonstrated their commitment to improving the equality of women and men in the workplace by becoming signatories of the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs), and the total number of WEPs signatories has reached 456.

The multistakeholder coalition – ILO Violence and Harassment Convention (C190) Policy and Advocacy Initiative – has continued to advocate and raise awareness to eliminate violence against women and girls in the workplace. Their efforts have resulted in the signature of zero tolerance to violence policy papers by a union, a confederation, and a private company.

The UN has also improved the resilience of over 1,800 refugee women living in Gaziantep and Izmir in 2022. As a result, participants of livelihood activities at the UN-supported women-only centers demonstrated that women's resilience capacity level has increased by 7%, according to a survey-based index. The number of households with

sources of income through workforce participation increased from 22% to 38% and there has been a significant increase in access to protection, legal assistance, healthcare, as well as the empowerment of women in decision-making at the household level.

Together with national partners, the UN in Türkiye has continued to develop and



support the use of innovative tools for improving women’s access to services and opportunities. *The 'Opportunities Map' digital platform has been established to facilitate women who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET) in accessing relevant training and learning programs as well as employment opportunities that align with their needs and interests.*

The UN engaged in multistakeholder policy dialogues and joint advocacy to recognize and redistribute care work, *and to provide standardized and accessible care services for children, older adults, and people with disabilities Research studies and needs assessments on different areas affecting women were conducted in order to fill data gaps and inform policy making and programming, such as on the position of rural women and women under temporary and international protection. Additionally, the UN engaged men and youth in training and community activities to challenge harmful stereotypes and reinforce positive social norms. The UN provided technical and financial support to civil society organizations working to advance women’s rights and empowerment in different areas across various geographical regions of the country.*

3,819

government personnel
trained to develop skills
and competencies on
migration management.

7,180

 lawyers

from 32 provinces
received training on
international refugee law.

202

 judges and

prosecutors received
training on civil, criminal
and administrative law.

51

 trafficking victims

were brought to safety and
received rehabilitation.

68

 good practices to

support long-term
solutions for refugees
shared online within the
Framework of the Global
Compact on Refugees.

RG3: MIGRATION, INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND HARMONISATION

Türkiye continued to host the largest refugee population in the world, with around 3.5 million Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders. The burden of hosting such a large refugee population was made harder due to global socio-economic pressures and the residual effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, impacting refugees and hosting communities alike. Despite these challenges, Türkiye continued to implement its inclusive legal framework, particularly the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP), facilitating access to public services and livelihood opportunities, and therefore contributing to sustainable development in the country.

To support Türkiye's progressive approach, the United Nations continued assisting various governmental institutions to help implement effective migration and international protection management in line with national and international standards and promote social cohesion through Türkiye's Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan. Interventions carried out under Results Group 3 enabled the UN to jointly promote several priorities outlined in the 11th National Development Plan and contribute to progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.



Priorities, outcomes, and outputs

UN agencies focused on promoting social cohesion by working with communities and public institutions. *At the community level, UN agencies empowered community members to become more self-reliant and promoted engagement between foreigners and the host community. Language, soft-skills, and vocational training were provided to 7,770 persons, and more than 223,000 migrants, refugees, and Turkish citizens participated in joint events. Conflict management and resolution were also addressed, reaching 3,464 refugees and host community members. The UN provided support to community-based and women-led civil society organizations and cooperatives.*

At the institutional level, UN agencies supported national and local government authorities in implementing Türkiye's Harmonisation Strategy and Action Plan. *This involved multi-stakeholder forums and workshops with various authorities, including the Provincial Directorates of Migration Management, municipalities, and mukhtar associations. The UN facilitated two international study visits for staff from the Presidency of Migration Management. Finally, UN agencies worked with academia to conduct research and learning initiatives on social cohesion, including the finalization of the 2021 Syrians Barometer providing updated comparative analysis on the evolving attitudes of and perceptions towards Syrians in Türkiye.*

The UN supported the Government of Türkiye to improve access to international protection and manage migration. This included capacity sharing, increasing foreigners' access to services, and institutional support on border management. The UN provided online and in-person training for government personnel, including staff from PMM, PDMMs and Removal Centres and interpreters. The training focused on legal frameworks, migration governance, child protection, identification, referrals, and information management.

The UN provided support to public offices, including municipalities and migration centers, and trained lawyers, judges, and prosecutors on civil, criminal and administrative law. Additionally, the UN provided capacity development interventions and protection services for the victims of trafficking. The UN worked on various border issues, including border management, and supporting border security, as well as demining operations. The UN strengthened the capacities of institutions for regular labour migration. The UN shared good practices from Türkiye's comprehensive response to forced displacement highlighted Türkiye's inclusive approach towards refugees and migrants in international fora.

