



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

WORKING TOGETHER

for

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Results 2017-2018



UNDP
in **TURKEY**

2019



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

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Edremit's Local Cuisine with Nar Kadın project aimed to strengthen women economically through promoting gourmet tourism in Edremit district of Balıkesir. Personal and professional development trainings were given to local women and it was aimed to transform the local product that they produce into a tourism product. These products were presented in a house that reflects Edremit's traditional culture. The tastes specific to the region, made with the olive oil produced by women are presented to visitors at the Nar Kadın Gourmet House. www.narkadin.com

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2019 Edition

**WORKING TOGETHER
FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**
UNDP IN TURKEY
Results 2017 - 2018



UNDP AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Abbreviations and Acronyms

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan	LPSBs	Local Prevention and Security Boards
AKADP	Ardahan-Kars-Artvin Development Project	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AYDER	Alternative Life Association	MAPS	Mainstream, Acceleration and Policy Support
B4G	Business for Goals Platform	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
CBi	Connecting Business Initiative	MoD	Ministry of Development (former)
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	MoSIT	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology
CO	Country Office	MoIT	Ministry of Industry and Technology
COP23	UN Climate Change Conference	MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	NDP	National Development Plan
CPD	UNDP's Country Programme Document	NHREI	National Human Rights and Equality Institution
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council	POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
EDOK	Training and Doctrine Command	RGs	Results Groups
EMOSAD	Electrical Motor Industry Association	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
EU	European Union	SGP	Small Grants Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
GAP	Southeast Anatolia Project	SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
GAP RDA	Southeast Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration	TFP	Total Factor Productivity
GGCA	Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy	TSE	Turkish Standards Institute
GEF	Global Environment Facility	TURKSTAT	Turkish Statistical Institute
GEN	UNDP's Gender Markers (See Annex 8)	TURMAC	Turkish Mine Action Centre
GES	Gender Equality Seal/Strategy	TÜRKONFED	Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining	TÜSiAD	Turkish Industry and Business Association
GSO	Gaziantep Chamber of Industry	UCLG-MEWA	United Cities and Local Governments, Middle East and West Asia Section
GTWDP	Göksu-Taşeli Watershed Development Project	UN	United Nations
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approaches	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
IBM	Integrated Border Management	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
ILO	International Labor Organization	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action	UNDCS	United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy
IOM	International Organization for Migration	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IRE	Integrated Resource Efficiency in Agriculture and Agro-Industries in Southeast Anatolia	UNHCR	The UN Refugee Agency
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
LDCs	Least Developed Countries	UTBA	Union of Turkish Bar Associations
LFC	Land Forces Command	VNR	Voluntary National Review

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Foreword by the Resident Representative

We are pleased to present this new publication providing information about some of the initiatives which UNDP supported in Turkey in 2017 and 2018. These initiatives were only possible thanks to close collaboration with our numerous partners and the generous contributions of our donors. Special recognition goes to the Government of Turkey for our fruitful partnership.

As the leading UN Agency in the field of development and largest development network, we are providing support to the Government of Turkey in its efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

We are always seeking to identify and implement innovative and practical ways of making people's lives better and protecting our planet for future generations. Through our [website](#), [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#), [LinkedIn](#) and [YouTube](#) accounts, our monthly e-magazine [New Horizons](#) and other communications channels, we make a point of sharing stories of people whose lives have been changed for the better thanks to the activities of UNDP. We encourage you to discover these people's stories and see the impact UNDP has had on their lives. We hope that their stories will give hope to others and inspire them both to empower themselves and lead better lives and to develop solutions to help others in need.

Empowering people and collaborating with solid institutions that can respond to their aspirations are always at the heart of UNDP activities, whether it is by contributing to the education of women engineers, creating employment opportunities, building resilience for Syrians living in Turkey and host communities, providing the less advantaged with access to more quality legal aid, shifting to efficient and renewable energy resources, combating invasive alien species around the Turkish coasts, supporting sustainable tourism, resource efficiency and the transformation of industry, clearing territories from land mines or protecting Turkey's forests.

We believe that UNDP has been playing a sustained role in support of Turkey's development agenda. Over the 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 with the highest standards of transparency and accountability, with high quality and timely delivery.

Today, UNDP continues to foster practical solutions to Turkey's development challenges in cooperation with its various partners. We focus on supporting Turkey in three main areas: Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, Inclusive and Democratic Governance, and Climate Change and the Environment. We place women's empowerment at the centre of each initiative and work closely with the private sector for development.

In recent years we have also prioritized work to support Turkey's exceptional efforts in meeting the challenges created by the effects of the Syria crisis. As the largest refugee host country in the world, Turkey is hosting around 3,6 million Syrians. 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 that they are able to serve both host and Syrian communities adequately, with a focus on three major areas: livelihoods, municipal service delivery and social cohesion.

Given the protracted nature of the crisis, a progressive shift from humanitarian to development assistance has been prioritized by the Government as well as the donor community. UNDP is advocating for international community to fulfil its obligation by providing additional funding to build resilience. Because of this shift, UNDP's role has become increasingly more relevant and has resulted in an expansion of the Syria Crisis Response and Resilience Programme. With the growth of this Programme, we have also expanded our local presence in Turkey's various provinces.



UNDP work is framed within the United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy with Turkey for 2016-2020, and our Country Programme Document, which was prepared with the Government of Turkey and other major counterparts. This document 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 2018, we collaborated with the Government in the preparation of the upcoming 11th National Development Plan for 2019-2023, guided by Sustainable Development Goals.

2019 is also the first year of UN Reform implementation. UNDP is called to provide an “integrator function” at the heart of a new generation of country teams, in support of countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, where UNDP’s expertise is offered as a service to the wider development system, national and local partners. The SDGs are designed to be integrated. They are all linked to each other and are interdependent. The growing number of complex issues cannot be dealt with in isolation. Therefore, the way we work and the solutions we develop together must be integrated to achieve common goals.

In line with this, UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021 supports countries achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks. With this vision, we are bringing innovation at the heart of our work. As a step to adopting the platform way of working introduced in the new UNDP Strategic Plan, a platform-based governance model for the private sector was initiated in 2018. UNDP brought its integrator role on SDGs into practice through the establishment of Business for Goals (B4G) Platform and Connecting Business Initiative (CBI) in cooperation with leading private sector umbrella organisations. In 2019, both platforms

will be fully operationalized. SDG Impact pilot initiative will also be realized under these platforms. UNDP is developing a new network of 60 SDG Country Accelerator Labs, one of which is being established in Turkey CO. The pilot SDG Accelerator Lab in Turkey will start developing innovative solutions to emerging development challenges in 2019.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge the continued support of both the Government of Turkey and our partners. Our responsiveness to national priorities and broad donor base are key strengths that allow us to serve Turkey’s development efforts better. The Government of Turkey, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Governments of Japan, South Korea, Sweden, United States, Germany, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank and KfW are currently UNDP’s major partners and donors in Turkey. All our other valuable international and national partners are also acknowledged in this publication.

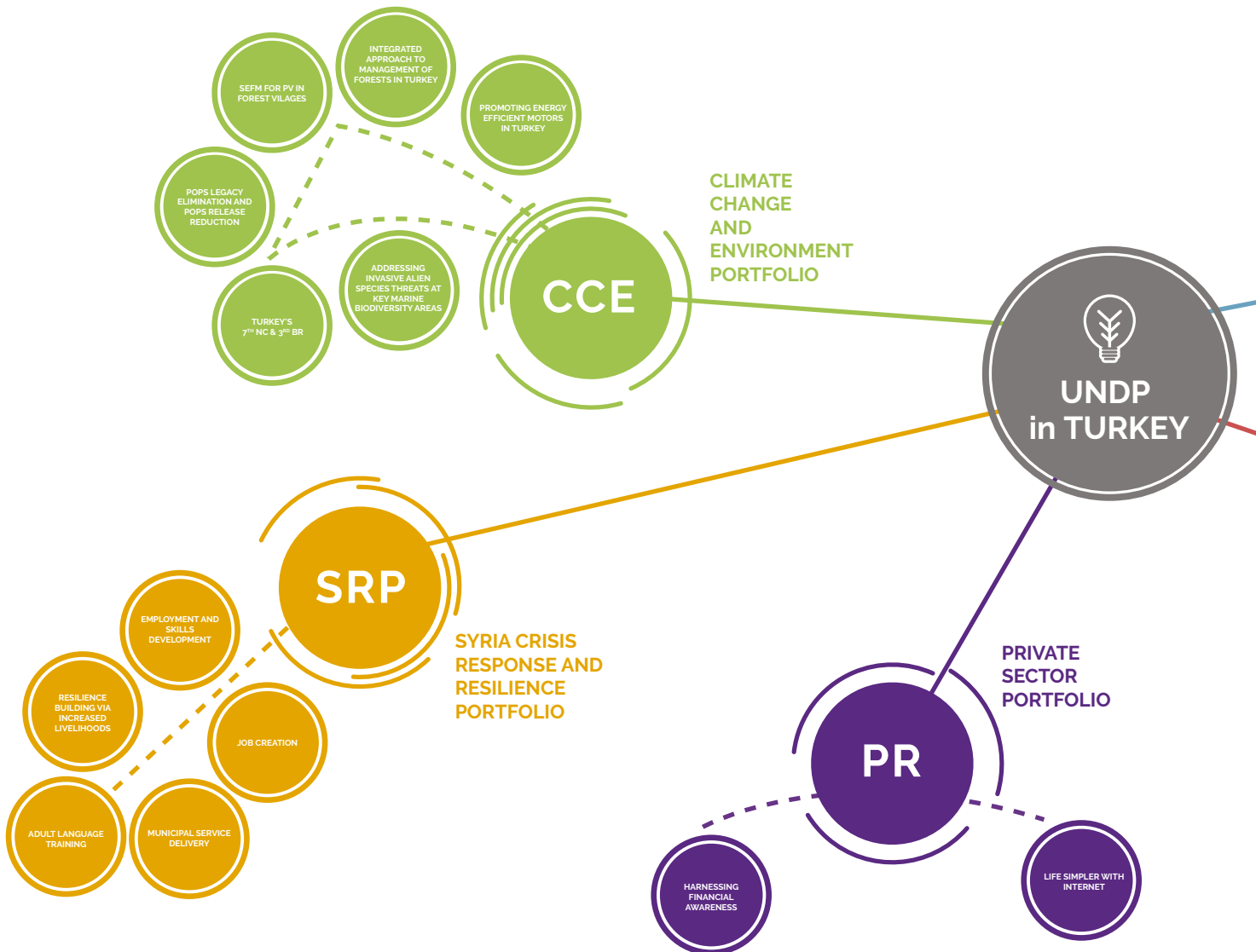
With all of them, we will continue to work for people to live better lives. In doing so, we will always focus on the least advantaged. Leaving no one behind is a UNDP priority on the road to achieving Agenda 2030 and we will redouble our efforts to support Turkey in achieving the Sustainable Development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

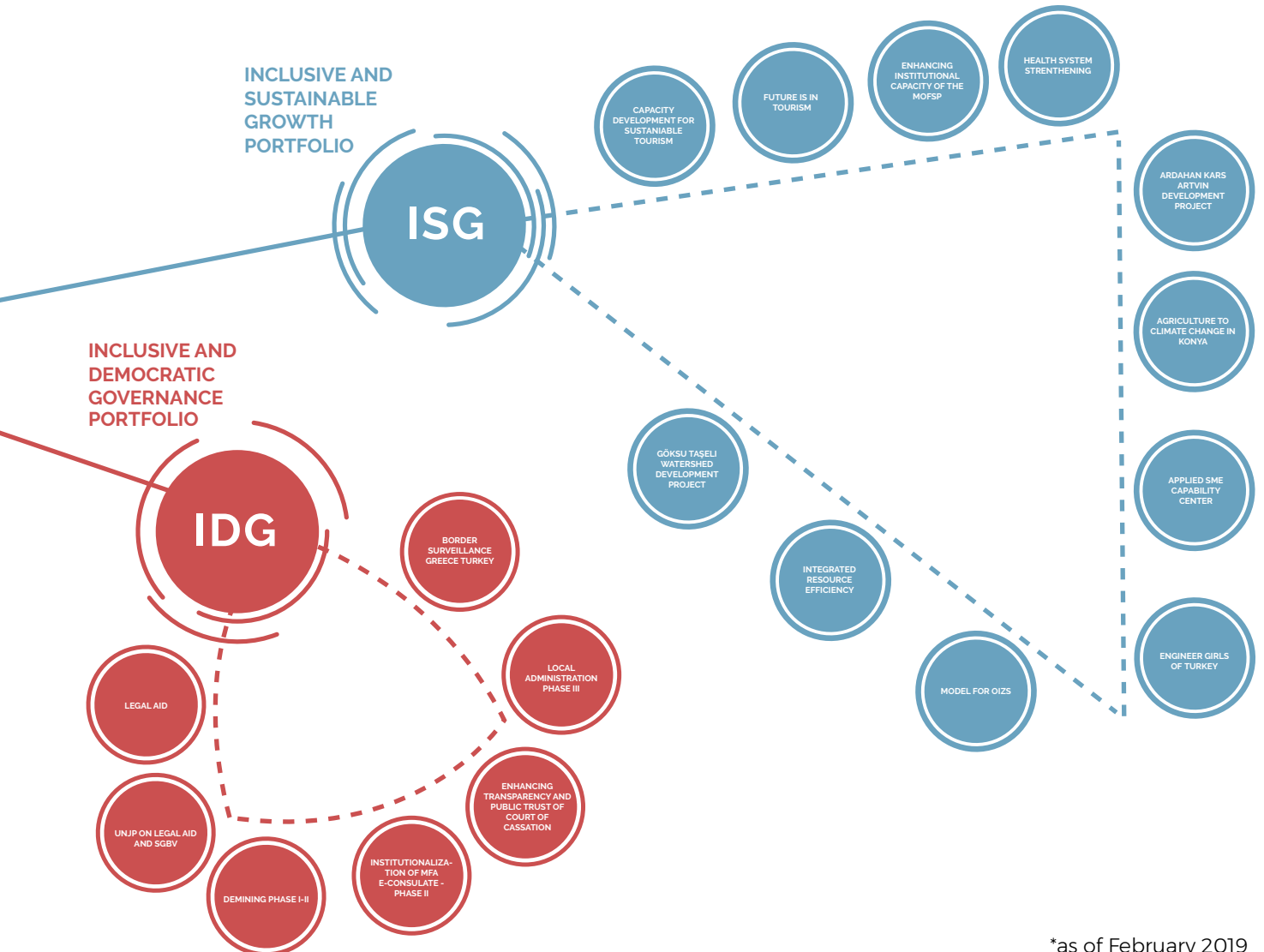
As UNDP Turkey, we will continue to make every effort to find practical and innovative solutions to Turkey’s development challenges to change people’s lives. I hope that you will find this report interesting and let me take this opportunity to thank you once again for working with us.

Claudio Tomasi
Resident Representative, a.i
UNDP in Turkey

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'C. Tomasi'.

UNDP Turkey Programme and Project Tree





*as of February 2019



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Resilient nations.*

**WORKING
TOGETHER
FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**
UNDP IN TURKEY

Results 2017

Chapter

L



2017 in
Review

The pace of Country Programme Document implementation accelerated under strong Government stewardship.

Following the referendum in April 2017, the parliamentary system of government was replaced with an executive presidency. Most of the changes brought about by the Constitutional Amendment entered into force in 2018, when general and presidential elections were held simultaneously.

On the economic front, a swathe of government-led stimulus packages has helped sustain economic growth and employment in 2017. The pace of UNDP's activities accelerated under strong Government stewardship.

In 2017, preparations for the 11th National Development Plan (NDP) began ^(E3). The strong presence of UNDP in the NDP ad-hoc commissions was an opportunity for UNDP to produce a policy impact on development goals moving forward, aligning them with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) nationalization process.

Turkey was hosting around 3.4 million Syrians at the end of 2017 ^(E4), more than 2.9 million of whom were living outside of camps, alongside host communities. Although Syrians have brought economic benefits to communities, the mass influx has also placed a deepening strain on local communities, especially in terms of access to basic services, as well as employment and livelihood opportunities. Given the protracted nature of the crisis, the Country Office steered its efforts towards medium and longer-term development gains for both host communities and Syrians.

The strong presence of UNDP in the National Development Plan ad-hoc commissions was an opportunity for UNDP to produce a policy impact on development goals moving forward, aligning them with the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) nationalization process.

The resilience component budget under the 3RP (Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan) ballooned by over 100% compared to 2016 and was expected to grow further in all sectors in 2018. The resilience budget rose from USD434 million in 2017 to USD539 million in 2018. The shift in focus was also reflected in the Country Office's strategic priorities and through the expansion of the UNDP Syria Crisis Response and Resilience Programme in 2017.

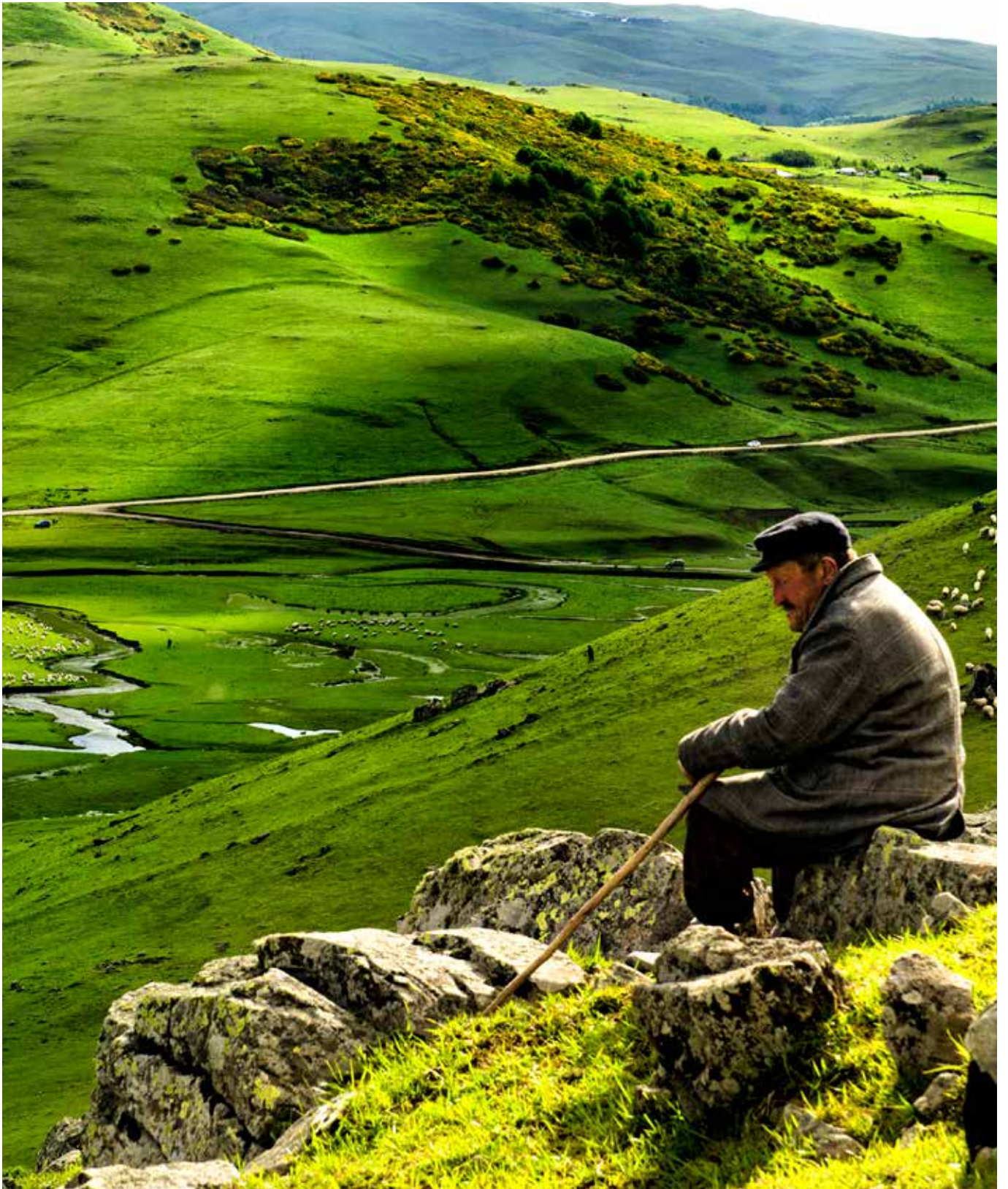
Various consultations were held with the Government to ensure that necessary changes are brought about in line with international gender equality commitments, leading new programme areas to flourish in the field.

Progress on gender equality remained a matter of great concern in all fields, even though key policy documents were renewed in 2017. The new documents were:

- National Action Plan for Combating Violence against Women
- Draft National Strategy and Action Plan on Combating Early and Forced Marriages
- Draft National Strategy and Action Plan for Women's Empowerment ^(E5).



- **The National Action Plan for Combating Violence Against Women has been adopted.**
- **The Draft National Strategy and Action Plan on Combating Early and Forced Marriages (2018-2023) and the Draft National Strategy and Action Plan for Women's Empowerment (2018-2023) have been developed.** ^(E27)



Results in 2017 and Outcome Level Progress on the Country Programme Document (2016-2020)

An initiative on energy efficiency in public buildings helped develop standards for integrated building design approaches.

2017 saw an increase in the contributions being made to a competitive, inclusive and innovative environment for inclusive growth and sustainable development, combating climate change and an expansion of energy efficiency programmes conducted through Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded projects. An initiative on energy efficiency in public buildings helped develop standards for integrated building design approaches. Support was also extended for the construction of a public building to serve as the first green technology vocational high school ^(E6).