RG4: COMPETITIVE PRODUCTION, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH, DECENT WORK FOR ALL

3,787 *private and public sector entities and cooperatives, benefitted from support and services.*

21,744 *employers and employees benefitted from formalization support.*

14,802 *individuals received livelihoods and skills development support.*

5,609 *public institutions and social partners supported to improve decent work.*

22,440 *at-risk children supported to prevent child labour.*

171,634 *agricultural producers supported.*

Türkiye experienced a strong economic recovery in 2021, growing by 11.4%. However, a new supply shock caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 led to global inflation and further increased inflation in Türkiye due to its reliance on imported oil, natural gas.

The high increase in consumer and food prices impacted the purchasing power of low-income households. While the unemployment rate improved compared to the previous year (from 12% to 10.4%), further effort is needed, since joblessness for women remained at 13.4% and for young people at 19.4%.

In response, the UN focused on promoting human-centered development and decent work, supporting entrepreneurs, investing in the productivity and innovation capacities of small and medium-sized enterprises, and facilitating skills development programs and job matching.

The UN prioritized public and private sector capacities to contribute to decent work, promoting fundamental labor rights, and increasing the resilience of smallholder agricultural producers and workers. The UN adopted innovative measures and restructured its programs to mitigate the impacts of challenges with public institutions, the private sector, workers', and employers' organizations.



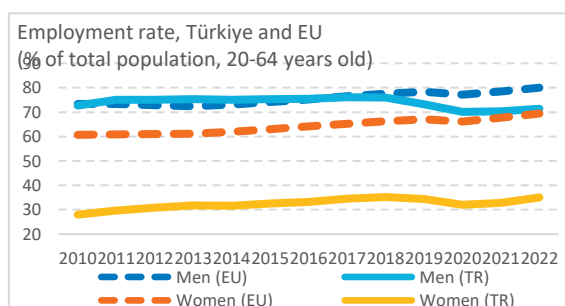
Priorities, outcomes, and outputs

The UN focused on promoting human-centered economic development and a decent work agenda in Türkiye based on SDG 8. The UN efforts concentrated on delivering four main results: strengthening public and private sector entities, promoting decent work and inclusive livelihoods, eliminating child labor, and supporting sustainable agriculture production.

To strengthen public and private sector entities, the UN supported 3,787 entities, including MSMEs and cooperatives, through training, business advisory services, and financial support. The UN launched a Micro Finance Program to support micro-sized enterprises, including those owned by refugees, and provided cash grants to qualifying businesses. In total, 2,419 MSMEs benefited from business advisory services and financial support, and 1,278 entrepreneurs, including 100 persons with disabilities, received services through training programs, mentoring, and financial supports.

To promote decent work and inclusive livelihoods, the UN provided vocational training for 2,654 participants and employment services for 1,763 participants who face barriers to employment and economic opportunities.

Moreover, 14,802 individuals benefited from skills development and livelihood programs in different thematic areas. The Transition to Formality Program was implemented to support business employing Turkish and refugee workers in accordance with the social security laws, and 21,744 employers and employees benefited from formalization support with UN interventions. The UN also led a “Decent Work for Domestic Workers” information and awareness raising campaign.



The UN focused on eliminating the worst forms of child labor by establishing a direct intervention mechanism that helped 10,906 children access free and quality public education, and 11,534 children participated in well-being activities. The UN worked to combat child labor in seasonal agriculture by increasing the awareness of 275 agricultural intermediaries, orchard owners, and employers through training. In total, the capacity of 583 actors important in combating child labor was enhanced.

The UN also supported sustainable agriculture production, natural resource management, and innovative solutions in rural economies through business and cash grants, training, and capacity building mechanisms, benefiting 171,631 smallholders. Additionally, three rural and agricultural development projects were supported in Türkiye with a total fund of EUR 10 million.

The UN emphasized women's empowerment by supporting women's employment and providing childcare and nursery facilities and adopted mainstreaming equality between women and men and awareness-raising on equality in all training programs.

31,459 people
supported for access to
justice.

17,340 lawyers
capacitated to respond to
legal aid queries.

615 judges and
prosecutors trained on
refugee law.

15 civil society actors
supported to do quality
monitoring on child rights.

114 civil society
partners empowered by joint
work to participate in
policymaking.

529 public officials
capacitated to apply GRB
tools.

RG5: GOOD GOVERNANCE

The UN's work on good governance and quality of judiciary services was overwhelmingly designed to contribute to SDG 16, as is reflected in expenditure by Global Goals.

On the positive side, the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (TIHEK) won "B" status accreditation from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). This classification means that TIHEK is "partially compliant" with the Paris Principles, which set the standard globally for the independence of national human rights institutions. While "A" status is the ultimate goal, this was the first time that TIHEK had received any kind of international accreditation.

However, Türkiye faces concerns of stagnation or decline in major global governance indices. According to the OECD assessment published in 2022, there is a need for further advancement of the efforts towards achieving SDG16 in Türkiye, as is the case in many other country contexts.

In terms of facilitating access to information, Türkiye ramped up efforts to produce data for more SDG indicators. The Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) published 64.1 percent of SDG indicators in 2022, up from 57 percent in 2021. TurkStat also launched a transparent and easy-to-use website for SDG indicators, which will help development actors monitor SDG progress.

A slight improvement was noted in the share of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the prison population, which fell to 15.7 percent from 15.9 percent, according to TurkStat SDG website.

Priorities, outcomes, and outputs

UN work in human rights and good governance focused in 2022 on expanding access to justice by helping a variety of vulnerable groups – children, refugees and women at risk of domestic violence – receive legal assistance targeted to their needs and circumstances. *UN agencies provided extensive training to legal professionals and other “duty holders,” while expanding the institutional framework and physical facilities equipped to offer this support. To ensure adequate protections for children in their interactions with the legal system including the civil law cases, 514 judicial support experts were trained in providing child-sensitive services during the access and contact proceedings for separated parents; in line with the recent legal reform Studies are underway on a methodology that Judicial Support Directorates can use in mapping the services provided to children in contact with the law.*

A case management methodology was developed for the Child Justice Center in Erzurum to improve the handling of cases of reoffending children. The country’s first-ever standalone child-friendly courthouse, the Child Justice Center was piloted with UN support. The number of UN-supported judicial interview rooms suitable for children increased by 28 percent, from 110 rooms in 105 courthouses in 2021 to 152 rooms in 147 courthouses in 2022. In all 27,164 children (75 percent girls) benefited from the child interview rooms and related child-friendly procedures.

To ensure that refugees are aware of their rights and can make use of the legal services to which they are entitled, 7,200 lawyers from 35 bar associations and 265 judges and prosecutors received training in legal aid for refugees in 2022. A fifth legal clinic for refugees was opened in Malatya, alongside the four existing clinics in Sanliurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep and Kilis. In all, the clinics served 7,160 beneficiaries in 2022. Services were expanded for women who have experienced violence against women and girls. Six Support Centres for Violence Victims were opened in February 2022 in Antalya, Balıkesir, Denizli, Mardin, Rize and Samsun. A performance management system was created to measure how well the centers function.

To further the alignment of public policies with International Conventions, *the UNCT submitted an alternative report to complement the 4th and 5th State Reports of Türkiye to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Inputs from the UN were included in the list of issues adopted by the Committee to be responded to by the State.*

To contribute to technical capacities of National Human Rights institutions to monitor human rights and activate redress, *the UN signed a memorandum of understanding with the TIHEK to include child rights in a more strategic manner in the Institution’s agenda. Under this partnership, TIHEK is expected to adopt the UN’s global Tool on Monitoring Children’s Rights in Closed Settings to guide its visits to closed institutions where children reside. Staff from TIHEK and the Ombudsman Institution also received UN-organized training on the role of human rights institutions in protecting child rights – a partnership that a UN publication has highlighted as a good practice.*

The business community received guidance in 2022 on how to comply with human rights obligations through application of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. A baseline analysis was completed in 2022 in consultation with policy makers, national human rights institution and CSOs. A working group on business and human rights was set up within the Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation to encourage businesses to undertake human rights “due diligence.”

The digital infrastructure of Türkiye’s e-consulate system was improved further in cooperation with the UN. End-user interface improvements helped reduce the average user session by half, from ten minutes in 2016 to five minutes in 2022. To date, the e-consulate system has adapted 17 public services for Turkish citizens living abroad. In all, more than 9 million people (40.6 percent female) used the system in 2022.

The efficiency of public service delivery at the local level was improved with UN support. *The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) is preparing to adopt a UN-supported revision of the guidelines for the budgeting of local government programming. Local authorities have started to use the MoEUCC’s e-learning portal to access distance training modules on more than 40 topics. Service delivery standards for five services were prepared with the Turkish Standards Institution.*

The UN helped the Court of Cassation to set up an international expert group to gather best practices on the Implementation of the Istanbul Declaration (a global initiative to ensure transparency and ethics in higher courts). This will be used as a resource by rule of law practitioners and courts worldwide. The work aims to analyze national practices and experiences and illustrate how these measures are being implemented in different jurisdictions.