For energy efficiency in industry, the General Directorate of Renewable Energy's database management infrastructure was updated, and training facilities were equipped to enable energy consuming private sector companies to employ energy managers and run energy management system training programmes ^(E7). Effective interventions in the field of energy efficiency resulted in the signing of a new GEF funded project with the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology (MoSIT) on electric motors ^(E8).


UNDP's long-standing engagement in the field of sustainable equitable employment and productivity resulted in a stronger public-private sector partnership as the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology and the Ankara Chamber of Industry jointly invested in the first Applied SME Capability Centre, in a follow-up to a feasibility study conducted in 2016 ^(E9). It has been agreed that these centres will be scaled up in different regions to serve the needs of host communities and Syrians ^(E10).

One key policy impact of this programme was that the former Ministry of Development and Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology adopted the policy tool on equitable employment models and integrated it into the Government's Medium-Term National Investment Plan - 2017 Public Investment Programme ^(E11).

UNDP continued to provide support to municipalities, including improved urban solid waste management for communities hosting high concentrations of refugees, as well as support for other disaster risk reduction services such as firefighting and waste water treatment. The efforts made in the area of livelihoods and local economic development resulted in the establishment of a vocational training centre within the Gaziantep Chamber of Industry (GSO). UNDP's pioneering role in making the centre operational helped the GSO to develop partnerships with other organisations such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), enabling it to expand its services further, reaching a greater number of Syrians and members of host communities ^(E18).

UNDP continued to provide support to municipalities, including improved urban solid waste management for communities hosting high concentration of refugees, as well as support for other disaster risk reduction services such as firefighting and waste water treatment.



Supporting local institutions to cope with, **recover and transform from shocks** is at the heart of the UNDP resilience approach worldwide, and **support to municipal service delivery** in emergency context is one of the UNDP's signature products. 

Complementing its work on energy efficiency, the Country Office's achievements in the field of natural resource management and sustainable forest management improved the coverage and management of protected areas with enhanced nature conservation functions being included in forest management plans ^(E12).

In addition, the first ever SDG focused sectoral planning framework was developed to scale up achievements in pilot fields to the national level through a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system ^(E13).

With respect to integrated border governance, the first humanitarian demining programme resulted in the clearance of 25,000 land mines. UNDP provided extended support for the institutionalisation of mine action through targeted trainings, as well as by developing key government policy documents, such as the Strategy on Mine Action ^(E14) and the Land Release Policy ^(E15).

In accordance with the aim of promoting transparent, independent and accountable justice systems, and providing access for all, joint efforts by the Union of Bar Associations of Turkey and UNDP resulted in an increase in the legal aid budget allocated for criminal cases ^(E16).

The Code of Ethics adopted by the Court of Cassation is the first code of its kind developed for a high court and is expected to be used as a reference by courts of first instance ^(E17).

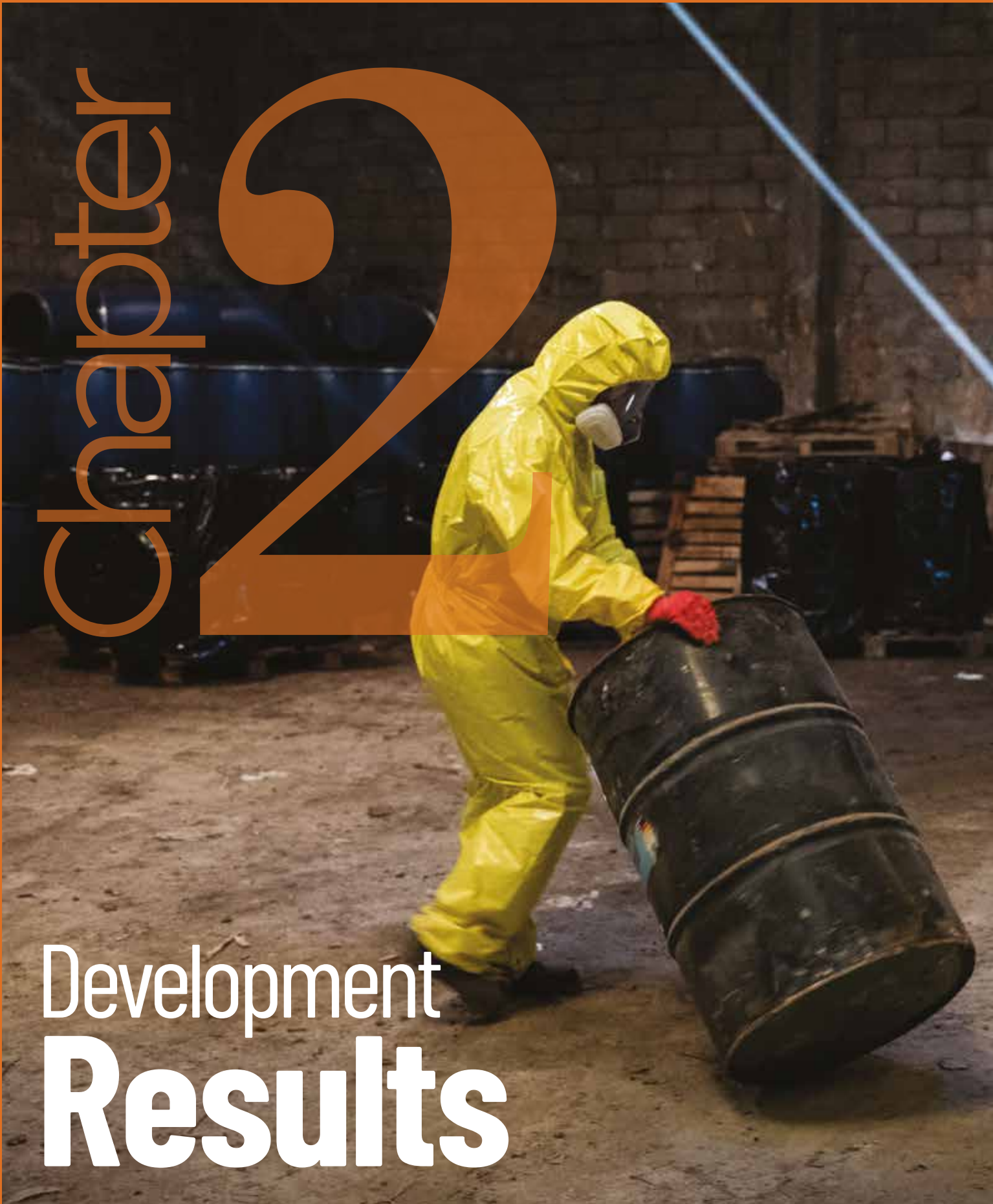


Photo: Bikem Ahiska @ UNDP Turkey

Chapter

2

Development
Results



Human Rights and Governance

By 2020, central and local administrators and other actors will more effectively protect and promote human rights, and adopt transparent, accountable, pluralistic and gender sensitive governance systems, with the full participation of civil society, including the most vulnerable.

- United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy for Turkey 2016-2020 - Result 4 (Outcome 2.1)
- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 - Outcome 10A

In 2017, 228 lawyers were trained to enhance their skills on how to approach disadvantaged groups.

Due to the limitations on specialization in legal aid services, 228 legal aid service providers were trained in 2017 to enhance their skills on how to approach disadvantaged groups ^(E20). A Code of Ethics for high courts, the first of its kind in Turkey, was developed, and an Ethics Board was established to oversee its implementation. Meanwhile, 200 judicial actors were trained on the Code to raise awareness and ownership ^(E17).

There was a 20% increase in the number of young people benefiting from rights-based training on digital and financial inclusion.

Media coverage about the Ombudsman Institution expanded by 371.9% as a result of the seven regional awareness-raising meetings held that addressed the paucity of knowledge about the institution at the local level. The capacities of 80 Ombudsman Institution experts were strengthened through trainings on the application of Human Rights Based Approaches (HRBA) in handling complaints, and a manual was developed on the human rights based approach (HRBA) ^(E21).

There was a 20% increase in the number of young people (up to 16,000) benefiting from rights-based training on digital and financial inclusion, with support from the Habitat Association youth network ^(E22).



 **3.6 million people**
used the E-consulate system.



 **25,000 land mines**
were cleared.

Out of 24 civil society proposals under the Small Grants Programme (SGP), 13 had an impact on decision making and policies ^(E23). The number of citizens using the e-consulate system increased by 30% to 3.6 million, half of them women.

The first Local Integrity Plan in Turkey was adopted by Eskişehir Municipality as a result of the integrity assessment conducted by UNDP's Country Office and Istanbul Regional Hub ^(E24).

25,000 land mines were cleared. The first land release policy and the first strategic plan of the Turkish Mine Action Centre (TURMAC) were developed with technical assistance from UNDP in conjunction with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) ^(E14-E15).



Gender Development Results*

- GEN1 -** Enhanced capacity of the Land Forces Command to realise its responsibilities and adopt modern technological tools for surveillance for apprehension of irregular migrants and smugglers at the borders and their delivery to relevant border authorities for ensuring integrated border management.
- GEN2 -** Development of human resource capacity with know-how of border management procedures and fundamental rights of migrants, international protection and combating human trafficking.

* See Annex 8



Capacities of **228 lawyers** in providing legal aid services to disadvantaged groups were enhanced. 

Gender Dimension*

On this theme, for the GEN1 marker, we spent \$10,604,300 in 2017 with 4 project outputs. For the GEN2 marker, our expenditure was \$1,124,921 with 3 project outputs.

- The first Code of Ethics was adopted by the General Assembly of the Court of Cassation, with a strong gender focus, being the one and only public policy document addressing sexual harassment and sexual orientations (LGBTIs) in Turkey. ^(E17)
- Training modules (with specific cases on gender-based violence and early marriages) have been developed and the capacities of 228 lawyers in providing legal aid services to disadvantaged groups were enhanced through training. ^(E26)
- The Automation System for the Appointment of Legal Aid Attorneys used by the Bar Associations has been analyzed and recommendations provided to ensure consistency, and greater consideration for the needs of disadvantaged groups. An internal regulation for the use of the updated Automation System by all Bar Associations has been drafted to be used as a tool for collecting disaggregated data on disadvantaged groups (with profiling in terms of age, gender and education as well as by the types of cases subject to legal aid). ^(E27)

* See Annex 8

Participation of Women and Girls



Improved legislation, policies, implementation and accountability mechanisms to enable equal and effective social, economic and political participation of women and girls by 2020.

- United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy for Turkey 2016-2020 - Result 5 (Outcome 3.1)
- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 - Outcome 11A

The first comprehensive assessment of a professional occupation with specific reference to non-traditional sectors and women's empowerment was completed to support policy makers in developing measures for improvement.

The first comprehensive assessment of a professional occupation with specific reference to non-traditional sectors and women's empowerment was completed to support policy makers in developing measures for improvement. This assessment identifies the bottlenecks and barriers that prevent women from selecting engineering as a field of study and participating in engineering occupations in the job market in Turkey. It also provides solutions for overcoming these challenges. ^(E28)

An assessment of relevant information, documentation and literature on gender issues in the private sector in Turkey was conducted, resulting in the draft UNDP strategy on the implementation of the Gender Equality Seal (GES) Certification Programme for the private sector in Turkey, the profile of Gender Equality Agents and standards for evaluation. The assessment will form the basis of the first GES programme in the private sector in Turkey.

Gender Dimension*

Regarding participation of women and girls, for the GEN3 marker, we spent \$220,710 in 2017 with 3 project outputs.

* See Annex 8



Photo: Ömer Kavuk @ UNDP Turkey



Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development

By 2020, relevant government institutions operate in an improved legal and policy framework, and institutional capacity and accountability mechanisms assure a more enabling (competitive, inclusive and innovative) environment for Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development for all women and men.

- United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy for Turkey 2016-2020 - Result 1 (Outcome 1.1)
- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 - Outcome 8A



Over 179,000 tonnes of solid waste was efficiently transported for recycling.



138,000 tonnes of energy savings generated through the **12 energy efficient models** developed.

A policy framework on productivity in economic growth, crucial for the sustainability of economies, was integrated into the Government of Turkey's short-term action plan.

A feasibility study was developed for SME Capability Centres that could support the transformation of the industrial sector for a more competitive economy. The study provided the basis for the initiation of the establishment of the first SME Capability Centre in Ankara through a public-private partnership. A policy framework on productivity in economic growth, which is critical for sustainability of economies, was integrated into the Government of Turkey's short-term action plan ^(E11).

Two solid waste transfer stations were constructed to enhance the absorption capacity of increased waste caused by the swollen number of refugees. As a result, over 179,000 tonnes of solid waste was efficiently transported for recycling at solid waste management plants ^(E29).

National energy efficiency initiatives at the five largest industrial plants generated 138,000 tonnes of energy savings through the implementation of 12 energy efficiency models. The first public building using the integrated building design approach was constructed and became operational as a public school ^(E6-E7).



Support programs in Southeast Anatolia helped **1,000+ households** to access labor markets. **4,461 Syrians** (61% of which are women) benefited from skills trainings. **320** of them secured formal jobs. 

Infrastructure services, training and investment support programmes to improve living and working conditions in the Southeast Anatolia region helped more than 1,000 households to access the labour market.

A total of 4,461 Syrians (61% of them women) benefited from skills training programmes. These programmes were conducted in a vocational education centre established to ensure the sustainability of efforts towards job creation. 320 of the participants went on to secure formal jobs ^(E30).

Gender Dimension*

Regarding sustainable, inclusive growth and development, for the GEN1 marker, we spent \$18,090,564 in 2017 with 23 project outputs. For the GEN2 marker, our expenditure was \$4,549,936 with 6 project outputs.

* See Annex 8



- Under the organic agriculture cluster project, six woman entrepreneurs in agri-businesses and more than 75 women working in organic farming were reached with capacity development and income generation activities. References to women's empowerment in the organic agriculture sector and to a gender-based and inclusive sectoral development approach in the Southeast Anatolia Region were incorporated into a declaration of regional organic agriculture actors. ^(E31)
- To strengthen social stability and social cohesion in the Southeast Anatolia region, young refugee and local women and men received training on SDG 5, gender-based violence and prevention and protection mechanisms, women's economic empowerment and gender responsive cities in collaboration with the Southeast Anatolia Project regional development administration (GAP RDA). The first gender hackathon in Turkey was held with the support of leading companies in the technology sector, enabling young people to propose innovative solutions for gender inequalities involving technological interventions. ^(E32)



Photo : Kivanç Özvardar @ UNDP Turkey



13,038 tCO₂/y
carbon mitigation through
solar water heating systems.



Environment, Climate Change and Biodiversity

By 2020, improved implementation of more effective policies and practices on sustainable environment, climate change and biodiversity by national and local authorities and stakeholders, including resilience of the system and communities to disasters.

- United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy for Turkey 2016-2020 - Result 3 (Outcome 1.3)
- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 - Outcome 9A

In Turkey, 293,312 out of 510,000 hectares of forest territory is covered by integrated forest plans and 53,218 hectares are under conservation. Under the Integrated Management of Forests in Turkey project supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), 1,200 forest villages have benefited from grants for solar heating systems in five pilot sites. This represents 7% growth compared to the results achieved in 2016.

With the support of its partners, UNDP has established a working group to map the forestry sector against the SDGs. The work of the group was referred to by the 11th National Development Plan Forestry Working Group as the first sectoral SDG mapping in Turkey.

Ecosystem services maps were prepared for five forest units in the Mediterranean region, and these were integrated into forest management plans, which cover a total area of 654,649 hectares of forest. ^(E11)

Moreover, a first instrument was developed for ecosystem services mapping for forestry management planning, and a booklet was published and distributed to the stakeholders. ^(E35)

In 2017, ecosystem services maps were prepared for five forest units in the Mediterranean region, and these were integrated into forest management plans, which cover a total area of 654,649 hectares of forest.

The Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the waste sector was finalised. In addition, the forestry sector national level MRV was finalised and launched at COP23, the UN Climate Change Conference. ^(E12)

Under the 7th National Communication and 3rd Biannual Reporting Project, another sector was due to be identified and the relevant MRV to be prepared in 2018.

Under chemicals and waste work, a detailed site assessment and operational planning study was conducted in order to start the disposal of 2,700 tonnes of Persistent Organic Pollutant (POP) stockpiles (lindane and derivatives).

Gender Dimension*

Regarding environment, climate change and biodiversity, for the GEN1 marker, we spent \$2,245,204 in 2017 with 5 project outputs. For the GEN2 marker, our expenditure was \$237,008 with 2 project outputs.

* See Annex 8



Gender-responsive socioeconomic research was conducted in forest villages, and an ethnographical study was conducted to shed light on the daily experiences of women living in forest villages.

The “Socio-Economic Structures of Forest Villages” study was conducted in 40 forest villages. ^(E36) The study ensured gender parity and adopted a gender-responsive approach. The findings reveal details about women’s daily lives, domestic and economic roles, needs and interests, and are expected to guide legislation and policy development.

The projects that have been labelled GENI were revisited, gender mainstreaming tools such as gender screening were applied and the steps that need to be taken were identified. As a result of this approach under the Sustainable Forest Management project, gender-responsive socioeconomic research was conducted in forest villages, and an ethnographical study was conducted to shed light on the daily experiences of women living in the forest villages.

Similarly, under the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Project, the different effects of chemicals on women and men were identified, given their social and biological differences, and this information was taken into consideration in the preparation of project materials.



chapter

3

Overarching Contributions to
**Strategic Plan
Implementation**

A.

Overall Reflections on the Country Programme

UNDP's support in 2017 to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Turkey

Mainstreaming

Raising public awareness of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs

- Sensitized government officials and stakeholders to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs (i.e. introductory workshop series)
- Raised public awareness through communicating with the general public (including women, children and youth)
- Leveraged government and UN-sponsored meetings and forums to sensitize government officials and stakeholders

Applying multi-stakeholder approaches to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs

- Increased public awareness through initial multi-stakeholder engagement
- Reviewed existing plans through engagement with national multi-stakeholder bodies or forums

Tailoring SDGs to national, subnational and local contexts

- Made recommendations to the national government, to address gaps in existing strategies and plans
- Supported the setting of relevant targets for nationally-tailored SDGs that are achievable, yet ambitious

Horizontal policy coherence (breaking the silos)

- Helped clarify and articulate interconnected goals and targets, in order to analyze and inform key policies, programmes and projects and ensure their impact on nationally-tailored SDGs

Monitoring, reporting and accountability

- Applied lessons learned from SDG implementation based on UNDP's experience of working to advance the MDGs

Assessing risks and fostering adaptability

- Provided a general framework for effectively navigating uncertainty and change across all the guidance areas

Acceleration

- Paid special attention to synergies and trade-offs across sectors (bottlenecks, financing and partnerships, and measurement)

Policy Support

- Supported the Agenda 2030 with expertise, knowledge, evidence, practice, analytics and country-based experience
- Supported government access to resources (expertise, technology, know-how, South-South experiences and cooperation, or financial means of implementation)

The Country Office's Innovation Initiatives

Testing and Evidence Collection Phase

Applied innovative methods

- Innovation Camp
- Innovation Lab
- Hackathon

Involved Partners

- National government
- Private sector
- Academic and research institutions
- Youth

Social Innovation Hackathon – December 2017

51 young people developed 15 early-stage mobile and web-based solutions for providing free, safe and sensitive services mainly related to preventing violence against women and gender discrimination in economic life.





B. UNDP Engagement in the UN Country Team

Out of Six Results Groups (RGs), UNDP chairs the RGs on Human Rights and Democracy and Inclusive Growth. UNDP also co-chairs the SDG Working Group together with the Resident Coordinator's Office, the Syria Response Group with UNHCR and the Operations Management Team with UNICEF. UNDP and UNHCR continue to co-lead the overall response in Turkey to the Syria crisis, notably through the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

In 2017, UNDP and UNHCR co-funded a Senior Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Advisor to strengthen the M&E framework for the 3RP chapter on Turkey. This has resulted in an agreed inter-sectoral M&E framework, which serves as a strategic tool to move the response jointly towards longer-term programming and planning.

Partnership and engagement with the former Ministry of Development (MoD) (the national coordinating body for the 2030 Agenda) and the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), was established with the strong leadership of UNDP. The relevant national authorities agreed to work closely with the Working Group on the integration and implementation phase of the 2030 Agenda.

In 2017, the Country Office continued to implement common services and common long-term agreements with other UN Country Team agencies.

Support was provided for the Government's participation at the High-Level Political Forum, which is the central platform for follow-up and review of the Agenda.

A large-scale mapping of all UN projects and programmes and their contributions to the SDGs and the associated indicators and targets were developed by a national consultant deployed by UNDP.

UNDP extended its cooperation with other UN Agencies through the initiation of consultations on joint programming, especially in the areas of the Syria Crisis Response, human rights, and gender equality.

Delivering as One

The Monitoring Meetings between the former Ministry of Development and the Results Group on Human Rights and Democracy and Results Group on Inclusive Growth, chaired by UNDP, were held in November 2017.

Two components of the “Delivering as One” Standard Operating Procedures were applied in 2017 – namely, One Programme and Communicating as One. To ensure the One Programme approach, the six Results Groups (RGs) became fully functional with their own terms of reference and annual Joint Work Plans.

The 2017 Annual Results Report was to be shared with the UN Country Team in early 2018 in line with the SOPs.

Monitoring Meetings were held in November 2017 between the former Ministry of Development and the results groups chaired by UNDP – i.e., the Results Group on Human Rights and Democracy and the Results Group on Inclusive Growth.