To encourage data collection and monitoring for SDG progress at the local level, *the UN produced an “SDG Localization Guideline” based on the work of municipalities that have already prepared a Voluntary Local Review. This will set a standard for other municipalities wishing to assess local performance in achieving the SDGs.*

To fill data gaps on the wellbeing of children, *the UN launched its “Türkiye Child Research” to collect data on Turkish and refugee children. This will measure multi-dimensional child wellbeing to complement regular demographic and health surveys. By participating in technical working groups under TurkStat’s **Official Statistical Programme for 2022-2026**, the UN is helping to identify gaps in data. To promote user-friendly statistics, the UN helped TurkStat to publish a factsheet with statistics on children.*

*A “Demographic Indicators and SDGs” training program was supported by the UN to familiarize **civil servants and experts with demographic indicators**. Nine academic and thematic studies on sexual and reproductive health and violence against women and girls were used by policy makers in their policy design processes.*

In the same spirit with UN efforts to promote and mainstream equality between men and women into public policy, *the Presidency of Türkiye renewed its commitment to budgeting responsive to equality of women and men in its 2023 Annual Programme. The number of sex-disaggregated performance indicators was increased from 39 to 51 in*

the Central Government Budget for 2023. The importance of budgeting responsive to equality of women and men was underlined by the MoEUCC's General Directorate of Local Authorities in updating the Budget Preparation Guideline for Municipalities in July 2022. The Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT) was nominated in the Annual Programme as an additional responsible ministry on women's empowerment, with a target to expand women's economic activities on digital platforms.

To assist central and local governments in conducting child-focused strategic planning and budgeting, *analytical studies were prepared by the UN on Child-Focused Budget Analysis, Public Expenditure Measurement and a Rapid Review of budgets of the critical Ministries for children. These studies will form the basis for future UN technical assistance and advocacy. The UN piloted an online dashboard with the Union of Municipalities to collect and aggregate municipal budgeting data for children and support long-term planning and budgeting.*

25 data-informed development and investment plans that incorporate solutions to enable climate change adaptation and mitigation.

209 youth and adolescent boys and girls participating in engagement programmes.

3.8M ha under sustainable agriculture and natural resource management.

43 multifunctional forest management plans, analysis, strategy, and methodology reports.

19.1MW increase in installed renewable energy capacity.

286K reduction in tons of CO₂ (tCO₂/year) and equivalents in line with the Nationally Determined Contribution.

RG6: CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT, AND LIVEABLE CITIES

2022 has been a significant year for Türkiye's climate ambitions. With technical support from the UN, **Türkiye announced its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27)**. While stronger than the previous "intended" commitments made by the country, the new NDCs leave scope to increase ambition to match climate challenges.

Many of the **important policy documents of Türkiye on climate change** are set to expire in 2023. The new policies to replace them – the Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Development Strategy (LTS) and the related communication strategy, the National Climate Change Action Plan and the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan – are now being prepared by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) **with UN support**.

In line with Türkiye's ratification of the Paris Agreement and its 2053 net zero emission target, the MoEUCC convened a **Climate Council** with nearly 1,000 participants to shape Türkiye's new climate change vision. Many UN agencies brought their expertise to bear in Climate Council technical committees. **A total of 217 decisions were drafted, 76 of which were prioritized** to be submitted to the Presidency Office. The final declaration foresees the passage of a Climate Law, creation of a National Green Finance Strategy, development of national green taxonomy, and establishment of an Emissions Trading System.

Ahead of COP27, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Türkiye and the World Bank, France, Germany, the UN, the International Finance Corporation and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to provide US\$3.2 billion to fund and to help mobilize private finance for projects supporting Türkiye's progress towards carbon neutrality by 2053.

The war in Ukraine highlights the importance of securing an uninterrupted, affordable and sustainable energy supply by also focusing on clean energy in line with the energy transition and net zero targets. Türkiye's renewable energy capacity amounted to around 54 percent of the total

103,809.31 megawatt (MW) installed capacity at the end of 2022, with the UN supporting further expansion. **UN-supported renewable energy installed capacity reached more than 19 MW**, including solar photovoltaic panels (PV) in forest villages, solar-powered irrigation and drinking water distribution systems and innovative biomass/biogas and co-generation facilities in supply chains. **23,494 households** were supported with grants for clean and efficient energy solutions. As a result of UN-supported projects, **the total of annual GHG emissions reduced rose to around 286,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent**.

*In line with the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, **SMEs continued to pursue energy efficiency projects in the manufacturing industry** with UN support, through a grant scheme enacted in partnership with the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization (KOSGEB), which revitalized the energy efficiency support program in 2022.*

The UN continued to promote improved waste management, with a focus in 2022 on reducing plastics pollution in maritime areas. *These efforts aligned with the global “zero waste” campaign led by First Lady Emine Erdoğan, which culminated in 2022 with the adoption of a UN General Assembly resolution co-sponsored by 105 member states. The resolution proclaims 30 March as “International Day of Zero Waste.”*

Türkiye ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury in February 2022 and increased its adherence to international frameworks for protecting human health and the environment from the negative effects of mercury.