The Joint Steering Committee of the UNDCS was conducted in April 2017, despite some delays due to the political environment in the country. The implementation of the Business Operations Strategy was scheduled for 2018 but some procedures for procurement and human resources were harmonized in 2017.

Long-term agreements were maintained and made available for the use of other UN agencies through the knowledge management portal. Recommendations stemming from recruitment processes were also recorded and shared via the knowledge management portal for the use of other UN agencies.



Photo: Ömer Kavuk @ UNDP Turkey



C. Organizational Performance



Organizational Results for Gender

- The Country Office has a Gender Equality Strategy/ Gender Action Plan which is aligned with corporate GES 2014 – 2017.
- The CO invested in gender learning activities from its management budget in 2017. 40% of the Country Office's overall learning budget was spent on gender activities.
- The Country Office has a gender advisor.
- There is a multidisciplinary Gender Focal Team led by senior management. The Gender focal team has clear terms of reference.
- The Gender Focal Team has a clear action plan.
- UNDP partners and collaborates with UN Women on:
 - UNCT gender working group
 - Joint advocacy
 - Partnership on SDG 5
 - Joint campaigns
 - Mainstreaming of gender activities under other SDGs
 - CEDAW reporting



Poster: Sila Alici @ UN in Turkey

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

UNDP Turkey Country Office made good use of opportunities for South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation.



Local Economic Development Forum (Cape Verde, 17-20 October 2017)

UNDP Turkey showcased its resilience-based development approach in relation to the Syria crisis in partnership with national and local partners at the 4th Local Economic Development Forum held in Cape Verde on 17-20 October 2017. Areas of contribution focused on regional development, the private sector, local authorities, employment services and resilient growth.

The Forum provided a unique platform for UNDP Turkey to showcase its wealth of experience on regional development and resilience and exchange best practices in this niche field across developing countries and LDCs. More than 2,500 participants representing public institutions, the private sector, academia and civil society organizations across the globe attended the Forum. New networks were established while existing networks were consolidated.



Global South-South Development Expo (Turkey, 27-30 November 2017)

UNDP Turkey represented its resilience-based development approach in response to the Syria crisis at the Global South-South Development Expo organized in Turkey on 27-30 November 2017 with a focus on partnerships with national and local partners, regional development, the private sector, local authorities, employment services and resilient growth.

The Expo provided an important platform for UNDP Turkey to showcase its extensive experience on resilience and exchange best practices in this particular field with actors from developing countries and the least developed countries. More than 500 participants representing public institutions, the private sector, academia and civil society organizations across the globe attended. New networks were established while existing networks were consolidated.



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**WORKING
TOGETHER
FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**
UNDP IN TURKEY

Results 2018

Chapter

1

2018 in
Review



Development Context of the Country

UNDP has achieved average with its strong and clear comparative advantage and added value in Turkey in its engagement in the Syria Crisis Response.

2018 was a benchmark year for Turkey in both political and socio-economic terms. With the presidential and parliamentary elections, Turkey put an end to its parliamentary system of government and adopted a presidential system.

With the Syria Crisis in its eighth year, Turkey still hosts the largest number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the world, and economic, humanitarian and social challenges persist. Considering the protracted nature of the refugee situation, a progressive shift from humanitarian to development assistance has been prioritized by the Government as well as the donor community, with a focus on inclusion, self-reliance and providing sustainable socio-economic support and livelihood opportunities within Turkey. UNDP has achieved leverage with its strong and clear comparative advantage and added value in Turkey in its engagement in the Syria Crisis Response.

The Turkish economy followed a downward course in 2018. Following a robust performance in 2017, when GDP grew by 7.4%, economic growth slowed progressively.

Turkey's economic outlook increases the importance of the work of our country office, such as providing policy advice on total factor productivity for sustainable growth^(E1). Country office programmes to create an enabling environment for job creation for Syrians and members of the Turkish population, with a specific focus on women, have been leveraged in the short and medium-term programmes of the Government^(E1).

In order to operationalize the Strategic Plan and the concept of the "integrator platform" in Turkey, the country office initiated the Business for Goals Platform (B4G) and Connecting Business Initiative (CBI) with private sector umbrella organizations.



Key Results in 2018

the transformational impact of the work of UNDP in Turkey resulted in strengthened innovative and entrepreneurial capacities. This included industrial transformation schemes such as the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and vocational skills programmes, gains in industrial competitiveness and the promotion of social cohesion.

A first-ever white paper, the policy framework on total factor productivity (TFP), was developed through a participatory approach involving more than 3,500 stakeholders at all levels ^(E1) During this process, input was also provided for the preparations for the 11th National Development Plan ^(E2). The policy framework referred to includes an assessment of the SDGs and the impact of TFP on gender equality ^(E1-E3).

UNDP's long-standing engagement in the field of sustainable equitable employment and productivity resulted in the establishment of the first Applied SME Capability Centre ^(E4) with a strong focus on digital transformation, which was one of the key actions foreseen in the 100-Day Action Plan of the Government. Preparations were initiated for additional centres in another six cities with a view to generating additional job opportunities for members of both the Syrian and Turkish communities.

In another key accomplishment, the findings and recommendations of our publication on gender equality in engineering for the empowerment of girls ^(E5, E6) were an important reference point for the



✓ **38,000+ anti-personnel mines** were cleared.

✓ **700 professionals of Land Forces Command** were trained.



Istanbul Declaration was adopted by **50 countries.** ✓

UNDP achievements in the field of natural resource and sustainable forest management led to increased coverage of 638,000 ha of forest land.

Women's Empowerment Action Plan ^(E7) adopted by the Government for 2018-2023.

As part of the Government's stocktaking analysis on the SDGs, a mapping study of the Turkish forestry sector's impact on the SDGs was conducted ^(E2). UNDP efforts in the field of natural resource and sustainable forest management led to increased coverage of 638,000 ha of forest land^(E8). The first socio- economic study focusing on forest villagers in pilot sites was finalized using the gender-mainstreaming approach.

The first humanitarian demining programme produced significant results with the clearance of over 38,000 anti-personnel mines. UNDP provided extensive support to the institutionalization of integrated border management through targeted training activities: in total, 700 Land Forces Command professionals were trained.

The Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process was adopted by 50 countries in total, and will be submitted to the ECOSOC for adoption. The Code of Judicial Ethics that developed with UNDP support was recognized as a positive step in the EU Progress Report in 2018.

As a step to adopting the platform way of working introduced in the new UNDP Strategic Plan, a platform-based governance model for the private sector was initiated with the establishment of the Business for Goals Platform, which aims to strengthen the private sector's engagement with the SDGs in a collaborative manner.



Photo: Bora Akbay @ UNDP Turkey

In addition, the Connecting Business Initiative got under way under strong partnerships with private and public institutions in order to mobilize private sector resources for domestic investments for the achievement of the SDGs in line with national development priorities.

The 3RP, which is coordinated by UNDP and UNHCR, continued to offer integrated responses to complex development challenges as set forward in the new UNDP Strategic Plan

Chapter 2

Development Results



A. Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development for All

By 2020, relevant government institutions operate in an improved legal and policy framework, and institutional capacity and accountability mechanisms assure a more enabling (competitive, inclusive and innovative) environment for sustainable, job-rich growth and development for all women and men.

- United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy for Turkey 2016-2020 - Result 1 (Outcome 1.1)
- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 - Outcome 8A

Through the project on Total Factor Productivity, UNDP published the first-ever white paper on this subject in Turkey. The document was developed via a participatory approach involving more than 300 institutions and 3,000 practitioners in a variety of related fields ^(E1). The Paper was developed based on the need to increase productivity for economic growth, and the results are expected to be reflected in the new National Development Plan ^(E2).

To complement the white paper, a study was made of the relations between the SDGs, including their gender aspects, and total factor productivity. The study addresses specific needs identified by the Government during the SDG nationalization process ^(E1-E3).

Trial training programmes were delivered to 50 companies and 164 participants (25% of them women) in Ankara.

A comprehensive assessment of the transformation of Organized Industrial Zones was completed and officially published with the aim of providing a basis for an industrial transformation process in Turkey. The zones have become the leading policy instrument in manufacturing industry in Turkey. Two alternative models were proposed. ^(E9)

An Applied SME Capability Centre (Model Factory) was established in Ankara ^(E4) with the aim of increasing the capabilities of SMEs for lean production with a strong focus on digitization.

Trial training programmes were provided to 50 companies and 164 participants (25% of them women) in Ankara within the last quarter of 2018 ^(E4).

UNDP leveraged the shift in response to the Syria Crisis from humanitarian response to development through its resilience-based approach both for national/local authorities and for the Syrians and host community members themselves. High levels of engagement were ensured among the private sector, academia and local chambers of industry to make the programmed solutions for resilience more effective and comprehensive.

Two new projects (“**Enhancing the Use of Wood**” and the GEF-funded “**Promoting Low Cost Energy Efficient Wooden Buildings in Turkey**”) started in late 2018 to complement UNDP Turkey’s initiatives to enhance the efforts being made in the forestry and energy sectors to increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. ^(E11)

The programme of response to the Syria Crisis has targets for job creation for Syrians and host community members which are expected to be achieved by mid-2020.

Output Level Results

Sustainable, equitable employment and productivity growth

Systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation towards sustainable equitable employment and productivity growth.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 1.1 (1.1.1)



Sinan Bağ / UNDP Turkey

The first SME Applied Capability Centre opened in Ankara in 2018.

A digital transformation service line, which will help inform companies about digital transformation and enable them to learn how to implement a number of actions, was also established at the Applied SME Capability Centre in Ankara. Relevant capacity development actions were delivered for key implementing partners, addressing topics like Digital Transformation, Value Chain Analysis, Network Analysis, and Creative Class. This was also in line with our platform-based way of working. ^(E3-E10)

Following the completion of the overall policy framework for Total Factor Productivity, many further deliverables were successfully completed. Capacity development actions reached more than 3,000 stakeholders. ^(E1)

Pilot implementation was also successfully completed to the great satisfaction of national and local actors in four areas:

- a. rural development
- b. regional development
- c. tourism development
- d. policy framework for TFP ^(E12)

These achievements owed much to the wide dissemination of the support programmes in the pilot sectors and areas, as well as to the high level commitment and support of the national and local partners.

The numbers of beneficiaries of successfully managed grant programmes for rural

development and tourism initiatives increased. This also provided experience of policy-level actions at the field level^(E13) in collaboration with local partners specializing in agri-business grant programmes.

Important tools and knowledge products were developed promoting the SDGs ^(E12-E1). As already mentioned, the first-ever Applied SME Capability Centre was opened in Ankara with a focus on lean transformation. ^(E4)

Additionally, the first circular economy training was delivered to the Southeast Anatolia Project regional development administration (GAP RDA) and relevant partners. ^(E12-14)

The transformation of Organized Industrial Zones was put into context with a knowledge product proposing two alternative models. These models target higher value-added production in manufacturing while supporting technology-based entrepreneurship as an agent of change ^(E9).

Another important achievement was to support the Ministry of Health in crafting a visionary Healthcare Strategy for 2018-2023 and building a fresh delivery mechanism around the strategic priorities. ^(E15)

With respect to the Turkey Resilience Project in Response to the Syria Crisis, the nature of the activities relevant to job creation mean that concrete results will be achieved in the medium term. The SME Capability and Innovation Centres are due to be functional in 2020.

Gender Dimension

With the Engineer Girls of Turkey project, students, school administrators and school counsellors in 50 public schools in 10 cities were reached with training programmes and capacity development actions on gender mainstreaming.

In all, 18,828 students, 50 school administrators, 50 representative teachers and 611 counsellors were reached. ^(E6)

First Case Analysis	10,440
Second Case Analysis	10,163
Building a Tower Game	9,269
The Decision is Yours Board Game	7,767
Virtual Reality Tool	6,761
School Counselor Teacher Training	761
Parent Training	1,860
Role Model Meetings	8,531

The university programme also continued with 100 scholars in public universities, and 11 additional students experiencing various disadvantages, including Syrian refugees and persons with disabilities ^(E6).

Three sustainable tourism grant projects were selected through a gender-sensitive approach. All grant holders received gender mainstreaming training.



✓ Engineer Girls of Turkey Project
**18,828 students,
50 school managers,
50 teachers,
611 counsellors**
were reached
**in 50 public schools
in 10 cities.**

A model guesthouse was created that is operated by local women and where local products produced by women will be sold.

Training in sustainable tourism, local product design and hotel management was provided to 61 participants including 55 women. Meanwhile, 18 women were provided with training on marketing, handicrafts and sustainable tourism, and were employed. These women become key players in increasing the level of economic welfare and the quality of life of the local people by means of responsible tourism.





South-South Cooperation Dimension

UNDP Turkey contributed to a global event on South-South Cooperation in Antalya in late 2017. The event was organized by UNDP and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In addition, officials from local and central authorities in the Southeast Anatolia region participated in a Local Economic Development Forum organized by UNDP in Cabo Verde in cooperation with the Cabo Verde Government.

Humanitarian Dimension

Regarding the development and humanitarian nexus, the Turkey Resilience Project is supporting the transition from a humanitarian approach to a development approach in the projects conducted for refugees in Turkey.

By supporting local economic growth to create new jobs, our approach serves both the host and refugee communities, making possible the creation of sustainable jobs that can be sources of self-sufficiency and self-reliance in Turkey.



✓ Plans prepared for
4 demonstration projects
in forest villages where
4 new energy cooperatives
established to produce
400kW of solar power.

Energy Efficiency and Utilization of Renewables

**Solutions adopted
for increased energy
efficiency and utilization of
renewables.**

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-
2020 Output 1.3 (1.1.3)

Under the Sustainable Energy Financing Mechanism for Solar Photovoltaic Systems in Forest Villages in Turkey project, business plans and feasibility studies have been prepared for a total of four demonstration projects in forest villages where new energy cooperatives have been established to produce 400kW of solar power ^(E17).

The project has been successful in collaborating and communicating closely with forest villagers and has benefited from a proactive approach among local and central authorities for the establishment of village energy cooperatives.



Another strategy adopted for this purpose was to assign a focal point at each of the pilot sites to follow up on the official procedures.

In addition to the renewable energy output from the solar systems, 13,038 tCO₂/y carbon mitigation has been achieved through solar water heating systems ^(E18).

As part of UNDP Turkey's GEF-funded Promoting Energy Efficient Motors in SMEs project, a legislative analysis has been completed with respect to used and new electric motors as well as locally manufactured and imported motors at national and EU level ^(E19).

A report has also been completed for the Electrical Motor Industry Association (EMOSAD) on the preparation of an electric motor market and business plan, together with a capacity building roadmap ^(E20). A market surveillance and training needs analysis report has been prepared for the Ministry of Industry and Technology (MoIT) and the Turkish Standards Institute (TSE) ^(E21).

Finally, a financial modality for the pilot motor replacement phase has been submitted to MoIT ^(E22).

Gender Dimension*

In 2018, gender equality was mainstreamed through a gender screening process for each project of the Climate Change and Environment portfolio.

Although there is no GEN2 or GEN3 project on energy efficiency, initiatives taken under this output have been screened for gender equality mainstreaming. This screening enhanced the capacity of the staff to understand the gender equality dimension of the projects. This is expected to lead both to the development of more GEN2 projects in future and to an increase in the gender responsiveness of the existing projects for further initiatives.

One result of the screening process was that the surveys conducted at organized industrial zones have started to use gender-disaggregated data.

* See Annex 8



A Waste Transfer Station
was constructed in Şanlıurfa.

Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Waste

**Solutions developed
and applied to improve
sustainable management of
natural resources and waste.**

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-
2020 Output 1.2 (1.1.2)

A Waste Transfer Station was constructed in Şanlıurfa in the context of the Turkey Resilience Project in Response to the Syria Crisis.

UNDP Turkey has strong relationships and existing cooperation with key municipalities. These partnerships allow for strong local ownership of the projects identified and ensure that the projects are feasible and can be implemented rapidly.

UNDP has established a working group with the participation of the Bank of Provinces (İLBANK), the Strategy and Budget Office of the Presidency and the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization to coordinate the implementation of municipal support. Strong partnerships are essential for ensuring the ownership and sustainability of the investments and their alignment with national development planning. ^(E16)

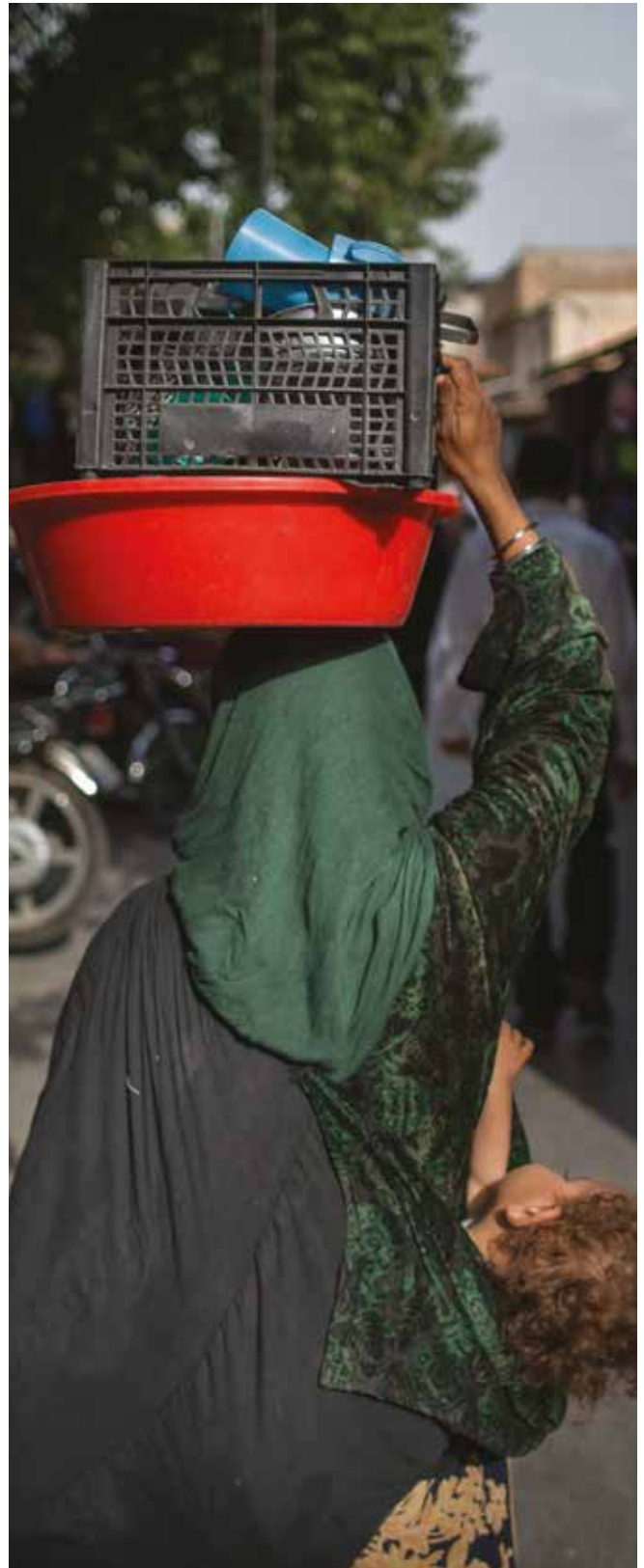


Photo: @ UNDP Turkey, 2018 Reyhanlı, Hatay

Gender Dimension

Gender equality and women's empowerment are also at the core of the Turkey Resilience Project in Response to the Syria Crisis.

In line with this approach, a gender mainstreaming document was prepared and shared with the Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipalities. A gender mainstreaming roadmap was discussed at meetings with these two municipalities and several items were agreed upon. These include: the development of a research study in order to identify the different needs of men and women, including Syrians, and to meet these needs accordingly; the preparation of a gender responsive strategic plan and detailed implementation plan; the design and delivery of gender equality training to key staff, and the preparation of projects for the economic empowerment of women to be implemented by the municipalities.



Informed Decision Making and Implementation on Inclusive and Sustainable Growth

Policy makers at national and local level equipped with knowledge and tools for informed decision making and implementation on inclusive and sustainable growth.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 1.5 (1.1.5)

Policy makers at national and local level are to be equipped with knowledge and tools for informed decision making and implementation on inclusive and sustainable growth in the fields of:

- (i) sustainable community-based tourism development;
- (ii) resource efficiency;
- (iii) integrated rural development;
- (iv) productivity;
- (v) women's empowerment.

To this end, a regional resource efficiency strategy has been developed together with tools for its operationalization. In addition, a value chain support programme and the necessary financial instruments have been developed and operationalized for the benefit of disadvantaged communities in rural areas. Total factor productivity policies have been developed in collaboration with the former Ministry of Development and operationalized through the Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises capability and digital transformation centers.



Photo: Deniz Tapan @ UNDP Turkey

Gender Dimension

Within the scope of the Integrated Resource Efficiency in Agriculture and Agro-Industries in Southeast Anatolia (IRE) initiative, a gender-sensitive approach has been deployed during the conduct of resource efficiency-based value chain analyses of the strategic regional products identified. In this way, the different needs, competencies and capabilities of men and women have been taken into account with respect to local modes of production and resource consumption.

In addition, communication and outreach efforts in the area of resource use efficiency were conducted in a gender-sensitive manner. As a result, women made up an average of 21% of the participants in the capacity development activities.



Photo: Mustafa Bilge Satkin / UNDP Turkey

Inclusive Services and Opportunities for Employment

Citizens, with specific focus on vulnerable groups including in less developed regions have increased access to inclusive services and opportunities for employment.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 1.4 (1.1.4)

In 2018, UNDP Turkey continued to support gender equality and women's empowerment in many ways.

UNDP supported the preparations for the new National Development Plan. Our experts were active in planning committees and provided feedback and comments on their draft reports.

Capacity building activities were delivered for most of the UNDP's implementing partners, especially in areas like rural development, forest management and energy efficiency.

In addition, the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services adopted a gender empowerment action plan in 2018 ^(E7).

The plan has linkages with ongoing initiatives such as the women's socio-economic empowerment, social cohesion and capability building interventions piloted under the UNDP's Inclusive and Sustainable Growth portfolio.

In all programmes, implementing partners are targeted in mainstreaming efforts via training programmes, capacity development events and knowledge products ^(E12).

As part of the continuing collaboration with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, a knowledge product was developed on gender empowerment and gender equality in engineering for the empowerment of girls ^(E5).



Photo: Deniz Tapan @ UNDP Turkey

Work on adapting the gender equality seal for private enterprise programme developed in Panama also continued in 2018 and advocacy was conducted with the private sector, the Government and the Parliamentary Committee on Equal Rights and Opportunities.

UNDP worked with the Ministry to improve its IT infrastructure capacity to deliver more effective social services for all.

UNDP also provided extensive support for women's empowerment by increasing awareness on women's rights and access to justice.

This support was reinforced through actions taken to improve the capacities of, and coordination between, women's NGOs and local bar associations, and to develop functioning networks among them.

237 job opportunities were created for Syrians and members of host communities.

Another UNDP priority is to involve women in decision-making processes as much as possible. This also helps to ensure that local security action plans, local integrity plans and the action plans of civic engagement task forces include strong measures based on gender-sensitive policies formulated at local level.

A total of 237 job opportunities were created for Syrians and members of host communities by enabling local government and research

institutions to increase productivity in the main local agricultural products and food value chains, accelerating the structural transformation to efficient production systems.

The following business models were developed:

- Two fully automated greenhouses with the equipment required for sapling and seedling production were established in partnership with the Southeast Anatolia Project (GAP) Agricultural Research Institute and Kilis University. Under the supervision of the research institute experts, the greenhouses provide high-quality, high-yield saplings and seedlings for local varieties of peppers and olives, which are the main sources of income in the local area.
- The market for local delicacies and side-dishes was enlarged through the introduction of the necessary production, packaging and freezing technologies, thereby creating more employment opportunities for women producing these local food products. Support was extended to a local municipality in Şanlıurfa for the establishment of a model production facility and distribution network which has transformed the approach to food production in the local area and increased the marketability and value of the food products produced, especially those produced mainly by women.

Partnerships established with local institutions played the key role in the success of these initiatives, mobilizing support for project activities



✓ **25 women** were reached
in Women's Cooperation Trainings.

at the local level and ensuring the sustainability of the project results.



Photo: Doğa Okulu / UNDP Turkey

Gender Dimension

As part of the Göksu-Taşeli Watershed Development Project (GTWDP), which is enhancing the cooperation among farmers, a Women's Cooperation Training event was held in Eskişehir to demonstrate two successful models of cooperation among rural women. The event reached 25 women from the Karaman central district, Başyayla, Ermenek and Sariveliler.

The training provided to woman farmers also enabled them to enhance their capacities with respect to their roles in production and market participation, to acquire the self-confidence needed to reach market chains and to share successful experiences with other women's cooperatives.



B. More Effective Policies and Practices on Sustainable Environment, Climate Change and Biodiversity

By 2020, improved implementation of more effective policies and practices for all men and women on sustainable environment, climate change, biodiversity by national, local authorities and stakeholders, including resilience of the system/communities to disasters.

- United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy for Turkey 2016-2020 - Result 3 (Outcome 1.3)
- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 - Outcome 9A

As a follow up to the MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, Verification) process, a mapping study was initiated and finalized with the support of UNDP Turkey's partners for the Turkish forestry sector impact area in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals ^(E29).

Two main factors assured the success of this study:

- 1- The timing of the MRV and SDG study synchronized with the General Directorate of Forestry's sustainable forest management process at national level,
- 2- Experts from various social, economic and environmental backgrounds were mobilized to develop an integrated solution for the forestry sector.

In total, 638,000 hectares of forest land has come to be managed using integrated natural resource management practices ^(E8).

Output Level Results

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Enabling legal frameworks and models for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems in place.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 2.1 (1,3,1)



✓ **28 management plans** were finalized for **5 pilot areas**.

✓ Target of reaching **450,000 hectares** of land under integrated forest management plans has been surpassed and **638,923 hectares** of total area has been reached.

Under the scope of the GEF-funded “Integrated Management of Forests in Turkey” project, 28 management plans were finalized for five pilot areas. The ultimate target of reaching 450,000 hectares of land under integrated forest management plans has been surpassed, and the area has reached 638,923 hectares ^(E30).

The Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) process-mapping within the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, and the sustainable forest management update process were carried out at the national and local levels using the same “integrated management approach”.

The management plans for five areas totalling up to 638,923 hectares have been piloted at several



Photo: Yilmaz Karaca / UNDP Turkey



Photo: Bikem Ahiska @ UNDP Turkey

scales using the same approach. They encompass biodiversity, carbon stock enhancement, fire management, pest management and non-wood forest products within ecosystem functions at productive landscape level.

As a result of this approach, the following concrete results have been achieved with the ownership of the General Directorate of Forestry:

- Fire prevention training provided for primary school students, villagers and other target groups in 50 forest villages ^(E31).
- Sustainable forest management criteria and indicators set at national level ^(E32).
- Pest distribution maps and prescriptions prepared for five pilot project areas ^(E33).
- Forest inventory approaches implemented with satellite images in the Alara region ^(E34).
- Value chains for selected non-wood forest products established ^(E35).
- “Climate Change and Carbon Management” publication produced ^(E36).
- Socio-economic research conducted for forest villages ^(E37).

The GEF-funded “Addressing Invasive Alien Species threats in key marine biodiversity areas” project got under way and the Inception phase was completed ^(E38) smoothly.



Fire prevention training provided for primary school students, villagers and other target groups **in 50 forest villages.** ✓

Pest distribution maps and prescriptions prepared **for 5 pilot project areas.** ✓

Gender Dimension

A socio-economic study of the forest villagers in the pilot sites was finalized using a gender mainstreaming approach. UNDP contributed to this study, which was the first-ever forest village level socio-economic study with a specific gender focus.

This study points to gender inequalities in use of time and highlights the importance of the role of women for the forest villages. Given the availability of such information and data, any and all initiatives taken in forest villages from now on are expected to be gender responsive and to treat women as main actors.

In 2019 a grant scheme will be launched for eco-tourism and non-wood forest products in selected pilot sites. This initiative will be designed in a gender responsive manner based on the findings of the socio-economic study of forest villages. Thus efforts towards gender equality under this portfolio will be enhanced.

Actions on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Across Sectors



Photo: Deniz Tapan @ UNDP Turkey

Scaled up actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 2.2 (1.3.2)

In 2018, Turkey's Third Biennial Report and Seventh National Communication were submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ^(E29).

During the submission of these reports, several task forces were created which allowed state and non-state actors to cooperate not only to compile data but also to write the related sections of the report.

The networking and capacity building processes were also conducted by these task forces and working groups.

In addition, as part of the "Agriculture to Climate Change in Konya" project, climate-friendly and ecosystem-based adaptation methods were piloted including non-tillage farming and the use of wind barriers, and the capacities of local government officials, NGO members and farmers were enhanced through demonstrations. ^(E30)

Gender Dimension

In order to ensure gender mainstreaming in the Seventh National Communication process, comprehensive training was provided for the experts concerned.

As a result of this training, sex-disaggregated data were gathered and referred to in the report.



Photo: Deniz Tapan @ UNDP Turkey

Chemical Waste Management

Chemical waste prevented, managed and disposed of, and chemically contaminated sites managed in environmentally sound manner.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 2.3 (1.3.3)



 **200 tonnes** of PCB and **245 tonnes** of POPs waste destroyed.

200 tonnes of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) were eliminated, within the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Legacy Elimination and POPs Release Reduction Project. ^(E41) The preliminary phase of the work at the Merkim Warehouse site in Kocaeli was completed and 245 tonnes of POPs waste were destroyed. ^(E42)

The elimination and waste destruction activities were carried out successfully as a result of a high degree of ownership and a collaborative environment at the national and local levels.

All risks and processes related to procurement, social and environmental safeguards, and technical matters were discussed and decided upon through a consultative process.

The process also involved very careful communication with decision makers and the public at the local level. Meanwhile, an assessment of the POPs monitoring network in Turkey ^(E43) and an update of contaminated sites registration system were completed ^(E44) as part of the efforts being made to promote the environmentally sound management of wastes in Turkey.



Photo: Mustafa Bilge Satkin / UNDP Turkey



Photo: Mustafa Bilge Satkin / UNDP Turkey

Gender Dimension*

In 2018, gender equality was mainstreamed through a gender screening process for each project under the Climate Change and Environment portfolio. Although there is no GEN2 or GEN3 project under Output 2.3 (regarding chemicals and waste management), all the initiatives taken under this output have now been screened for gender equality mainstreaming.

The screening process enhanced the capacities of the staff concerned to understand the gender equality dimension of the projects. This is expected to result both in the development of more GEN2 projects in future and in an increase in the gender responsiveness of the existing projects with respect to further initiatives.

The gender analysis of the POPs Project found that the culturally unequal division of labour in the home increases the exposure of women to dangerous chemicals, while the tendency of entrepreneurs to employ men for high-risk operations and activities in which chemicals are used increases their exposure to dangerous chemicals at work, with adverse effects on fertility.

These structural factors will be used to improve ongoing projects and will be taken into account in the identification of new projects.

*See Annex 8



Risk-Centred and Integrated Disaster Management

Stronger systems and capacities for risk-centred and integrated disaster management.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 2.4 (1.3.4)

Within the scope of the “Strengthening National Capacity to Address the Environmental Impacts of Humanitarian Responses to Population Displacement in Turkey” project, a capacity development workshop was conducted with the participation of 40 representatives of response actors. As a result of this activity, an environment situation analysis report was prepared ^(E38).

One of the results of this process is a data set for establishing a multi-criteria decision-making tool for evaluating the environmental impact of refugee flows.

Another result is the use of “Strategical Environmental Impact Assessment Legislation” as a decision-making tool by national and local government and other stakeholders.

Finally, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) platform agreed to mainstream the environment into their sectoral studies and projects through training activities to be conducted by UNDP in the 2019-2020 cycle.

Under a partnership between UNDP and the Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation (TÜRKONFED), a platform was established for involving the private sector in disaster risk reduction – namely, the Connecting Business Initiative Turkey (CBI Turkey) ^(E45).

The CBI Turkey network is the first of its kind focusing not only on natural disasters but also complex emergencies on the national scale. UNDP’s platform approach will augment CBI Turkey through B2B and public-private partnership models.

Resource Structure

The involvement of the private sector in disaster risk reduction (DRR) is very important in Turkey. The Connecting Business Initiative (CBI) directs resources to UNDP Turkey alongside an agreement. The CBI Turkey was established through this agreement and with these resources.



Partnership Structure

UNDP Turkey has entered into a partnership with UN Environment concerning the environment and mass population displacement. The partnership started with an agreement to initiate a project on “Strengthening National Capacity to Address the Environmental Impact of Responses to Population Displacement”.

As the next stage in the partnership, a new project proposal is currently under preparation with UN Environment, local and central government, NGOs and the private sector. This partnership between two UN agencies has been warmly welcomed by ministries, municipalities, and NGOs across the country. Moreover, the intention is to replicate the partnership in other countries facing similar challenges.

A joint work plan on the environment has been implemented in collaboration with FAO, UNIDO and UNDP. UNIDO and UNDP have been implementing a joint project on persistent organic pollutants with the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

The partnership between UN Environment and UNDP is well acknowledged by the 3RP sectors. After UN Environment and UNDP commenced their joint activities, the 3RP sectors expressed an interest in mainstreaming the environment into their various sectors. This will enhance the effectiveness of the joint programme of the UN agencies.

Humanitarian Dimension

UNDP Turkey initiated the project on “Strengthening National Capacity to Address the Environmental Impacts of Humanitarian Responses to Population Displacement in Turkey” in 2018 to support low impact and climate-sensitive response in situations of forced displacement and irregular migration in Turkey, targeting the 3RP partners in Turkey, relevant government institutions, municipalities and NGOs, in partnership with the UN Environment Programme.

This initiative provided an environmental perspective to experts from municipalities, government officials, NGOs and the UN organizations engaged on environmental issues and contributing to the 3RP sectors.

In addition, a draft roadmap was prepared for assessing the environmental impacts of the mass flow of population. As part of the workshop held, the environmental effects of mass population movements were evaluated from the perspectives of the water, transportation, energy, spatial planning, agriculture, forestry and biodiversity sectors.



Photo: Ömer Kavuk @ UNDP Turkey



Istanbul Declaration was recognized and adopted **by a further 30 high courts** around the world. The number of high courts that recognized the Declaration **increased to 50.**



C. Transparent, Accountable, Pluralistic and Gender Sensitive Governance Systems

By 2020, central and local administrations and other actors more effectively protect and promote human rights, and adopt transparent, accountable, pluralistic and gender sensitive governance systems, with the full participation of civil society, including the most vulnerable.

- United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy for Turkey 2016-2020 - Result 4 (Outcome 2.1)
- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 - Outcome 10A

UNDP Turkey has supported the improvement of the legal aid framework in Turkey through its work at the central level while contributing to the quality of services provided by Bar Associations at the local level.

Promoting the idea of a system approach, the UNDP has introduced new tools and methodologies. Its interventions have not only helped to raise the quality of the services provided but have also led to specialization among lawyers – a factor which has increased the overall success of interventions in the field ^(E46 and E47).

In 2018, the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process and Draft Implementation Measures were recognized and adopted by a further 30 high courts around the world. The number of high courts that recognize the Declaration increased to 50 ^(E48).

The total number of users of the e-consulate system exceeded 6.5 million in 2018

The consultative approach initiated and maintained by UNDP throughout this process has resulted in the adoption of the Declaration by consensus and created high-level ownership.

Meanwhile, a draft National Strategy was developed on 'Transparency in High Judiciary and Increasing Trust' ^(E49). The preparation of the Code of Ethics was fully consultative, bringing together judges, prosecutors and all related staff. The



consultative process increased the awareness of the participants and strengthened their working relations, as well as having a huge impact on the implementation of the Codes.

The total number of users of the e-consulate system exceeded 6.5 million in 2018 - an increase of 80% compared to 2017. More than 12.3 million sessions were opened in 2018 ^(E50).

The support provided for the National Human Rights and Equality Institution (NHREI) increased the awareness of its members and enhanced their ownership of the upcoming accreditation process, which UNDP Turkey is ready to support ^(E51).


With the destruction of 12,630 mines in Doğubeyazıt in the eastern border province of

Ağrı, 831,550 square metres of land was released in 2018 in full compliance with national mine action standards ^(E52).

The capacity development plan for the Turkish Mine Action Centre (TURMAC) was pursued with the development of Standard Operating Procedures, the training of staff on the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) and workshops on result-based reporting ^(E53).

From the Land Forces Command, 517 professionals were provided with basic level trainings on Integrated Border Management (IBM). Of these, 100 were also provided with advanced level training on IBM and Migrants' Rights ^(E54-E55).



The E-Consulate system in 2018: 
Number of users increased by 80 percent
Number of users in 2017: 3,6 million
Number of users in 2018: 6,5 million
12,3 million+ sessions
41,5 million page visits
Used in 50+ countries

Output Level Results

Strengthened Local, Regional and National Governance Mechanisms

Strengthened local, regional and national governance mechanisms for participatory, accountable and transparent services.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 3.4 (2.1.4)

The e-Consulate project, a long-standing project of UNDP Turkey, which is being conducted at the national level in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has continued. The project aims to improve, stabilize, maintain and secure the e-consulate services as well as to put recent developments in the information technology sector into effect.

The project has enhanced governance mechanisms for participatory, accountable and transparent services in national and international terms.

The support for the e-Consulate system enhances e-governance applications and makes government services more accessible worldwide through konsolosluk.gov.tr.

The total number of users increased by 80 percent in 2018. The number of users rose from 3.6 million in 2017 to 6.5 million in 2018, of whom half were women. More than 12.3 million sessions were opened and 41.5 million page views were recorded in 2018.

The e-Consulate system has been used in over 50 countries around the world. This statistic demonstrates the importance and credibility of the system. The creation of a user-friendly, accessible, smooth interface and the provision of constant system support are very crucial for good governance practices.



✓ A training on ethic principles was delivered **to 400 personnel** from the Court of Cassation.

Transparent and Efficient Judicial System

Transparent and efficient judicial system providing better access to justice and redress for all, especially groups facing vulnerabilities.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 3.1 (2.1.1)



A training programme on ethic principles was delivered to 400 personnel from the Court of Cassation in 2018, including prosecutors, judges and members of the Court ^(E56-E57).

The establishment of the Ethics Advisory Committee within the Court of Cassation strengthened its self-monitoring mechanism ^(E58).

The Fourth International Summit of High Courts was organized to reaffirm the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process and to recognize and adopt its Draft Implementation Measures ^(E48).

A survey was initiated to understand the level of satisfaction among citizens regarding the services of the Court of Cassation and to develop measures to improve the quality of services.

The Istanbul Declaration is the first comprehensive statement of principles relating to transparency in the administration of justice. The consultative approach initiated and maintained by UNDP throughout the processes of its preparation and adoption have generated high-level support and created widespread ownership.

The Court of Cassation worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to initiate the process of participating in a meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in order to

present the Declaration and Measures and build a universal consensus around them ^(E59).

A survey was conducted to determine the level of satisfaction of citizens regarding the services of the Court of Cassation and to develop measures to improve the quality of these services ^(E56). Initial feedback was received from a total of 724 respondents. This feedback was discussed at consultative meetings to draft the Strategy on 'Transparency in High Judiciary and Increasing Trust' ^(E49).

A communication strategy was prepared to raise awareness among citizens about the function of the Court of Cassation with respect to transparency ^(E60).

A comparative analysis was conducted and performance criteria were developed for legal aid services and a related automation system. To this end, a widespread consultation process was conducted in seven regions with lawyers, bar associations, the Union of Turkish Bar Associations (UTBA) and the Ministry of Justice ^(E46-E47).

Another six regional meetings were conducted to enhance coordination and cooperation between lawyers practising legal aid and NGOs. The legal needs of disadvantaged groups were noted.



Meetings were organized in Gaziantep, Hatay, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Kahramanmaraş to report the needs of vulnerable groups including refugees for legal aid. These meetings contributed to the preparation of a Strategy and Road Map for the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and a Draft Legal Aid Legislation Framework ^(E61-E62).

Gender Dimension

Consultative meetings on access to legal aid helped to identify the needs of women for legal aid. Emphasis was placed on women's empowerment in the sense of access to justice, and some tailor-made solutions were proposed for future implementation.

The legal needs of refugees were also put under the spotlight. The importance of access to justice – and especially to legal aid – was highlighted, and action was taken towards enhancing legal aid mechanisms.

UNDP Turkey has been preparing further actions to improve and systematize the legal aid provided for survivors of gender-based violence (in seven pilot bar associations) and mostly for women and refugees (in provinces with large refugee populations). Both actions will be implemented in 2019.

A training programme on ethical principles was delivered to judges, prosecutors and staff of the Court of Cassation, with the emphasis on the participation of woman personnel and judges.

The results of the survey on citizens' levels of satisfaction with the services of the Court of Cassation have also been analyzed on the basis of gender-disaggregated data with a view to reflecting the outputs both in the Draft Strategy on Transparency in the High



Photo: Ömer Kavuk @ UNDP Turkey

Judiciary and Increasing Trust and in the draft communications strategy.

The Istanbul Declaration and the related Implementation Measures include important measures for providing access to transparent justice services for all with an emphasis on gender.

Way of Working

UNDP's international experience and know-how and its broad network of experts in the field of human rights and rule of law have been important assets for increasing the impact of the projects in the field. UNDP support has made possible the development of an internationally recognized policy network, the Istanbul Declaration on Judicial Transparency, which is in line with the international human rights and rule of law frameworks adopted by the UN.

UNDP's pool of qualified experts was crucial for the achievement of results. Reports and policy recommendations were drafted by a team of international and national experts in consultation with all beneficiaries in the justice and legal aid sectors. In this way, international expertise has been transferred to the local context, creating ownership of the policy recommendations at all levels and ensuring their implementation.



Partnership Structure

In the area of access to legal aid and transparency in the judiciary, strong partnerships were established among justice actors in Turkey, between the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and the Ministry of Justice, among the Court of Cassation, the Constitutional Court and the Council of State, and between the Court of Cassation and almost 50 high courts all around the world.

These partnerships were established both for the purposes of implementing the project and for the development, ownership and use of the project outputs. The partnerships went beyond the limits of project implementation and turned into growing partnerships in the justice sector.

With respect to the UN agencies, the need to increase and improve the provision of legal aid and the existence of an effective partnership between UNHCR and the Union of Turkish Bar Associations led to the development of a joint programme which has received funding from the Global Programme on improving access to legal aid for refugees.

This Programme was initiated in 2018 and its results will feed into a larger joint programme between UNDP and UNHCR, of which the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and local bar associations will once again be the beneficiaries. The forthcoming joint programme also targets improved access to legal aid in the provinces of Turkey with the largest refugee populations.