Priorities, outcomes, and outputs

The Government received technical support from the UN to revise Türkiye’s NDCs and incorporate them into long-term climate strategies and plans. *A bottom-up, scientific model was used to develop sector-based CO₂ emissions projections, offering a range of options reflecting different levels of ambition. The target announced by the Government at COP27 reflected a goal of reducing emissions by 41 percent from the business-as-usual scenario for 2030, as opposed to the 21 percent committed in the previous INDC.*

*The UN weighed different climate adaptation options in helping the Government to prepare **a national adaptation strategy and financing plan**. Four pilot metropolitan municipalities received support from the UN in conducting climate change impact and vulnerability assessments and preparing Urban Adaptation Strategy and Action Plans. An **urban climate financing** strategy was drafted. These pilots will serve as examples for other cities as they develop their own adaptation strategies and action plans. The importance of communicating the urgency of climate action was a UN priority. A relevant communication strategy, presented by the UN during a side event at COP27, will provide a roadmap for raising awareness about climate change and fostering behavioral change.*

The UN helped the MoEUCC to build a cadre of **youth climate envoys**: 99 female and 110 male youth climate envoys received training to engage in national and global policy discussions. A flagship achievement in 2022 was the special session on youth with climate envoys from 81 provinces and 209 universities of Türkiye which finalized a **Youth Declaration** calling for comprehensive climate change action plans and sustainable, equal, and green economic development free of fossil fuels.

The **"International Children's Forum"** was held in Türkiye in 2022, focusing on **"Climate Change and Child Participation"** with **16 participating countries**. Children shared ideas, proposals, and solutions to address global climate change risks and adapt innovatively. They also presented children's rights and climate action movements from their respective countries. The Forum's **"Final Declaration"** was disseminated to all relevant institutions and organizations.

Showcasing the **positive growth potential of climate-friendly economic policies**, an analysis prepared by ILO and UNDP applying the Green Jobs Assessment Model showed that investing in renewable energy rather than fossil fuels could create **300,000 new "green jobs"**.

Conservation of ecosystems was promoted by the UN, including through the preparation of a National Steppe Conservation Strategy and Action Plan to comply with the Convention on Biological Diversity and Aichi targets. Management plans for protected zones, grazing management plans and monitoring programs were prepared to support steppe biodiversity. Training was provided to more than 500 staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), 2,500 students and 120 teachers, and 650 shepherds and herd owners.

To limit the threat of **invasive alien species to marine biodiversity**, management plans for Samandağ, İğneada, Ayvalık and Marmara Islands sites were undertaken with UN support. Measures to protect the Asi River in Hatay from pollution and overgrowth by water hyacinths were also pursued. Lesson plans for schoolchildren were prepared to raise awareness of the threat of invasive species.

Climate-friendly agriculture demonstrations were conducted with UN support in the Konya Closed Basin. These showed the potential for the cultivation of **drought-tolerant varieties** of legumes, chickpeas and lentils to reduce both fuel and water usage. The total amount of CO₂ avoided in 668,700 decares, corresponding to all the legume fields in the Konya Closed Basin, reached 8,960 tons. Thanks to rehabilitation interventions, 290,360 tons of CO₂ equivalent removal was achieved in 2022 alone.

Efforts by the UN to **combat land degradation and protect delicate watersheds** have **shown** continued progress. Through watershed rehabilitation efforts in the Murat River watershed, the area of land protected and improved has expanded to 47,809 hectares, with the planting of 16 million forest trees over a nine-year period. Afforestation, forest and pastureland rehabilitation, and erosion control activities have been prioritized, benefiting poor smallholders in the regions. Additionally, 36 micro-catchment plans have been implemented, further enhancing conservation efforts. Approximately 21,000

households have received project services, with an estimated 38,000 women benefiting from UN-supported project activities. Soil conservation and rehabilitation of degraded forests, grazing land and rangelands have increased to 37,219 hectares in 36 micro-catchments.

A Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Decision Support System was developed with UN support to assist in target setting, planning, and decision-making; an action plan was also adopted to mainstream LDN into policies. The system enables users to conduct various analyses, including assessing land degradation status through erosion, desertification, and other factors based on national and local data. It also incorporates LDN indicators such as land cover, land productivity dynamics, and soil organic carbon stocks, contributing to country-specific reporting of SDG 15.3.1. The project also focuses on capacity building within communities and government institutions to address LDN, and on-field demonstrations illustrate the practical implementation of LDN concepts.

In the past decade, **Türkiye has achieved significant progress in addressing food security and food loss and waste (FLW) challenges.** The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has played a leading role in preventing, reducing, and managing FLW both nationally and internationally. Notably, in May 2020, Türkiye collaborated with the UN to launch the Save Your Food Campaign and implemented a project on reduction of FLW. The campaign set two Guinness World Records for most pledges received and the greatest reduction in household food waste achieved in one year (US\$80 million).