Humanitarian Dimension

Access to justice for disadvantaged groups occupies a specific niche in UNDP's mandate to strengthen democratic governance and promote pro-poor change. The focus on access to justice for all is a recent approach in development cooperation. Empowering disadvantaged individuals and groups through legal aid can strengthen the accountability mechanisms between rights holders and duty-bearers and contribute to the creation of transparent, accountable and inclusive institutions. Legal aid and awareness can help disadvantaged groups to seek redress for a host of situations in which rights are denied or violated. Remedies for violations of such rights often require the services of lawyers and entail considerable expenses which discourage those who cannot afford them from seeking just remedies. Legal aid can help overcome some of these barriers.

The 'Support to the Improvement of Legal Aid Practices for Access to Justice for All in Turkey' project was able to contribute to the elimination of gaps that prevented the legal aid system from functioning effectively. The main target group of the project was disadvantaged groups including women, children, young people and disabled individuals. Throughout the project, gender specific approaches to legal aid were developed and the capacities of lawyers were enhanced through training activities. UNDP will continue to improve the access of refugees to justice through the implementation with UNCHR of an Initiation Plan funded by the Global Programme.



Photo: Mustafa Bilge Satkin / UNDP Turkey



The training activity on strengthening the capacity of the NHREI was attended by



40 participants.

Capacities of the National Human Rights and Equality Institute (NHREI) and Ombudsman

Capacities of National Human Rights and Equality Institute (NHREI) and Ombudsman enhanced, and human rights awareness promoted.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 3.2 (2.1.2)

In November 2018, UNDP Turkey provided two days of training to strengthen the capacity of the National Human Rights and Equality Institution (NHREI) with respect to preventive activities, visiting and reporting in its capacity as the National Preventive Mechanism.

The training aimed to enhance the capacity of the institution to serve as the National Preventive Mechanism and to strengthen its cooperation with the international community. The main focus was on international standards and best practices in the monitoring of places of deprivation of liberty. The topics covered including how to plan visits, how to prepare monitoring reports based on the findings and assessment of the visit, how to prepare SMART recommendations, how to collect information, interview techniques and the writing of thematic reports.

In addition, the training raised the awareness of the members of Turkey's National Preventive Mechanism about the conduct of a range of preventive activities, the planning and initiation of visits, and the reporting and tracking of implementation.

The training activity was attended by 40 participants from the National Human Rights and Equality Institution. The training created awareness and ownership among the managers and members of the Institution with respect to the forthcoming process for its accreditation, and increased their engagement for the accelerated initiation and conduct of this process.

Gender Dimension

The capacity development support provided to the National Human Rights and Equality Institution for the strengthening of the National Preventive Mechanism and the Institution's cooperation with the international community placed great importance on the development of gender-based measures, gender equality, and the protection of women rights.



Enhanced Capacity of Civil Society Actors



Photo: Ömer Kavuk @ UNDP Turkey

Enhanced capacity of civil society actors for participation in policy making and monitoring.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-
2020 Output 3.3 (2.1.3)

Within the framework of the 'Support to the Improvement of Legal Aid Practices for Access to Justice for All in Turkey' project, a 'Conference on Common Problems and Common Solutions' was held in 2018 and consultative meetings were organized with the participation of 79 bar associations, the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and the Ministry of Justice. As a result, the Ministry introduced budget increases for lawyers providing legal aid under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Following the positive results of the Conference, six regional meetings were conducted with similar logic, to enhance the coordination and cooperation between lawyers practising legal aid and civil society actors for improved and better-targeted legal aid.

Various NGOs were able to shed light on the legal needs of members of disadvantaged groups and, most importantly, women ^(E47-E61-E62).

Meanwhile, the concept of civic engagement task forces was developed as another vehicle for civil society participation at the local level. Civic engagement task forces are to be established in six provinces of Turkey.

The task forces will have the responsibility to prepare a two-years action plan and will be supported through a small-scale grant programme.

Finally, at the local level, civil society participation has been envisaged for ensuring transparency through the design, implementation and monitoring of local integrity action plans. At the regional level, the possibility of increasing the participation of civil society actors in the councils of the regional development agencies is being explored.

Gender Dimension

Civil society actors including NGOs active in supporting women and in the areas of women's empowerment and gender equality have been involved continuously in the efforts made to support improved access to legal aid. In particular, these organizations are able to provide information about the legal needs of gender-based violence victims, who are mostly women.

The inputs obtained as a result of this engagement were all reflected in the Strategy and Road Map for the Union of Turkish Bar Associations and the Draft Legislative Framework on Legal Aid. The second phase of the current project will establish a specific system for the provision of legal aid to gender-based violence victims. NGOs will have specific roles and responsibilities in this system.





517 LFC professionals were provided with Basic Level Trainings. 
100 of them were provided with Advance Level Trainings.

Secure Borders and Integrated Border Management

Capacities, structures and means enhanced for secure borders and integrated border management.

- UNDP Country Programme Document for Turkey 2016-2020 Output 3.6 (2.1.6)

Regarding the enhancement of the individual training capacity of the Land Forces Command (LFC), 517 LFC professionals were provided with Basic Level training. Of these, 100 were selected to be experts to ensure the sustainability of the work and were provided with Advanced Level training on Integrated Border Management and Migrants' Rights.

Additional intensive training will be delivered to 150 Land Forces Command personnel in 2019 ^(E54).

Meanwhile, reports are being prepared concerning the enhancement of the institutional capacity of the Land Forces Command to adopt modern border surveillance training tools in order to secure borders and implement integrated border management. The reports, which have nearly been finalised, are expected to reach diverse and plausible findings and conclusions regarding the use of distance learning and simulator trainings.

The second phase of the ongoing project in this area will include a component on distance learning.

The use of simulators in Land Forces Command trainings and the use of training modules for distance learning training will be conducted under the 2nd Phase of the Project. The contract for this phase was awarded in November 2018 and activities will start in 2019 ^(E55).



✓ In Ağrı Doğubeyazıt,
12,630 mines were destroyed,
831,550 square meters of land
has been released.

With the destruction of 12,630 land mines in Doğubeyazıt, Ağrı, on the eastern border of Turkey, in 2018, 831,550 square meters of land has been released in full compliance with national mine action standards ^(E52).

The capacity development plan for the Turkish Mine Action Centre (TURMAC) continued with the development of Standard Operating Procedures for Information Management, the training of Turkish Mine Action Centre (TURMAC) staff on the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA), workshops on result-based reporting and a National Coordination Meeting on mine action.

The support extended to TURMAC in the area of policy-level capacity development has enabled TURMAC to develop a much better understanding of mine action as a sector that works towards targeted outcomes ^(E53).

Further development of operational level work will provide TURMAC with the spectrum of mine action management capabilities needed for all future activities.

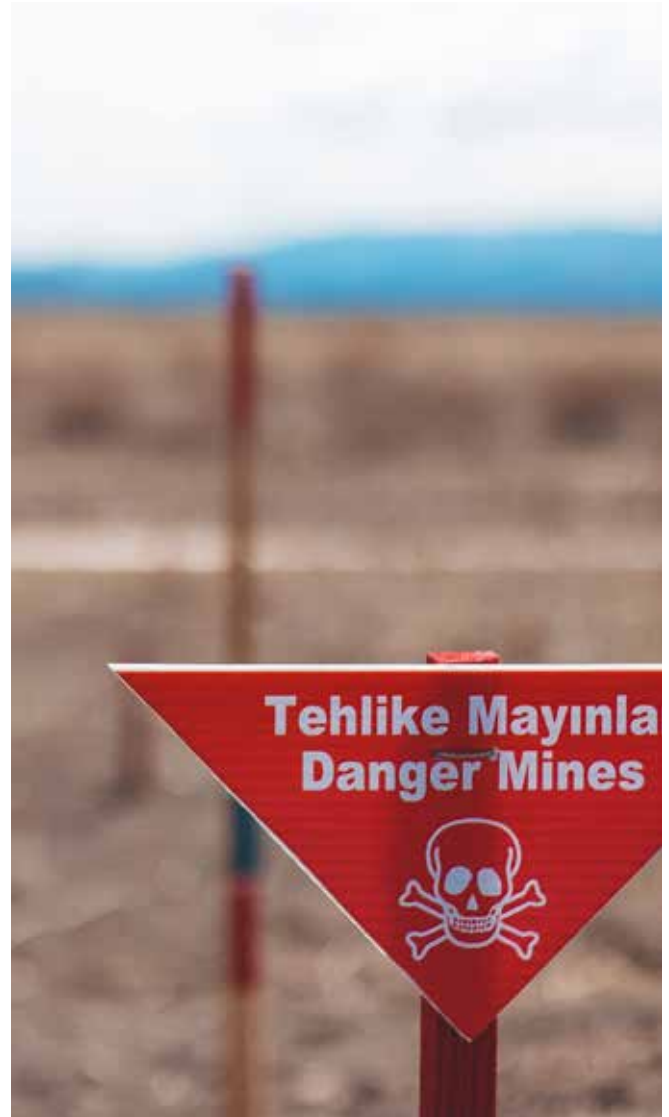


Photo: Bora Akbay @ UNDP Turkey

How the Project Works

In order to build on the training that has been successfully planned and implemented, and to accelerate its support for the development of the capacities of the Land Forces Command, UNDP has made plans for additional tailor-made activities. These have been submitted and approval has been received for an extension of the assistance provided for integrated border management.

Following a series of assessments, recommendations, training activities and study visits, preparations began for a new phase of work on integrated border management which will further enhance institutional capacity through distance learning.

As a result, Land Forces Command staff stationed in remote areas will be able to benefit from the training and it will be possible to train them on a continuous basis in the future.

The training programme will be added to the training curriculum of the Land Forces Command.

UNDP's interventions in demining in 2018 were in the fields of capacity development and mine clearance.

The Turkish Mine Action Centre (TURMAC) has fully established itself as the mine action authority in Turkey. Together with the support provided at both the policy and field levels under the project, the placement of a capacity building specialist within TURMAC has increased the knowledge of TURMAC staff and fostered a better working relationship and an understanding of the technical work that needs to be completed to ensure the safe handover of land.

Through the clearance and quality assurance contracting modality managed by UNDP, highly contaminated land in challenging terrain is being released. The level of data collection on clearance interventions provides the Government of Turkey and land users with a high level of confidence.



Partnership Structure

In the field of integrated border management, open and continuous communication was established between UNDP and project beneficiaries as well as the Training and Doctrine Command (EDOK). This worked very well. There was also a very productive exchange of information and views among the project partners, local and international experts, and representatives of the various sectors and the universities, which fortified the quality of the output.

As a result of study visits to EU countries, the project beneficiaries had the opportunity to enhance inter-agency bilateral cooperation in the field of integrated border management, border surveillance systems and training methods.

The demining initiative has led to collaborative partnerships with TURMAC and the local border management units. The development of these partnerships and the improvements made in communications through a formal coordination mechanism have made it possible to resolve potential issues before they escalate. The rapid completion of the handover procedures for cleared land in 2018 was facilitated by these partnership and coordination arrangements.

Humanitarian Dimension

UNDP has contributed to raised awareness and increased consideration of the human rights aspects of border management through the Migrants' Rights modules which were developed for all three of the integrated border management training curricula (Basic, Advanced and Intensive). Within this framework, two educational films will be produced for Land Forces Command professionals that will aim to convey the principles of integrated border management and human rights.



Chapter

3

Overarching Contributions to
**Strategic Plan
Implementation**



UNDP Turkey as a Country Support Platform

UNDP Turkey was selected as a pilot to test the platform way of working and has made rapid progress in its adaption and implementation. Initially, two key policy issues were selected to be addressed through this approach:

- i) resilience of communities and institutions against complex emergencies, including Syria Crisis Response and climate change;
- ii) achievement of the SDGs in Turkey through a strategized partnership model with the private sector.

We initiated the establishment of two platforms:

The Connecting Business Initiative (CBI) platform brought together businesses, government and relevant NGOs to assess the private sector's role in complex emergencies, starting with the resilience of Syrians and host communities, and conduct a landscape analysis and survey to identify the key actors in private sector resilience.

The Business for Goals platform was initiated with private sector partners as an overarching platform to facilitate the contributions of the private sector to the achievement of the SDGs. It is the first collective action of private sector to promote SDGs and establish partnerships. TÜSİAD (Turkish Industry and Business Association), TÜRKONFED (Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation) and UNDP work together under this initiative, to execute research, studies and dialogues to enhance the private sector's role for the achievement of SDGs. Businesses will be guided towards maximizing

the impacts of their CSR and sustainability policies through different models of partnership for the SDGs.

This platform will make it possible to put sustainable development and inclusiveness at the centre of business activity and to reflect this priority at all possible stages of the value chain.



Integrated Policy and Programme Support that UNDP Turkey Provided in 2018 to Help Turkey Achieve the 2030 Agenda

Together with the UNCT (United Nations Country Team), UNDP Turkey has worked in close cooperation with governmental partners on the nationalization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their integration into the national policy agenda.

The preparation of a new National Development Plan (NDP) for 2019-2023 started in 2017. As part of a joint UN effort, UNDP also took an active role in supporting the integration of the SDGs into the national agenda throughout 2018.

The UN system provided collective comments on the draft stocktaking analysis report, identifying needs and making recommendations for improvement in certain areas of the SDGs.

In addition, UNDP took an active role in the discussions of 21 out of 43 of the ad-hoc committees and working groups established for the development of the NDP and used this opportunity to increase awareness about the SDGs and support their integration into the NDP.

Despite the postponement of the adoption of the NDP to 2019, the Government of Turkey began preparations for the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2018.

Upon the request of the Government, UNDP, working in conjunction with the UNCT, has been engaged in close consultations concerning possible UN support for the consultative platforms that are to be established in order to obtain inputs

✓ UNDP took an active role in the **ad-hoc committees and working groups (21 out of 43)** established for the development of the NDP.



from stakeholders in certain areas of focus with special reference to the principle of leaving no one behind.

With a view to supporting the integration of the SDGs into the new NDP and enhancing Turkey's awareness and capacity for implementation, training events were conducted on "the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs" and "Results-Based Management for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda".

Six Signature Solutions*

- poverty
- governance
- resilience
- environment
- energy
- gender equality

* See Annex 5

Contribution of UNDP's Signature Solutions to Key Results



In line with the new UNDP Strategic Plan, which sets out new ways of working to deliver on UNDP's vision, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) addresses the support needed to modernize key sectors rapidly so that they can work better for sustainable development, prevent crises and ensure faster recovery.

The 3RP, which is coordinated in Turkey by UNDP and UNHCR, has two main pillars: **refugees** and **resilience**.

UNDP is the lead agency for the coordination of the **resilience** pillar of the response, including the mainstreaming of the resilience approach across the six 3RP sectors.

Responding to the protracted crisis at the nexus where development and humanitarian activities meet, the 3RP also provides an important platform for innovation in crisis, and for collaboration and the adoption of new approaches in response to the changing needs and shifting dynamics of Turkey's development agenda.

The 3RP offers integrated responses to complex development challenges, as set out in the new UNDP Strategic Plan, including **poverty, governance, resilience, environment, energy and gender equality** (the six signature solutions).

This would include a mix of policy advice, technical assistance, finance and programmes, tailored to country needs, to accelerate progress towards the pledge to "leave no one behind" made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Key Results Achieved Through Innovative Programmatic Approaches

UNDP Turkey aims to mainstream innovation throughout all its interventions and actively benefits from the headquarters-led Innovation Facility, which has made an important contribution to the innovative work of the country office.

Since 2016, a joint initiative is being undertaken with the Ministry of Industry and Technology to improve productivity among SMEs and to increase digitalization efforts in the manufacturing industry.

In December 2018, the Applied SME Capability Centre in Ankara was inaugurated by the Minister of Industry and Technology. More than 50 companies are being provided with initial training programmes and more than 160 participants were reached in the last quarter of 2018 alone.

The centre is also equipped with digital capabilities to enhance awareness and build capacity for digital transformation in the following areas; Digital Twin, Condition Monitoring, Cycle Time Analysis, Digital Quality Control, Digital Performance Engine, Digital SOPs, Smart Logistics, Human-Robot Collaboration.



At the Applied SME Capability Center, **50+ companies** are being provided with initial training programmes and **160+ participants** were reached in only last quarter of 2018.



The centres will be scaled up to seven more provinces to serve Syrian and Turkish communities.

Another initiative launched is to prototype transformation in Organized Industrial Zones, one of the key tools of Turkey's industrial policy.

In the scope of the Total Factor Productivity (TFP) initiative, business intelligence tools and TFP assessment tools have been developed and complementary capacity development training programmes delivered to more than a hundred participants from Turkey's Development Agencies.

The Business for Goals initiative also represents a good example of an innovative platform for the private sector.

Key Results Achieved Through New Partnerships

2018 was a year when UNDP Turkey expanded its partnerships with international financial institutions.

UNDP continued to collaborate with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on rural development and with the World Bank on health system restructuring.

As an example of a new partnership opportunity, UNDP and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) cooperated in 2018 on the development of the business model of the Adana Vocational Training Centre, which will serve Syrians and host community members once operationalized.

Meanwhile UNDP joined up with UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM to explore a partnership with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to support out-of-school children through multiple pathways to learning. Once this is operationalized in 2019, UNDP will take on the role of strengthening the livelihoods of the target group through social cohesion among young people.

In terms of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, UNDP has started to establish a network of relevant local development partners responding to migration and displacement in cooperation with Gaziantep Municipality, the Union of Municipalities of Turkey and the United Cities and Local Governments, Middle East and West Asia Section (UCLG-MEWA).

The network will facilitate city level partnerships and be launched through a Global Forum to be held in 2019.

UNDP Turkey also initiated cooperation with the Ethiopian Government on the design and implementation of a capacity development programme and a study visit for government officials in the area of sustainable tourism development.



Photo: Aslı Aygün / UNDP Turkey

The follow up note to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) interim report for Turkey was developed by the UN Results Group on Gender Equality, which is led by UN Women, with inputs from UNDP, especially in the field of access to justice.

UNDP and UN Women also organized the UNiTE campaign as part of the 16 days of activism addressing violence against women.

In addition, as a joint effort with the members of the Results Groups on Human Rights and Gender Equality, UNDP and UN Women cooperated to provide support and expertise to Turkish law makers and increase the level of compliance of key legislation relevant to human rights and gender equality with international human rights law.

Comments were shared with lawmakers on the “White Paper on Chemical Castration and Life Imprisonment as Measures to Punish Sexual Crimes against Children” and the “Draft Law on the Amendment of the Turkish Penal Code and Some Other Laws- Victims’ Rights”.

In 2019, collaboration with UN Women on women’s economic empowerment will be prioritized in the context of gender equality mainstreaming in the private sector.





Also





Key Communications Efforts

Along with the UN Country Team (UNCT), UNDP Turkey has positioned itself as an important integrator and partner of choice. As a first step towards localizing the SDGs, a coherent communication and advocacy strategy has been developed, linked to the new National Development Plan and the SDGs. This will serve as the basis for the launch of a nation-wide awareness-raising campaign about the SDGs.

In addition, the NGO consultations on the Voluntary National Review (VNR) will be facilitated by the UN, supporting the national process. The effective and consistent communication of programmatic results to donors and implementing partners continues to be paramount in Turkey. With respect to the Syria Crisis Response, the nature of which has shifted strongly from a humanitarian focus to a sustainable development approach, UNDP has strengthened its position by communicating its best practices to other countries and regions. As a result of these communications, the interest of donors in the work of UNDP in the field increased.

The results of UNDP work supporting the resilience of Syrians and host communities were presented during the Executive Board Meeting in June 2018. The country office management, government counterparts and local beneficiaries addressed the Executive Board from a glass atelier where UNDP was partnering local stakeholders to provide vocational training to Syrians and locals. As a result of the board meeting, the Government of Korea donated \$1 million to UNDP Turkey for use in Syria Crisis Response-related interventions.





- **UNDP Turkey Monthly Magazine New Horizons was rebranded with a more dynamic and user-friendly platform in the beginning of 2018. UNDP Turkey became the first CO to complete transition to the new web design layout.**
- “Beşte5” told the stories of five powerful women from five different places of Turkey to draw attention to the Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender Equality on International Women’s Day 8 March. The campaign had widespread acclaim and was featured in many conventional media channels.
- **Engineer Girls of Turkey campaign in July 2018 was published just in time with university application season and aimed at encouraging young girls into choosing engineering careers. The campaign reached over 1 Million people.**
- Social Good Summit, under UNDP’s ownership was organized in October 2018 by the TBWA For Good platform in partnership with Doğan Holding, TEDxIstanbul, Idema Development Consultancy and Hey Moments the Experience Design Company. SGS İstanbul 2018 brought together a wide range of participation from the business world, academics, representatives of non-governmental organizations, press and influencers.
- **UNDP Turkey is #1 in the region regarding social media influence.**

Mert Firat



- ▶ Participated in the Social Good Summit Istanbul 2018.
- ▶ Supported the event of Engineer Girls of Turkey Project.
- ▶ Participated in field visits in Şanlıurfa and Troy Culture Route.
- ▶ On Instagram, UNDP Turkey's **posts** about Mert Firat's activities received **ten thousand likes**.
- ▶ The most popular post on Twitter received **2,400 likes** and **155 retweets**.
- ▶ Mert Firat's UNDP-related activities were mentioned in **55 news articles** in Turkish print media.

UNDP GOODWILL
AMBASSADOR

UNDP Turkey's
Goodwill Ambassador

Mert Firat

UNDP Turkey appointed regionally acclaimed actor Mert Firat, best known for his movies, TV series, theatre performances and social responsibility projects, as its first Goodwill Ambassador in Turkey in October 2017. Firat has been working with UNDP to increase the visibility of its projects, attending UNDP events and contributing to the visibility of the SDGs since 2015.

In 2018, Firat continued to use his influence as an actor and advocate to draw attention to critical issues and encourage people to be agents of change. He met the Engineer Girls of Turkey, visited Syrians and local communities in Şanlıurfa, walked the Troy Culture Route, discussed his volunteerism initiatives at the Social Good Summit İstanbul, starred in videos about UNDP Global Goals and Engineer Girls of Turkey and hosted a TV show on the TLC channel to mark the International Day of Happiness on 20 March.

With more than 567,000 followers on Twitter and around one million followers on Instagram, Mert Firat is a popular figure and influencer, and thus provides UNDP with huge support on social media. He constantly supports UNDP by sharing its posts with his followers. In 2018, UNDP Turkey's eight posts about Mert Firat's activities on Instagram received a total of almost ten thousand likes. During the year, two dozen posts on Mert Firat's activities were shared by UNDP Turkey on Twitter and the single most popular post received 2,400 likes and 155 retweets.



for all..



Social Change Led By Volunteering

Photos & Story : Ömer Kavuk @ UNDP Turkey

Dreams Academy

Located at a campus in Çukurbağ village in the forests of Kaş, this place fills a big social void despite its humble appearance. The Dreams Academy is a voluntarism-based space for socialisation where, every summer, the dreams of hundreds of teenagers with disabilities and disadvantages come true. Its main functions are to support persons with disabilities in engaging in social life and developing daily life skills and also to increase awareness among the volunteers. The Dreams Academy helps these teenagers to experience many things that are not normally possible for them, to socialise with each other and the volunteers and to go home with new skills.



A Sustainable Living Space Nested in the Local Community and History

This is how people who have been working here as volunteers for a long time define the Dreams Academy in Kaş. The campus sits right next to Çukurbağ village and there are no walls or doors that separate the campus from the outside world. The area used as the office, library, museum and exhibition hall is the first schoolhouse built in the village, during the Republican period. After the Dreams Academy moved in, the building was restored and a comprehensive library was created. The school's old signboard still hangs over the door as the building never lost its original function. It is possible to see the desks and coursebooks once used at the school – and even report cards from 1944 – on the ground floor of the school building. In this sense, the campus serves to protect local history.

The campus also contains a seed garden and a field which are also managed by the volunteers. Local heirloom seeds are reproduced in this garden for the next year's harvest. Products grown in the field are used in the kitchen. The volunteers deliberately avoid using pesticides and synthetic fertilisers in agricultural activities.

Everything is maintained in a local, natural and sustainable way. For the agricultural activities, the Çukurbağ villagers share their experiences and, more importantly, their water with the volunteers.



Life Skills for All

The Dreams Academy campus in Kaş provides various activities for participants and volunteers. All activities have been designed to provide people with new skills and establish permanent social relationships. Creative activities such as working with clay, rhythm body percussion and personal development workshops are the most popular, together with physical activities such as nature walks, diving, parachuting, swimming and morning exercises. Most activities serve a purpose greater than passing the time. Diving is a very good example. Activities such as diving are not usually considered to be appropriate for persons with disabilities, who are perceived to be unfit, but in this case it is the opposite. When persons with physical disabilities dive, they gain the mobility which they often do not have on land. Diving is also popular among visually handicapped people. Persons with mental disabilities ride horses, thereby engaging in a physical activity while also bonding with animals. As these activities are done in groups, the participants start to communicate with each other quickly and easily.

The Dreams Academy provides persons with disabilities with a comprehensive and entertaining week's programme of physical, mental and social activities. In this sense, it fills a big gap in society and paves the way for similar initiatives which may be developed in the future.





Volunteering for Whom?

All this is only possible through volunteering. All the work at the Dreams Academy campus in Kaş is carried out by volunteers, from washing the dishes to running workshops and activities, from office work to cleaning the restrooms, and from working in the field to musical events. The campus can accommodate up to 80 people in busy weeks, but there are only two people working for salaries; the gatekeeper and the cook. Volunteers who come regularly describe the campus as utopian, a place the likes of which does not exist in the outside world. The definition of volunteering here differs from that in the dictionary. Everyone who spends a little bit of time here agrees that volunteering is not self-sacrifice but a means of self-development. The Dreams Academy teaches the volunteers some very important things.

**"Here, you think you can change the world."
-Büşra Gürel**

The Dreams Academy experience gives volunteers courage and ideas to achieve the changes they want in their lives. The Academy shows them that it is possible to discover and change themselves. After some time spent at the Academy, volunteers maintain the habits they adopted here. Their daily routine is enhanced through the adoption of a healthy lifestyle and the discovery of aspects of their personalities which they had not been aware of before.



Dreams Academy of Kaş

**1,300 students,
850 volunteers, 12,000 guests**
were hosted.

**100,000 hours
of voluntary work** was produced.

500 people
apply every year to become volunteers.

Touching the Lives of Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities have very low levels of participation in social life. Due to problems of accessibility and education, it is very unusual to be able to reach them at an early age. Most persons with disabilities are not registered, which prevents them from accessing their fundamental rights. For example, people who use wheelchairs cannot go to the hospital on their own. At the Academy, volunteers are trained on how to approach persons with disabilities. The common tendency to pity persons with disabilities and to think that they are incapable of anything disappears here on the first day. When volunteers see what persons with disabilities can do, they realise how meaningless it is to discriminate on the basis of disability. Seeing what persons with disabilities achieve in society, in their professional careers, in the arts and in many other fields changes perceptions very rapidly.

“We think that persons with disabilities cannot accept their situation, but actually it is us who cannot accept it.”

-Büşra Gürel

Another significant aspect of the Dreams Academy for volunteers is the culture of conciliation adopted here.

“Conflicts in the world and their normalisation forces people to keep quiet and even participate in conflict.”

-Büşra Gürel



Every day, volunteers with many serious responsibilities maintain communication without conflict. Conciliation and violence-free communication is among the few important principles on the campus. This is called the “language of love”. The Dreams Academy creates an environment for volunteers where there are no conflicts of interest and provides an alternative to the outside world.

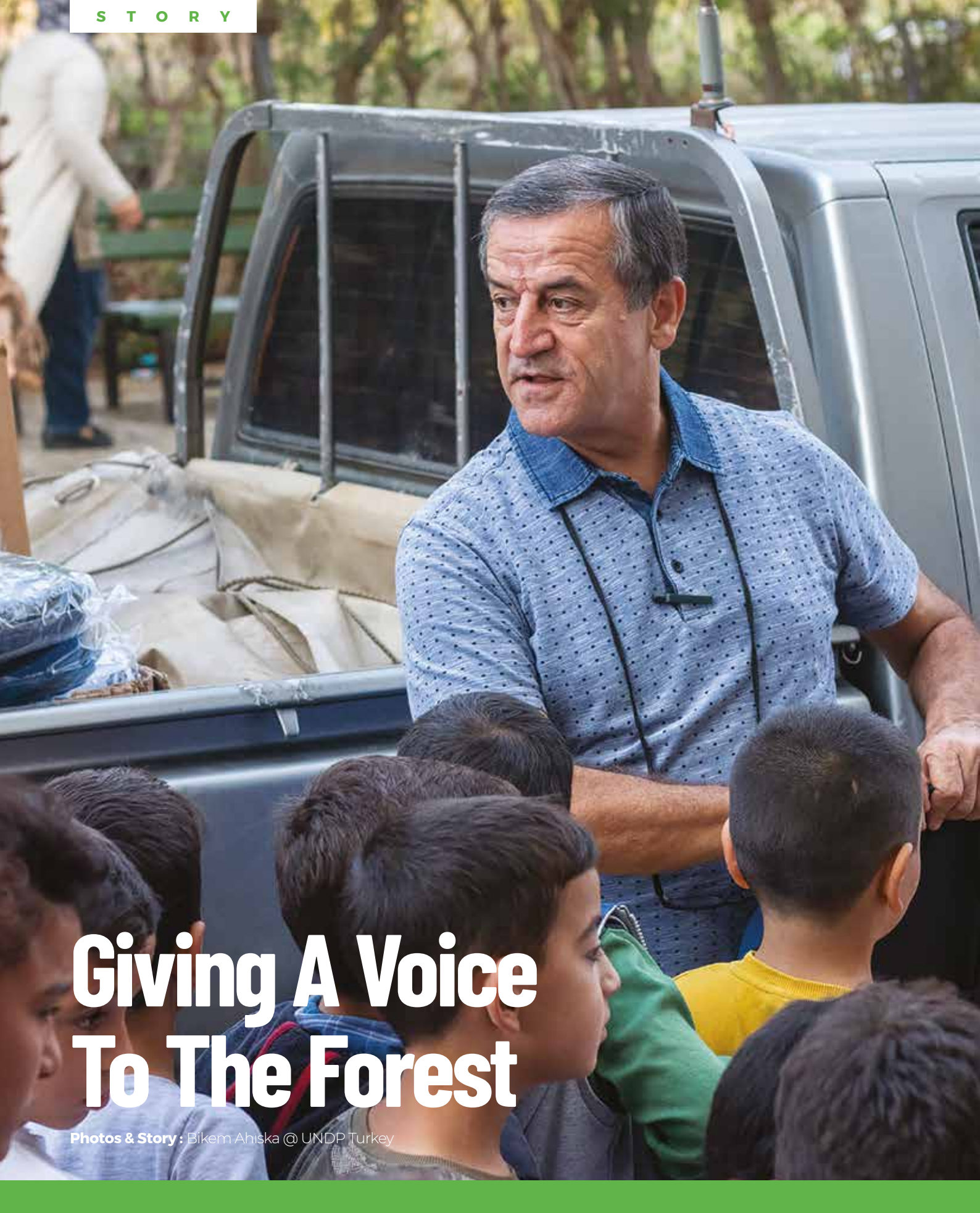
Since its opening on 12 June 2014, nearly 1,300 participant students, 850 volunteers and 12,000 guests have passed through the Dreams Academy in Kaş. Nearly 100,000 hours of voluntary work have been undertaken. An average of 500 people apply to become volunteers every year.



In 2017 alone:

- 236 participants and 222 volunteers were welcomed.
- A total of 271 workshops, training events and other activities for participants were carried out on 17 different topics.
- 120 hours of sea and 96 hours of diving activities took place.
- Participants rode horses for a total of 372 hours.
- 30 painters, sculptors and musicians were welcomed.
- The Dreams Academy was visited by 3,000 people.
- 5 photography and painting exhibitions, 2 ballet performances and 3 literature and archaeology talks were organized.
- 6 Barter Festivals and one Rice Day were held.

The Dreams Academy was established with the goal of supporting disadvantaged teenagers in their engagement in social and professional life through cooperation between the Alternative Life Association (AYDER) and the United Nations Development Programme with a grant from the Vodafone Foundation of Turkey.



Giving A Voice To The Forest

Photos & Story : Bikem Ahiska @ UNDP Turkey

A Forester's Journey



Vehbi Tutmaz is a forestry engineer. It is a profession he has practised passionately for 42 years. He has fought against dozens of fires, losing colleagues in the process, and worked in all the main areas of forestry in Turkey.

Mr Tutmaz has delivered training sessions to villagers and officials from nearby institutions in 50 villages in and around the five pilot areas selected for the Integrated Forest Management in Mediterranean project.

The training aims to prevent fires. It aims to reach out to the children who grow up in village schools inside the forests, and to the villagers who dedicate their lives to the forests, and explain to them the importance of a sustainable and healthy future for the ecosystem in which they live. Mr Tutmaz speaks tirelessly, recalling fires from the past and the losses of life and property. The “training” turns into a conversation with the trainees.

Meanwhile, the meetings of institutions held in each district bring together the directorates of forestry operations, the directorates of national education, municipalities, mufti's offices, the local gendarmerie, and organisations of hunters and beekeepers. They all talk about how to counter fires collectively, and about what the people and organisations can do together.







When Mr. Tutmaz arrives at a village school, everyone starts smiling. The students, perhaps happy that some classes may be cancelled, wait in line to receive their project training materials before going back to their desks. “Education” has now become fun, and the children, who were too timid to raise their hands at first, are shouting “We love the forest!” and saying they want to be foresters when they grow up.

When planning the training sessions to be delivered in the schools, Mr Tutmaz adopted the view that “transmitting the right, effective messages to the holders of the future will change society’s view of the environment”. Following the session, the presentation materials are handed over to the local directorate of forestry operations and schools, so that the training activities can be continued in the future.

“The training needs to be followed up,” says Vehbi Tutmaz again and again. He alerts the forestry operations directorates, the mufti’s offices and the schools that they should issue their fire warnings before May, the start of the fire season. He points out that the fire season is longer than it used to be, due to climate change. The fall in atmospheric humidity and higher temperatures are the major causes of fires. Seasonal temperatures are increasing every year and this poses a great threat. He emphasises endlessly that since burnt forests take hundreds of years to recover, we must remove human error from the equation.

The training sessions on fires were delivered in forest villages by the General Directorate of



Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in cooperation with UNDP with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Turkish Mediterranean forests offer many significant global and national benefits such as carbon sequestration, preservation of biodiversity and other natural resources and ecosystem services, yet they face many threats. The Integrated Forest Management in the Mediterranean project aims to alleviate these threats and to preserve biodiversity in the forests.

A Story of Will and Solidarity

Photos & Story : Kivanç Özvardar @ UNDP Turkey

Syrian women in Turkey find a way to carve their own paths and support others



Kareemat, the “Association of Honourable Women”, was founded in Kilis, Turkey, by Najjla Sheekh, a woman displaced from Aleppo six years ago due to the protracted war in Syria. Beginning with small gatherings among the Syrian women in the city, it later became a full-fledged community centre. Currently, Kareemat hosts over 200 women per day and provides vocational training for various sectors, as well as Turkish and English language courses, to Syrian and local women.

Kilis, the city to which Najjla and her family were forced to flee, is a small city in southeast Turkey. The province of Kilis borders Syria and is one of the four border provinces where 1.6 million Syrians live among Turkish host communities. Kilis, has another distinction: with over 136,000 Syrian residents, the number of citizens it hosts is greater than its original local population. The city was among the candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2016 for its hosting of refugees.





Breaking the Gender Role Stereotypes

Soon after her arrival in Kilis, Najjla, a psychologist, and some other Syrian women started to produce handicrafts in order to make a living. They opened a stall and soon drew the attention of the mayor, who later guided them to rent one of the old stone-buildings in Kilis for their income generation activities and to promote social cohesion between the Syrians and the members of the host community. Inspired by Najjla's idea, the municipality later opened another 11 community centres to increase social harmony and mitigate the risks of social tensions between Syrians and members of the host community. And it worked.

Having had to abandon her dream of opening a mental health clinic in her country, Najjla turned her attention to building up the association for women, whom she believes to have great strength under any circumstances. However, she has not forgotten her old skills. As an enthusiastic psychologist, she has been organising regular weekly gatherings at the centre as a sort of group therapy for Syrian women.

Emine, a mother of three and a frequent visitor to the centre, explains:

"In the beginning, we faced some difficulties. Most of us came here from small villages in Aleppo, and we were not used to working. But we wanted to work and be a part of society. We had to. Our husbands are now more positive towards us working."

According to CARE (2016), Syrian women need the approval and encouragement of their husbands if they are to seek jobs, and want their husbands' assistance for work at home. Many Syrian women also highlight the cultural reasons that impede them from working outside the home.

That is why Najjla first organized some meetings and called in men in the province to explain why Kareemat is there and why they should encourage their wives to work and support their families in a safe environment.

From then on, the association started to grow and become a meeting point for many women in Kilis. Kareemat also collaborates with other centres and arranges some joint activities.

Kareemat is a good example of the many ways in which grassroots non-governmental organizations can play an efficient and important role in sustainable development.

"The secret behind our effectiveness and survival is the solidarity among us. Tears should not bring us down. We have to keep strong not only for ourselves but also to rebuild our country one day, no matter who we are and what background we have" - Najjla says, her eyes shining.



At Kareemat center,
women receive vocational trainings
in over 20 fields.



“We are one big family in here”

At the centre, women can receive vocational training from Syrian and local trainers in over 20 fields, including handicrafts, sewing, hair dressing and computer sciences. They are also offered free childcare services. Among all the livelihood training courses, Turkish language classes are one of the subjects most in demand, since the language barrier remains a key challenge for Syrians in accessing the jobs available, as well as an obstacle to social cohesion.

One of Najila’s trainers and comrades is Rama Al Shikh, her younger sister. Rama worked at a hospital as a translator for the first three years after they arrived in Turkey; now she teaches Turkish to Syrian women at the centre. She dreams of becoming a journalist and telling the world how Syrians are striving to survive. She recently got a scholarship for university and is one step closer to realising her plans to study journalism. She is also working on a book – a compilation of the success stories of other Syrians in the region.

“Kareemat is not just an association for us; it is a home for us all. Najila is not only my older sister but a mother for all these women and children. We are one big family here.” – Rama

Fostering Social Cohesion Among Syrians and Locals

With equipment support from UNDP Turkey, Kareemat is able to provide better assistance for Syrian women as well as locals.

The Strengthening Social Stability in Southeast Anatolia Region project was implemented by UNDP and the Southeast Anatolia Project (GAP) Regional Development Administration with funding from the Government of Japan. It contributed to the economic and social cohesion of Syrians and local people in the locations receiving the highest numbers of refugees. The project was implemented in Kilis, Şanlıurfa, Hatay and Gaziantep for over three years as part of UNDP Turkey's Syria Crisis Response and Resilience Programme. UNDP is committed to increasing individual and institutional capacities to address the challenges arising from the displacement of the Syrians by creating sustainable livelihoods opportunities, strengthening municipal services and infrastructure, and fostering social cohesion between the Syrian and host communities.





45% of Syrians in Turkey are Women

The conflict in Syria has driven six million people from their homeland. Most of these are living in Turkey, making it the country with the largest refugee population in the world. Of the total of 3.5 million Syrians in Turkey, only 6% reside in temporary accommodation centres (camps). The remaining 94% of them live in urban areas alongside the local people. Among the Syrians living in Turkey, 45% are women.

The women at the centre frequently organise small bazaars in the courtyard of their building. Here, they sell their handicraft products and find ways to support their families while getting know each other and the locals.

“We had many trainees who took classes in our association and opened their own stores or started to work in other cities. Since we all had to start from zero after the war, we are now more enthusiastic to work in many fields. We started to both discover and disclose our skills and talents.” - Rama

“We are still in contact with our trainees and try to not lose contact so that we can build a network to engage actively with the community. I believe there is nothing we can't do, all we need is the will and solidarity” - Najjla

UNDP Turkey's response to the Syria Crisis is based on resilience building, which serves both Syrians and host communities, noting the needs of both population groups and aiming to enhance peaceful coexistence. The basic target groups of the activities are women and young people.

Through the Programme, 5,100 Syrian women and women in host communities have been reached through the empowerment and social cohesion activities which UNDP has supported in the region since 2015.



Seeds of Hope

Story : Kivanç Özvardar @ UNDP Turkey / Photos : Gözde Doğan @ UNDP Turkey

Syrian women take on new roles in the workforce with their rediscovered skills

Sene Abuhammed, 27, is one of the 3.4 million Syrians who were displaced to Turkey due to the Syria Crisis. While this introductory sentence is no different from many others in the reports and stories we have heard so often over the seven years since the conflict began, there is much that deserves to be told in Sene's story. She is one of those strong and hard-working women who have had to mobilize all their skills and competencies to build a new life in Turkey and support their families.

Sene fled from Hama to Turkey four years ago and now lives in Şanlıurfa, at the Harran Temporary Accommodation Center, with her mother, father and two brothers. Two of the six members of the Abuhammed family are still in Syria.





Things the War Could Not Take Away

Sene studied to be a history teacher in Latakia and Hama, and gained teaching experience in her last year at university. Due to the war, however, she never got the chance to practise her profession. And yet the gleam in Sene's eyes shows that there are many things that the war could not take away from her.

The thing she misses the most in the temporary accommodation centre is the family house in Syria with a "big, full green garden". In that garden, in Sene's own words, they had more space, grew fruit and vegetables and were happy together as a family. She could not help but start gardening in Harran, on a small version of the land which they had cultivated for years.

That was when Sene came across the vocational training courses provided by the Strengthening Social Stability in the Southeast Anatolia Region project. The project is implemented by UNDP in cooperation with the Southeast Anatolia Project (GAP) Regional Development Administration and is funded by the Government of Japan. Sene improved her agricultural skills at a training course provided by the GAP Agricultural Research Institution.

Home and Bread

With the daily wages she earned in the cotton harvest during the summer, Sene rented a 1,000-square meter plot and started cultivating her seeds. The plants grew bigger and better with her hard work, knowledge and love. She then sold her hahahs, beans, tomatoes and lohiya (a vegetable grown in Syria) in a small market set up every day next to the temporary accommodation centre. She acquired new skills at the training sessions, where she learned about organic fertilization and irrigation. There is an expression in Arabic, Sene says, that says "The seeds that are watered with love yield more".

Sene's degree in history teaching is not recognised in Turkey. Despite all the challenges, she remains positive, and is determined to overcome all the difficulties she faces.

"The fact that I cannot carry out my profession in Turkey does not stop me from working. Thanks to that, I returned to taking care of nature and gardening, which is something that makes me happy. Maybe it is better for me."

Sene still has a strong bond with Syria, but on the other hand she feels adapted to Turkey. "Turkey has given us both a home and bread," she says.