The use of **renewable energy** was expanded in forest villages thanks to sustainable financing mechanisms developed by the General Directorate of Forestry with UN support. 3.5 MW of grid-connected solar photovoltaic (PV) rooftop systems were installed for 4,863 forest village households, reducing CO₂ emissions by the equivalent of 1,885 tons per year. Additionally, 2.8 MW of solar PV systems installed at farmers organizations are providing **efficient irrigation** for 62 hectares of land and supplying **drinking water** to 1,073 village households. Smallholders used grants to purchase solar water heaters, housing insulation, energy-efficient stoves and village bakeries, **cutting dependence on wood** in half. In all, more than 18,000 energy efficient investments were made by 20,800 beneficiary households (44 percent of them female).

The UN provided grant funding for three **sustainable bio-energy** supply chains and three innovative and highly replicable technology demonstrations with a total installed capacity of 10 MW, corresponding to an annual emission reduction of 53,789 tons of CO₂ equivalent. Technical support was provided to Türkiye Energy Technologies to test 32 mini-biogas units to enable farmers who own cattle to produce biogas from the manure to be utilized as cooking gas. The policy and regulatory framework for **sustainable biomass** activities was refined with the MoAF. In cooperation with the MoAF, three **"Biomass Journey of Energy"** workshops were organized in Konya, Manisa and Izmir. With the aim of ensuring a skilled workforce for innovative bio-energy technologies in industry, training was provided to 175 engineers, technicians, governmental and financial stakeholders.

The replacement of **inefficient electric motors** in Turkish industrial SMEs continued with UN support. Energy audits were completed in 100 SMEs during 2022, and 357 of 363 electric motors replaced by 48 SMEs were sent to recycling. Building on these successes, KOSGEB launched an SME Energy Efficiency Support Programme to support energy efficiency and green investments.

Construction of a US\$10 million facility for solid waste was completed in Gaziantep. Guidelines were prepared for river waste-trap technologies and zero waste management for coastal districts. A Community-Based Zero Waste Management Plan was implemented in Kemer District.

Governmental capacity to implement **Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)** regulations in line with EU standards has been improved with the ongoing revision of the By-Law on Soil Pollution Control and Point Source Contaminated Sites. A helpdesk software navigator was created to help the MoEUCC answer queries without human involvement. Efforts to eliminate **ozone-depleting substances** continued through sustained UN support to the implementation of the Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase-out Management Plan. The use of the licensing and quota system has helped to reduce HCFC emissions from 2,251 metric tons in 2014 to just 64 metric tons in 2021. The MoEUCC is also receiving UN help to establish a new online database for **fluorinated gases (F-gases)**.

Efforts to raise awareness about **the ozone layer** included 2022 World Ozone Day, celebrated in Ankara with the participation of 100 schoolchildren, and the 22nd Annual Ozone Panel in Istanbul, with 108 participants from the UN, governmental institutions, and residential air conditioner companies. The idea of “**industrial symbiosis**,” whereby the waste products of one industry are used as raw material by another, gained traction through training and workshops organized by the Izmir Development Agency with UN support. More than 600 potential synergy options were identified in the Izmir region, and 252 stakeholders received relevant training.

Under the “**Making Cities Resilient 2030**” initiative, eight municipalities applied for a Preliminary Resilience Scorecard Assessment. The Public Health System Resilience Addendum, a complementary instrument, was launched by Istanbul, Ankara and Adana to understand the risks facing public health systems.

PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING

In 2022, the United Nations (UN) in Türkiye continued to strengthen strategic partnerships with the government, private sector, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs), international financial institutions (IFIs), and global networks. The UN's Results Groups (RGs) engaged with line ministries at both national and local levels on a wide range of issues. UN entities engaged within the Special Expertise Committees and Working Groups of the 12th National Development Plan.

The RGs provided timely response to strategic frameworks announced by line ministries such as MoFSS, MoEUCC, MoAF, MoLSS, the Constitutional Court of Türkiye, and HCJP. The UN in Türkiye maintained dialogues with the EU, Member States, IFIs, and the multilateral/regional development banks to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To unlock private financing for the SDGs and align business strategies with the SDGs, the UN in Türkiye continued to engage with private sector companies and their umbrella institutions through the inclusive business models approach (IBM). The UN engaged with leading private sector networks to address climate action, sustainable businesses, women's empowerment, inclusive growth, decent work for all, circular economy, and digitalization.