Female labour force participation
in Syria in 2010: 13%
Syrian women's participation to workforce
in Turkey: 17%



Vocational trainings to
8,300+ Syrians and locals.



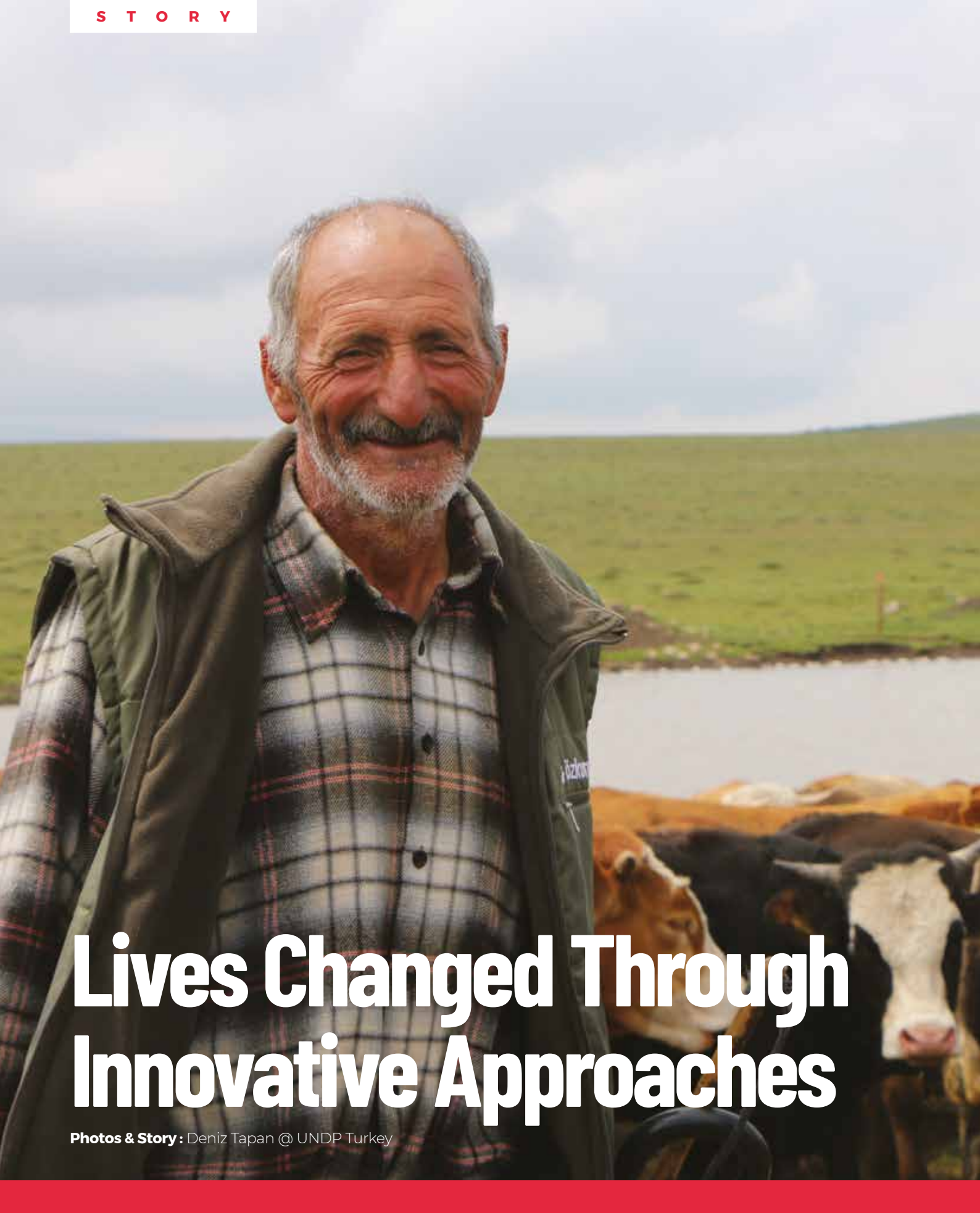
Syrian Women Lead New Roles in the Workforce

For Sene, working is a priority and she wants to continue to provide support to her family.

"My family would face more challenges without my support. I want to work."

According to UN data, female labour force participation was 13% in Syria in 2010. The latest research shows that Syrian women's participation in the workforce is 17% in Turkey. This shows that Syrian women under temporary protection in Turkey are more active in the workforce, and embrace their work out of a devotion to supporting their families. Sene and many other women like her are developing their existing skills and learning new ones. Not only do they feel compelled to do so; they are positively enthusiastic about backing up their families and contributing to the economy in their new home country.

The UNDP Turkey Syria Crisis and Resilience Programme has provided vocational training to over 8,300 Syrians and host community members. The topics and content of the courses are designed in accordance with the needs of the agriculture, industry and service sectors in the region.



Lives Changed Through Innovative Approaches

Photos & Story : Deniz Tapan @ UNDP Turkey

Stories of empowerment from Ardahan, Kars and Artvin



Ardahan, Kars and Artvin are among the least socio-economically developed provinces of Turkey. The rough topography, the high altitude, the long and severe winters, the short growing season and the remoteness of these provinces from other parts of the country all exacerbate socio-economic problems of the rural population.

Under the Ardahan-Kars-Artvin Development Project (AKADP), which has been going on for five years, efforts have been made to promote investment in smallholding and non-farm sectors to reduce rural poverty, support investments in rural infrastructure and build institutional capacity. These efforts are now bearing fruit. Significant steps have been taken in the region where the major means of livelihood is animal husbandry. For example, mobile shepherd's shelters have been introduced, making use of solar power. At present, there are a total of 86 mobile shepherd's shelters in use: 61 in Ardahan, 20 in Kars and 5 in Artvin.



A shepherd's shelter with a trailer can be towed by a tractor up to the high plateaus where shepherds graze their animals. A solar panel on the roof generates electricity for use in the shelter. It provides sufficient electricity for lighting, a television set, a mini refrigerator, three mobile phones and one laptop computer. The shepherd's shelter is made of non-flammable materials and insulated slabs. While stoves have to be fired



up as early as August in tents, where shepherds usually sleep, the insulated mobile shepherd's shelters need no heating. With an available area of 8 m², each shelter features a kitchen counter, a foldable table, a shower cabin, a 100-litre water tank, a 20-litre solar-heated shower tank, a fire-extinguisher and a first-aid box. Before the project, shepherds had to live in makeshift tents, and take showers out in the open. They had problems charging the batteries of their mobile phones due to the lack of electrical power. Now their lives have been improved significantly with the shepherd's shelters project.

"Compared to what went before, the shelters are very useful – very convenient," explained shepherd İsmail Çakırcı, who uses one of the mobile

shepherd's shelters in the village of Alagöz in Ardahan. "We used to live in harsh conditions but now we have electricity, generated by the solar system, to charge our telephones. Our lights are on. Compared to previously, it is all very useful, very beautiful. In addition, the shelter has a livestock pen next to it. This aspect of the project will make people interested in being a shepherd. I am a certified shepherd. If I were to be born again, I would once more become a shepherd; I would graze animals, and I would want this shelter."

Gülmehmet Çerkez, the mukhtar of Alagöz adds, "We didn't use to have shepherd's shelters. The men would sleep by a rock. These shelters are unusual things for the shepherd; they have electricity to charge their phones and keep the lamps on.





There is even a bath inside. The shepherds are very happy. Would those who see this want to become a shepherd or not? All the shepherds have asked me to bring them one too. All shepherds, whether for cattle or goats and sheep, they all want one. The more shelters we have, the more shepherds we will have, and animal husbandry will improve, right?"

According to Reşat Akçay of the Alagöz Village Committee, **"We used to sleep by the rocks; now this shelter thing couldn't be better. With such services, villagers will continue to live in their villages. There is no more migration, and animal husbandry is enjoyable."**

Besides the provision of shelters, highland clustering fences have been constructed to ensure animal safety and access to veterinary services in the highlands. The fenced space is designed to keep animals safe during the night, prevent theft, and make veterinary services such as mass vaccination more practical. While improving the challenging lives of shepherds, the AKADP project also improves health and safety conditions for the animals.

Ardahan Alagöz mukhtar Gülmehmet Çerkez describes the wire-fenced area by the shelter as follows: **"The wire-fenced space is an animal shelter; the animals are brought in there at sunset. There is space for 200 animals, including the horse. There is also space for vaccination. The veterinarians come in, and we line up the animals to the left and the right so that they can carry out the vaccination easily. It used to take all day; now, it is done in an hour."**

Modern Livestock Markets Enable Trade in Healthier and Better Conditions

Another important undertaking of the AKADP Project is the construction of livestock markets. In Turkey many livestock markets operate without a license, making for an unhealthy environment for both animals and human beings.

A total of seven livestock markets are to be built in the central, Posof and Hanak districts of Ardahan; the Selim, Sarıkamış and Kağızman districts of Kars; and the Ardanuç district of Artvin. The livestock market in the Ardanuç district was completed and commissioned in May 2015, and the one in Selim became operational in June 2018. The construction work for the Posof, Hanak, Sarıkamış and Ardanuç livestock markets has been completed, and the construction of the Kağızman livestock market is about to start.

A prominent feature of the livestock markets commissioned under the project is that they operate with a licence. These livestock markets have indoor and outdoor paddocks, feedboxes, a quarantine box, closed barn units, disinfection tunnels for vehicle entry, disinfection pits for animals entering on foot, weighing scales, offices and toilets.

The Selim livestock market is held on Monday and Thursday. Mustafa Yücel, who has arrived at the market to sell his animals, has this to say:



"We are very happy with the livestock market; it has water; we can put the animals in separate locations. With its cleanliness and water, this place is comfortable for the animals. It has an animal loading-unloading ramp. Previously, animals would get lost. It was an unruly area; there were mud and rocks everywhere."

Selim Municipality veterinarian Ridvan Kaya notes that "This livestock market is very pleasant compared to the earlier one. This area experiences severe winters; the market was full of mud, and the citizens had difficulties. Now it is concrete underfoot, and there are proper paddocks and an animal unloading zone. The paddocks are full; there are more than 1,000 cattle here. This is a great service - a great facility for the citizens. It is also important for animal health. We inspect the animals to give them a general examination for any diseases. We also have a quarantine room."



Before the new livestock markets were commissioned, merchants would go around the villages and buy up the villagers' animals at very low prices, so the profits went to intermediaries rather than the farmers. Once the livestock markets were commissioned, the intermediaries disappeared, making it possible to sell the animals at their true value.

Veterinarian Ridvan Kaya says, "This is a meeting place; this market is important for improving animal health and also for human health. The purpose is to provide better conditions for human beings to trade their animals."





✓ A total of **82 greenhouses** were built:
**50 in Ardahan and
32 in Kars.**

Women are Happier in Family-Style Greenhouses

In the Ardahan-Kars-Ağrı region, where the major means of livelihood is animal husbandry, challenging geographic and climatic conditions restrict agricultural production. Under the Ardahan-Kars-Ağrı Development Project (AKADP), family-style greenhouses aim both to accustom women to raising crops in greenhouses, and to alter the uniform nutrition regime. The project provided all the materials needed for the construction of the greenhouses. It also provided the seedlings and saplings.

A total of 82 greenhouses were built: 50 in Ardahan and 32 in Kars. The greenhouses are operated by women. They grow tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, lettuces and so on. They are happy both because they consume what they grow and because kitchen expenses have been reduced.



Aysun Zirh, a woman using the family-style greenhouse in the Sulakyurt Village of Kars, said **“For the past two years, we have been growing cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers and lettuces to meet our household needs in the greenhouse built by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture. We don’t have to buy them any more. Once you do the irrigation and pruning, it is not difficult. This way we enjoy the best produce and have a good time.”**

Abdullah Zirh is happy with the greenhouse too: **“It has given us many things. In the past, we didn’t grow vegetables; we bought them. Now we grow our own vegetables, but not for sale. The women take care of it. We have peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuces.”**





Triticale is The New Hope For Farmers

Another key element of the Ardahan-Kars-Artvin Development Project (AKADP) is triticale.

A hybrid of wheat and rye sown in the fall, triticale is very important for livestock in Kars, because it helps meet the need for quality rough fodder. As it is grown at lower cost and has a higher yield per unit area compared to other fodder plants, triticale puts a smile on the faces of farmers who engage in animal husbandry.

Agricultural engineer Mehmet Ali Dertli from the Selim District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry reports that triticale is being sown for the third year in Selim. **“We had people in the villages plant triticale this year as well,”** he adds, **“Triticale is a fodder plant, a hybrid of wheat and rye. It can be crushed roughly and fed to animals, much in the**

same way as barley; it can also be ground to flour, which can then be baked for bread. Since there is much animal husbandry in our region, we use it as animal fodder. We have been sowing it in a mix with common vetch varieties for demonstration purposes. The average yield is 700-800 kg. This is our third year. The people have welcomed it, and demand is high. It is being sown in all the villages. In the first year, we sowed it on five acres of land for demonstration purposes. Next year, it will be sown on 50,000 acres. When sown in a mix with common vetch, government support is around TL75 for fodder crops. When farmers realise the level of government support, they tend to sow more of it.”

Kurbani Cüce, a pioneer farmer and livestock keeper in the village of Büyükdere in Selim, Kars, reports that he has been sowing triticale for three years. **“I am one of the first sowers around. We have a saying ‘a friend for hard days’ – that’s what I call it.**





Saves a man in a year of drought. We sow it in the fall. The yield is high, the hay is good. Triticale is a product uniquely suited to our region. Many people have received samples and observed its growth, and we are all very happy.”

Adnan Gökdeniz is a farmer of 30 years. He says that he has sowed triticale for the first time this year: **“We sow triticale too. We have never seen anything like it. It is very different - it produces more; it has a higher yield. It is different from other fodder plants; it reduces costs when we have a drought. Had we sown it a year ago it could have saved us, because last year we had a really hard time with the drought.”**

The Ardahan-Kars-Artvin Development Project (AKADP) is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in cooperation with UNDP with funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).





Footnotes and **Annexes**

Footnotes 1

References for 2017

	Content	Web Link
E3	Government Circular on 11th NDP Process (Turkish)	http://bit.ly/EV201703A
E4	Statistics on Syrians Under Temporary Protection (Web link)	http://bit.ly/EV201704A
E5	UN RCO Communication to MoD on NDP Commissions and Draft MAPS ToR	http://bit.ly/EV201705A
E6	Energy Efficient Buildings News Reports (Turkish)	http://bit.ly/EV201706A
E7	Energy Efficient Industry News Reports (Turkish)	http://bit.ly/EV201707A
E8	Capability Center Feasibility Report_final (Turkish)	http://bit.ly/EV201708A
E9	Signed Agreement with EUTF and Pro Doc Job Creation SME Centers for Syrians (MADAD)	http://bit.ly/EV201709A
E10	2017 Investment Programme MoD	http://bit.ly/EV201710A
E11	Sustainable forest management Plan for Aydıncık, Buyukeceli, Ciglik, Doganca, Karatepe, Gulnar, Pembecik, Gazipasa, Kuskan, Sivasti and Zeynel by Forest DGs	http://bit.ly/EV201711A
E12	MRV System Design Document	http://bit.ly/EV201712A
E13	Mine Action Strategy (Turkish)	Will be shared here when publicly available.
E14	National Land Release Policy	http://bit.ly/EV201714A
E15	GSO-MEM (Web link)	http://bit.ly/EV201715A
E16	Legal Aid Needs Assessment Recommendations Report and Presentation on Latest 2016 Legal Aid Statistics (Turkish)	http://bit.ly/EV201716A
E17	HRBA Manual	http://bit.ly/EV201717A
E18	Relevant News Reports on Digital&Financial Inclusion	http://bit.ly/EV201718A

	Content	Web Link
E20	List of Active City Councils (Web link)	http://bit.ly/EV201720A
E21	Integrity Action Plan	http://bit.ly/EV201721A
E22	Codes of Ethics for Court of Cassation	http://bit.ly/EV201722A
E23	Regulation on NHREI Law Weblink (Turkish)	http://bit.ly/EV201723A
E24	Training Modules for Lawyers Providing Legal Aid	http://bit.ly/EV201724A
E26	List of Equality Units at Local Level	http://bit.ly/EV201726A
E27	National Action Plan for Combating Violence Against Women (Turkish)	http://bit.ly/EV201727A
E28	Assessment Framework on Engineering Profession and Women (Turkish)	http://bit.ly/EV201728A
E29	Waste Management News Reports (Turkish)	http://bit.ly/EV201729A
E30	Vocational Training Programme NTV News (Turkish)	http://bit.ly/EV201730A
E31	Declaration on Organic Agriculture	http://bit.ly/EV201731A
E32	Video on first Gender hackathon in Turkey	http://bit.ly/EV201732A
E35	Ecosystem Services Maps	http://bit.ly/EV201735A
E36	Socio-EconomySurveyForestVillages	http://bit.ly/EV201736A

Footnotes 2

References for 2018

Content	Web Link
E1 TFP White Paper	http://bit.ly/E201801A
E2 TFP Media	http://bit.ly/E20182A
E3 TFP Draft Final Report	http://bit.ly/E201803A
E4 Model Factory Media	http://bit.ly/E20184A
E5 TMK Knowledge Product	http://bit.ly/E201805A
E6 TMK Media Coverage	http://bit.ly/E201806A
E7 Women Empowerment Action	http://bit.ly/E201807A
E8 Management Plans	http://bit.ly/E201808AND30A
E9 OSB Transformation Report	http://bit.ly/E201809A
E10 Numbers in TFP	http://bit.ly/E201810A
E11 Relevant Project Documents	http://bit.ly/E201811A
E12 Link to ISC all knowledge and communication products	http://bit.ly/E201812A
E13 Tourism initiatives	http://bit.ly/E201813A
E15 Health Summary Note	http://bit.ly/E201815A
E16 Sanliurfa Municipality	http://bit.ly/E201816A
E17 Business plans and feasibility study for 4 demonstration projects in forest villages up to 400kW	http://bit.ly/E201817A
E18 Solar water heating systems in place	http://bit.ly/E201818A
E19 A legislative analysis at national and EU level for electric motors.	http://bit.ly/E201819A

Content	Web Link
E20 Preparation of electric motor market report and business plan for EMOSAD board management – Capacity building of EMOSAD	http://bit.ly/E201820A
E21 Market surveillances and training need analysis report for MoIT and TSE	http://bit.ly/E201821A
E22 Generating financial modality for pilot motor replacement phase	http://bit.ly/E201822A
E29 Mapping study for Turkish forestry sector	http://bit.ly/E201829A
E30 Integrated revised forest management plans for three pilot Forest District Directorates	1. http://bit.ly/E201808AND30A 2. http://bit.ly/E201830B
E31 Fire prevention trainings	http://bit.ly/E201831A
E32 Sustainable forest management criteria and indicators national set	http://bit.ly/E201832A
E33 Pests distribution maps	http://bit.ly/E201833A
E34 Forest inventory approaches with satellite images in Alara region	http://bit.ly/E201834A
E35 Value chains for selected non-wood products	http://bit.ly/E201835A
E36 Climate Change and Carbon Management Book	http://bit.ly/E201836A
E37 Socio-economic research in forest villages	http://bit.ly/E201837A
E38 IAS Project Inception Report	http://bit.ly/E201838A
E41 200 tonnes of PCB Destruction Report 1	http://bit.ly/E201841A
E42 245 tonnes of POPs destruction Destruction Report 2	http://bit.ly/E201842A
E43 Assessment Report on POPs Monitoring Network in Turkey	http://bit.ly/E201843A

Content	Web Link
E44 Update of contaminated sites registration system	http://bit.ly/E201844A
E45 CBI Turkey launch event and MoU	http://bit.ly/E201845A
E46 Draft Monitoring And Evaluation Model of The Quality Of Legal Aid Services (in the process of approval by UTBA board to be operationalized in 2019)	http://bit.ly/E201846A
E47 Draft Regulation on The Legal Aid Services To Be Provided In Criminal Proceedings (in the process of approval by UTBA board for enacting)	http://bit.ly/E201847A
E48 Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process and Draft Implementation Measures	1. http://bit.ly/E201848A 2. http://bit.ly/E201848B
E49 Draft Strategy on Transparency in High Judiciary and Increasing Trust	http://bit.ly/E201849A
E50 Web-Page	http://bit.ly/E201850A
E51 Training records and modules on Strengthening Capacity of the Turkey's Human Rights and Equality Institution on preventive activities, visiting and reporting within the scope of NPM	http://bit.ly/E201851A
E52 MAFAM website- projects	http://bit.ly/E201852A
E53 MAFAM website- purpose of establishment	1. http://bit.ly/E201853A 2. http://bit.ly/E201853B
E54 Training Certificates registration in LFC personal data	bit.ly/E201854A
E55 Institutional Training Needs Assesment Report and Training Modules	http://bit.ly/e201855A
E56 Strategic Plan of Court of Cassation in Turkey and 2017 Activity Report of CoC	http://bit.ly/E201856A
E57 Training Modules on Ethic Principles	http://bit.ly/E201857A

Content	Web Link
E58 Court of cassation webpage	1. http://bit.ly/E201858A 2. http://bit.ly/E201858B
E59 Written application request of CoC to MFA for participation into ECOSOC meeting	http://bit.ly/E201859A
E60 Court of Cassation Ethics, Transparency and Trust Project Draft Communication Strategy	http://bit.ly/E201860A
E61 Strategy and Road Map for UTBA	http://bit.ly/E201861A
E62 Draft Legal Aid Legislation Framework	http://bit.ly/E201862A