Social partners and CSOs were among the key partners for localization, outreach, advocacy, and implementation-oriented engagements for the United Nations in 2022. *Türkiye proactively engaged in the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), and the operationalization/nationalization of the UN Migration Network (UNMN). The UNCT developed a portfolio of UN Joint Programmes in the areas of social inclusion, livelihoods, and irregular migration to help operationalize the GCM.*

Strategic collaboration between the UN and MoNE in the context of preparations for the 2022 Transforming Education Summit (TES) provided opportunities for designing and implementing Türkiye's national pathways *in support of transforming education, assessing efforts to recover pandemic-related learning losses, reimagining current and future education systems, and revitalizing national and global efforts to achieve SDG4.*

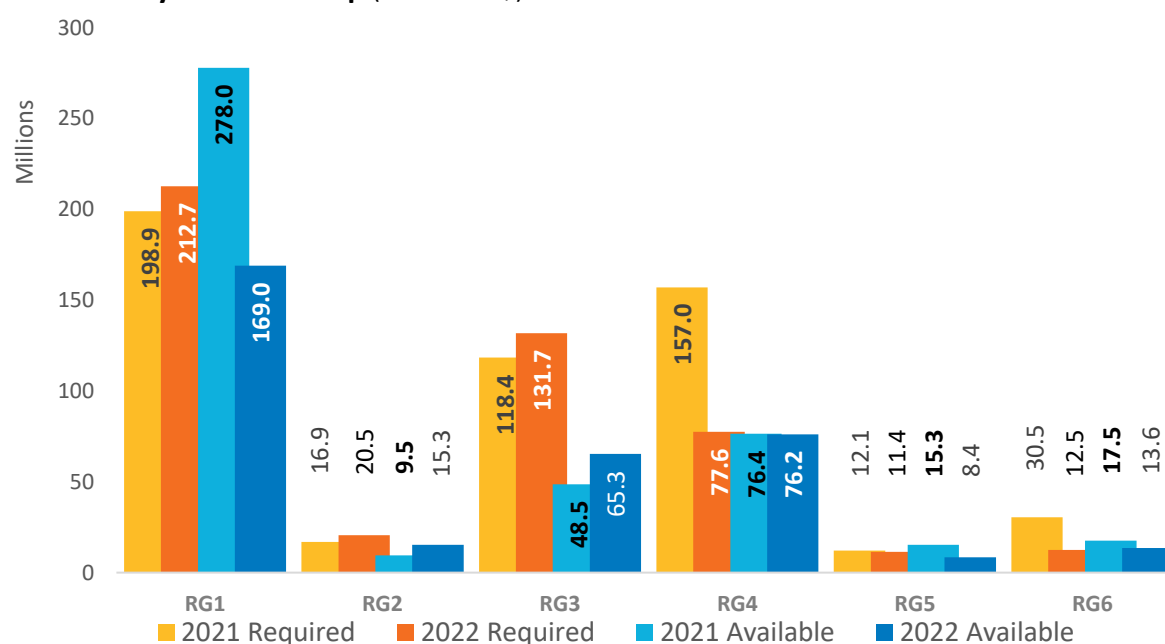
In 2022, the UN partnered with the Turkish Court of Accounts (TCA) on planning of the SDG preparedness and implementation audits and as first of its kind, jointly produced a knowledge product/toolkit for the SDG Auditors, which will be launched in 2023.

Cooperation between the UN and MoAF in the operationalization of the “Towards Sustainable Food Systems National Pathway of Türkiye” *provided further opportunities for partnerships in the context of ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all, shifting to sustainable consumption patterns, boosting nature-positive production, advancing equitable livelihoods, and building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stress. For this purpose, the UN will support close coordination and joint projects in achieving targets of the National Pathway.*

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

In the second year of UNSDCF implementation, in line with funding frameworks, the UNSDCF Result Groups budgeted US\$ 466 million for the effective delivery of the activities identified in the Joint Work Plans (JWPs). The total funding gap for 2022 was 26 per cent, with the total amount of available funding at US\$ 347 million.

Resource by Results Group (million US \$)



Financing Ecosystem

The Turkish government is committed to sustainable development financing through the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, with a focus on five goals, including SDG-aligned investments and assessing climate risks. A Focal Point and a Development Financing Working Group were established in April 2022 to facilitate communication and discussions on financing sustainable development. In October 2022, the UN in Türkiye launched a Development Finance Assessment study to provide recommendations for financing scenarios. Despite the Turkish government being the primary source of SDG financing and achieving low public deficits, efficient fiscal resource usage is necessary due to uncertainties in the global economy and increasing financing costs. Innovative private sector financing methods, such as ESG linked loans, green sukuk, and blended on civil, criminal and administrative law financing, are emerging. Although EU institutions remain the primary provider of ODA, funding priorities may shift due to the Russia-Ukraine crisis, while IFIs and multilateral and regional development banks remain key contributors to SDG financing in Türkiye.

COHERENCE AND EFFICIENCY

To accelerate Türkiye's development and contribute to its people's inclusive access to basic rights, freedoms and services, UN interventions are coherently designed and make efficient use of scarce resources. In this regard, UN agencies have been collaborating with the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the wheat sector, with the aim of establishing a more resilient food system.

The UN in Türkiye was represented at the 27th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP27), exemplifying the UN's commitment to raising the bar in climate action.

With the participation of various ministries and young climate envoys from Türkiye, a United Nations memory forest was planted in Ankara to mark the 77th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. This initiative symbolizes the UN's effort to build a sustainable future for humanity and the planet. Finally, the UN Türkiye, actively participated to the Climate Council organized by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and also supported a youth declaration by Climate Envoys, demonstrating its commitment to collaborate with youth in Türkiye to address the climate crisis and build a better world.

LESSONS LEARNED

Firstly, we recognize the importance of partnerships and collaborations the UN has established with various institutions and organizations, including government agencies, NGOs, and private sector. These collaborations have been critical in expanding access to justice, improving public services, and promoting human rights.

Secondly, we have learned the value of setting ambitious targets and incorporating them into our work plans. This approach has helped us to stay focused on our goals and has driven progress towards achieving the outcomes we desire. By regularly monitoring our progress and adjusting our strategies as needed, we have been able to stay on track and make meaningful progress towards our development objectives.

Thirdly, we recognized the need for high-level leadership and coordination to address complex and cross-cutting issues such as the climate crisis. By engaging with partners and stakeholders at all levels, we have been able to develop comprehensive and effective strategies to address these challenges.

Fourthly, we have come to appreciate the significance of aligning our strategies and priorities across multiple sectors to achieve holistic and inclusive development outcomes. By working closely with partners across different sectors, we have been able to identify and address the root causes of development challenges, and to develop sustainable solutions that benefit all members of our communities.

Finally, we have experienced the benefits of coordination and alignment between UN agencies and government ministries to maximize impact and efficiency. By working closely with our government partners, we have been able to leverage their expertise and resources to achieve our development objectives more effectively and efficiently. By continuing to prioritize coordination and alignment, we believe that we can continue to make meaningful progress towards our development goals.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

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

To inform joint efforts for funding of the UNSDCF and meeting the funding gaps of the RGs, a Common Resource Mobilization Strategy was developed in 2021.

In line with the provisions of the Common Resource Mobilization Strategy, the UN has mobilized funding from various donors in 2022 to implement the JWPs of the UNSDCF.

Top donors of the UN in Türkiye

European Commission	67,509,111	<div><div></div></div>
USA BPRM	62,323,184	<div><div></div></div>
KfW	46,755,384	<div><div></div></div>
SIDA	3,250,045	<div><div></div></div>
Ferrero	2,206,955	<div><div></div></div>
GEF Trust Fund	1,819,618	<div><div></div></div>
Caobisco	1,567,362	<div><div></div></div>
Japan	1,404,969	<div><div></div></div>
Norway	620,391	<div><div></div></div>
Korea	493,317	<div><div></div></div>
Switzerland	405,000	<div><div></div></div>
Netherlands	381,374	<div><div></div></div>
Visa Europe	350,552	<div><div></div></div>
United Kingdom	224,352	<div><div></div></div>

Source: <http://d-portal.org>

FOCUS FOR 2023

The UNCT recognizes that progress towards the SDGs has been disrupted due to various challenges. Moreover, the recent earthquake has further exacerbated these challenges, leading to a loss in economic and social development gains. Therefore, it is imperative for the UNCT to focus on rescuing the SDGs by addressing these challenges and ensuring that progress towards the goals is not reversed.

In addition, the UNCT will continue to make progress on the rights agenda by prioritizing the protection and promotion of human rights, and the empowerment of women and girls. This will include working with the government, civil society, and other stakeholders to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the protection of human rights, as well as addressing the root causes of discrimination and inequality.

Disaster risk reduction is a key focus area for the UNCT. The earthquakes highlighted the need for better preparedness and resilience to disasters caused by natural hazards. . Moreover, the country is prone to other hazards such as floods, landslides, and droughts, which have the potential to cause significant damage to lives and livelihoods. Therefore, it is crucial to work with the government, volunteers and other partners to strengthen disaster risk management systems and capacities to minimize the impact of these hazards.

The UNCT will ensure that its contribution to the recovery process is inclusive, sustainable, and takes into account the needs and priorities of affected communities. This will include promoting the participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in decision-making processes and ensuring that recovery efforts are environmentally sustainable. UNCT will also be working closely with the government and local partners to create a supportive environment that recognizes the value and rights of the volunteers and ensures the continued growth and impact of volunteerism in society. The UNCT will also support the government in its efforts to build back better and promote long-term recovery and resilience.

2022 UN COUNTRY TEAM
RESULTS REPORT
TÜRKİYE