Annex 1

Sustainable Development Goals



1 NO POVERTY
End poverty in all its forms everywhere



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



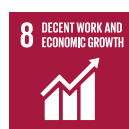
2 ZERO HUNGER
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



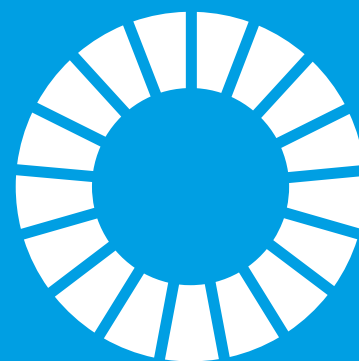
5 GENDER EQUALITY
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Reduce inequality within and among countries

THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



15 LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

For 169 targets,
please visit
kureselhedefler.org



Annex 2

10th National Development Plan of Turkey 2014-2018 Priorities

2. OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF THE PLAN

2.1. QUALIFIED PEOPLE, STRONG SOCIETY

- 2.1.1. Education
- 2.1.2. Health
- 2.1.3. Justice
- 2.1.4. Security
- 2.1.5. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms
- 2.1.6. Non-Governmental Organizations
- 2.1.7. Family and Women
- 2.1.8. Children and Youth
- 2.1.9. Social Protection
- 2.1.10. Culture and Arts
- 2.1.11. Employment and Working Life
- 2.1.12. Social Security
- 2.1.13. Sports
- 2.1.14. Population Dynamics
- 2.1.15. Strategic Management in the Public Sector
- 2.1.16. Human Resources in the Public Sector
- 2.1.17. e-Government Applications in Public Services

2.2. INNOVATIVE PRODUCTION, HIGH AND STABLE GROWTH

- 2.2.1. Growth and Employment
- 2.2.2. Domestic Savings
- 2.2.3. Balance of Payments
- 2.2.4. Inflation and Monetary Policy
- 2.2.5. Financial Markets
- 2.2.6. Fiscal Policy
- 2.2.7. Social Security Financing
- 2.2.8. Public Enterprises

- 2.2.9. Investment Policies
- 2.2.10. Science, Technology and Innovation
- 2.2.11. Transformation in the Manufacturing Industry
- 2.2.12. Entrepreneurship and SMEs
- 2.2.13. Intellectual Property Rights
- 2.2.14. Information and Communication Technologies
- 2.2.15. Agriculture and Food
- 2.2.16. Energy
- 2.2.17. Mining Sector
- 2.2.18. Logistics and Transportation
- 2.2.19. Commercial Services
- 2.2.20. Tourism
- 2.2.21. Construction, Engineering-Architecture, Technical Consultancy and Contracting Services

2.3. LIVEABLE PLACES, SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

- 2.3.1. Regional Development and Regional Competitiveness
- 2.3.2. Spatial Development and Planning
- 2.3.3. Urban Regeneration and Housing
- 2.3.4. Urban Infrastructure
- 2.3.5. Local Administrations
- 2.3.6. Rural Development
- 2.3.7. Protection of Environment
- 2.3.8. Land and Water Resources Management
- 2.3.9. Disaster Management

2.4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

- 2.4.1. International Cooperation Capacity
- 2.4.2. Regional Cooperation
- 2.4.3. Contribution to Global Development Agenda

Annex 3

UN Development Cooperation Strategy for Turkey 2016-2020 Outcomes

The Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) of Turkey was drawn up with a view to enabling society to advance to higher levels of prosperity in line with the 2023 targets. The Plan sets out a pathway for economic growth and social development with a focus on international competitiveness, human development, rule of law and environmental sustainability. Outlined in this United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) are areas for strategic partnership between the Government of Turkey and the United Nations that will contribute to the realization of this vision. The UNDCS takes particular account of the efforts made by the Turkish government since 2005 to vigorously pursue the accession process with the European Union (EU), and Turkey's desire and potential to maximize its role in international development cooperation.

During the development of the Strategy, every effort was also made to identify the areas in which the UN can support the Government in achieving internationally-established development goals. From this perspective, the objective is to improve Turkey's performance in human development indices taking into consideration Turkey's status as an upper Middle Income Country (MIC) on the one hand, and the comparative and competitive advantages of the United Nations system in Turkey on the other.

Effective collaboration and cooperation between the UN system and the Turkish government have guided the preparation of this UNDCS from the very beginning. The consultative approach adopted by the UN for the preparation process has enabled priorities to be set, and common goals and results to be determined, in an inclusive manner.

Listed below are the four strategic areas of cooperation and eight concrete results (outcomes) identified during this participatory process. These are strongly aligned to the four strategic pillars of the Tenth Development Plan, namely: Qualified People, Strong Society; Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth; Liveable Places, Sustainable Environment; and International Cooperation for Development. The four strategic areas of cooperation and eight results have been endorsed by the Government of Turkey.



1. Sustainable, Inclusive Growth and Development

Result 1 (Outcome 1.1): By 2020, relevant government institutions operate in an improved legal and policy framework, and institutional capacity and accountability mechanisms assure a more enabling (competitive, inclusive and innovative) environment for sustainable, inclusive growth and development for all women and men.

Result 2 (Outcome 1.2): By 2020, all underserved population groups have more equitable and improved access to integrated, sustainable and gender sensitive quality services (e.g. health, education, decent employment, and social protection systems).

Result 3 (Outcome 1.3): By 2020, improved implementation of more effective policies and practices for all men and women on sustainable environment, climate change, biodiversity by national, local authorities and stakeholders, including resilience of the system/communities to disasters.

2. Democratic Governance and Human Rights

Result 4 (Outcome 2.1): By 2020, central and local administrations and other actors more effectively protect and promote human rights, and adopt transparent, accountable, pluralistic and gender sensitive governance systems, with the full participation of civil society, including the most vulnerable.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Result 5 (Outcome 3.1): Improved legislation, policies, implementation and accountability mechanisms to enable equal and effective social, economic and political participation of women and girls by 2020.

Result 6 (Outcome 3.2): Improved legislation, policies, implementation and accountability mechanisms (on prevention and protection) to promote gender equality and reduce all forms of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence by 2020.

4. Migration and International Protection

Result 7 (Outcome 4.1): Government institutions provide improved and sustainable multi-sectoral services to people under international protection based on the rights and entitlements as stipulated in the Law on Foreigners and International Protection and Temporary Protection Regulation.

Result 8 (Outcome 4.2): Central/local administrations and civil society effectively manage migration with a particular focus on vulnerable migrants and people under international protection.

Based on lessons learned from the previous cycle, the UN system will strive to put in place a robust mechanism which will enable it to achieve results collectively and measure its achievements. Annual reviews and a mid-term review of the UNDCS will be conducted under this overall framework, and will eventually feed into an independent evaluation of the 2016-2020 programme cycle.

Annex 4

Summary of UNDP Country Programme Document Outputs for Turkey 2016 - 2020

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 10th NDP 2.1, 2.2, 2.3: Qualified People, Strong Society; Innovative Production, High and Stable Growth; Liveable Places, Sustainable Environment

UNDCS OUTCOME 1.1 / CPD OUTCOME 8A : By 2020, relevant government institutions operate in an improved legal and policy framework improved, and institutional capacities and accountability mechanisms assure a more enabling (competitive, inclusive, innovative) environment for sustainable, inclusive growth and development for all women and men

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS*

- 1.1 (1.1.1) Systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation towards sustainable equitable employment and productivity growth
- 1.2 (1.1.2) Solutions developed and applied to improve sustainable management of natural resources and waste
- 1.3 (1.1.3) Solutions adopted for increased energy efficiency and utilization of renewables
- 1.4 (1.1.4) Citizens, with specific focus on vulnerable groups including in less developed regions have increased access to inclusive services and opportunities for employment
- 1.5 (1.1.5) Policy makers at national and local level equipped with knowledge and tools for informed decision making and implementation on inclusive and sustainable growth

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 10th NDP 2.3. Liveable Places, Sustainable Environment

UNDCS OUTCOME 1.3 / CPD OUTCOME 9A : By 2020, improved implementation of more effective policies and practices on sustainable environment, climate change, biodiversity by national, local authorities and stakeholders including resilience of the system/communities to disasters

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

- 2.1 (1.3.1) Enabling legal frameworks and models for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems in place
- 2.2 (1.3.2) Scaled up actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors
- 2.3 (1.3.3) Chemical waste prevented, managed and disposed of, and chemically contaminated sites managed in environmentally sound manner
- 2.4 (1.3.4) Stronger systems and capacities for risk-centred and integrated disaster management

* UNDP Strategic Plan: 2014-17

Outcomes:

1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded;
2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance;
3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services;
4. Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment;
5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change;
6. Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings;
7. Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 10th NDP 2.1. Qualified People, Strong Society

UNDCS OUTCOME 2.1 / CPD OUTCOME 10A : By 2020, central and local administrations and other actors more effectively protect and promote human rights, and adopt transparent, accountable, pluralistic and gender sensitive governance systems, with the full participation of civil society, including the most vulnerable

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

- 3.1 (2.1.1) Transparent and efficient judicial system providing better access to justice and redress for all, especially groups facing vulnerabilities
- 3.2 (2.1.2) Capacities of National Human Rights Institute (NHRI) and Ombudsman enhanced, and human rights awareness promoted
- 3.3 (2.1.3) Enhanced capacity of civil society actors for participation in policy making and monitoring
- 3.4 (2.1.4) Strengthened local, regional and national governance mechanisms for participatory, accountable and transparent services
- 3.5 (2.1.5) Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption across sectors
- 3.6 (2.1.6) Capacities, structures and means enhanced for secure borders and integrated border management

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: 10th NDP 2.1. Qualified People, Strong Society

UNDCS OUTCOME 3.1 / CPD OUTCOME 11A : Improved legislation, policies, implementation and accountability mechanisms to enable equal and effective social, economic and political participation of women and girls by 2020

STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 4

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

- 4.1 (3.1.1) Capacities of national gender equality machinery strengthened to promote women's rights and gender sensitive policies, including at local level
- 4.2 (3.1.2) Legislation and policies improved for promoting equal participation of girls and women in decision making
- 4.3 (3.1.3) Advocacy and engagement of political parties and CSOs for women's empowerment particularly on participation in decision making and combating gender-based violence
- 4.4 (3.1.4) National policies in support of women's economic empowerment improved

Annex 5

UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021

Anchored in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and committed to the principles of universality, equality and leaving no one behind, the UNDP vision for the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 helps countries achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks.

This Strategic Plan sets out a vision for the evolution of UNDP, responding to a changing development landscape and the evolving needs of our partners. Building on our experience, it describes how we support countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and related agreements. The plan reinforces our commitment to working in partnership with Governments, civil society and the private sector, as a catalyst and facilitator of support from the United Nations System.

The Strategic Plan describes how UNDP adapts to the range of country contexts, framed through:

- (a) The three broad development settings to which our approach responds;
- (b) A series of signature solutions that define the core work of UNDP;
- (c) The two platforms through which we will deliver our work;
 - (i) **Country support platforms** for the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - (ii) A global development **advisory and implementation services platform**;
- (d) An improved business model to underpin our efforts.

The Strategic Plan answers two questions: (a) what we want UNDP to be; and (b) what we want to achieve.

By 2021, we want UNDP to:

- (a) Strengthen its relevance as a **trusted partner** in a complex and evolving development landscape, strongly committed to its mandate to eradicate poverty;
- (b) Be more nimble, **innovative** and enterprising – a thought leader that succeeds in taking and managing risks;
- (c) Be more **effective and efficient** in utilizing resources to deliver results.

By 2021, we want to catalyse tangible progress on:

- (a) **Eradicating poverty** in all its forms and dimensions, and keeping people out of poverty;
- (b) Accelerating structural transformations for **sustainable development**, especially through innovative solutions that have multiplier effects across the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (c) **Building resilience** to crises and shocks, in order to safeguard development gains.

The Strategic Plan outlines our trajectory, working with the United Nations development system to respond to emergent country needs. It proposes a bold transformation for UNDP because the Sustainable Development Goals are bold – and because we believe that UNDP can achieve this ambition building on our decades of experience, deep country partnerships and the dedicated, professional and innovative people who are our greatest asset.

UNDP Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan 2018-2021 sets out the **direction for a new UNDP**, optimized to help countries achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Building on Strengths

We're building on **our strengths and expertise**, country relationships and presence on the ground in more than 170 countries and territories.

Bolder Innovation

UNDP is evolving to become **more innovative and efficient** and to respond effectively to the new and emerging needs of Member States and UN Agencies.

Closer Partnerships

The Plan commits us to **working closer with partners**; adding value to the work of the UN family is fundamental to UNDP's mission.

Stronger Results

With an improved business model making us **more effective, transparent and accountable**, we can deliver stronger results for those we serve.

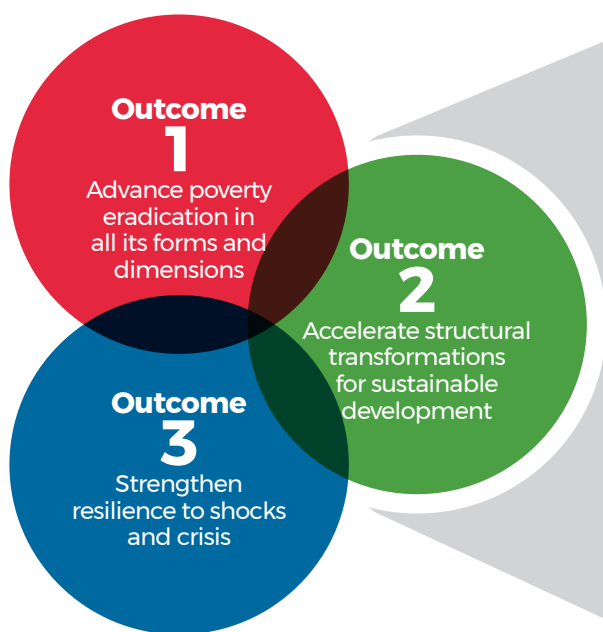


For more info on
our Strategic Plan 2018-2021:



UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021 Outcomes

Strategic Plan Results Architecture:
3 Outcomes, 27 Outputs embodied within 6 cross-cutting Signature Solutions



Signature solutions under all outcomes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Keeping people out of poverty</p> <p>2 Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance</p> <p>3 Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies</p> | <p>4 Promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet</p> <p>5 Close the energy gap</p> <p>6 Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls</p> |
|---|---|

- | |
|--|
| <p>1.1.1 Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions</p> |
| <p>1.1.2 Marginalized groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs</p> |
| <p>1.2.1 Capacities at national and sub-national levels strengthened to promote inclusive local economic development and deliver basic services including HIV and related services.</p> |
| <p>1.2.2 Enabling environment strengthened to expand public and private financing for the achievement of the SDGs</p> |
| <p>1.2.3 Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures to maximize availability of resources for poverty eradication</p> |
| <p>1.3.1 National capacities and evidence-based assessment and planning tools enable gender-responsive and risk-informed development investments, including for response to and recovery from crisis</p> |
| <p>1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains</p> |
| <p>1.5.1 Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy</p> |
| <p>1.6.1 Country-led measures accelerated to advance gender equality and women's empowerment</p> |
| <p>1.6.2 Measures in place and implemented across sectors to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)</p> |

2.1.1 Low emission and climate resilient objectives addressed in national, sub-national and sectoral development plans and policies to promote economic diversification and green growth

2.1.2 Capacities developed for progressive expansion of inclusive social protection systems

2.2.1 Use of digital technologies and big data enabled for improved public services and other government functions

2.2.2 Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability

2.2.3 Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other marginalized groups

2.3.1 Data and risk-informed policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict

2.4.1 Gender-responsive legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions strengthened, and solutions adopted, to address conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing of natural resources, in line with international conventions and national legislation

2.5.1 Solutions developed, financed and applied at scale for energy efficiency and transformation to clean energy and zero-carbon development, for poverty eradication and structural transformation

2.6.1 Capacities strengthened to raise awareness on and undertake legal, policy and institutional reforms to fight structural barriers to women's empowerment

3.1.1 Core government functions and inclusive basic services restored post-crisis for stabilisation, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities

3.2.1 National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities

3.2.2 National and local systems enabled and communities empowered to ensure the restoration of justice institutions, redress mechanisms and community security

3.3.1 Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable implementation of gender-sensitive and risk-informed prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural hazards and pandemics and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies

3.3.2 Gender-responsive and risk-informed mechanism supported to build consensus, improve social dialogue and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies

3.4.1 Innovative nature-based and gender-responsive solutions developed, financed and applied for sustainable recovery

3.5.1 Energy access re-established for crisis-affected populations, with a focus on gender-sensitive, risk-informed and sustainable recovery

3.6.1 Women's leadership and participation ensured in crisis prevention and recovery planning and action

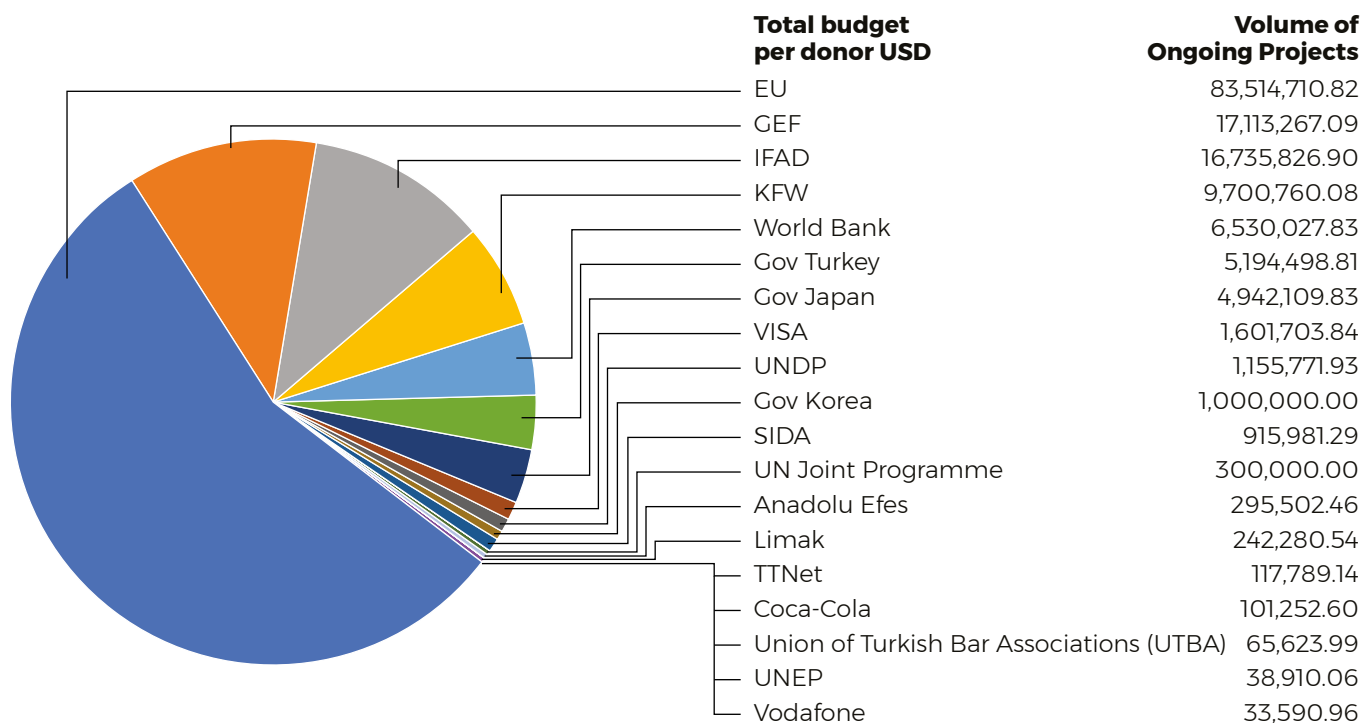


Annex 6

Who Supports Us



UNDP Turkey Total Budget **\$149.599.608,17**
31 Jan 2019



2018 Delivery **\$33,322,283**

Annex 7

Gender Equality Seal and Gender Mainstreaming in UNDP

Gender equality, as an essential part of human rights, is one of the main pillars of the United Nations (UN) System, in addition to human security and sustainable development.

Gender equality is also an important part of development progress and a prerequisite to advance human development. It is central to the mandate of UNDP, intrinsic to its development approach, increasingly recognized both as an essential development goal on its own and as a vital principle in accelerating sustainable development overall.

UNDP Turkey Country Office values reaching a high level of gender equality mainstreaming, in order to achieve the gender equality targets under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly for SDG 5 “Achieve gender Equality and empower all women and girls” and as a cross-cutting area for all SDGs.

UNDP Turkey is aware of the importance of gender equality mainstreaming within the organization in order to create substantive results concerning gender equality and women’s empowerment. The overall objective of the Country Office is to mainstream gender equality perspectives in all development activities through a gender sensitive organizational structure with an increased capacity of gender analysis and effective partnership.

The Country Office has been working to provide the relevant and adequate capacity, systems and focus of its programme that would allow that the

gender equality related interventions are met, and UNDP makes substantive and transformative contribution to gender equality in Turkey.

What is GES?

In order to strengthen its capacity to achieve strong gender equality results, UNDP Turkey has applied to the Gender Equality Seal (GES) Programme in 2015 and 2018.

GES is a corporate certification process that recognizes good performance of UNDP Country Office units to deliver gender equality results and at the same time serves as a learning platform to help the Country Offices to establish baselines, fine-tune strategies, address gender gaps, and showcase the impact of interventions for gender equality.

GES Programme was a starting point for UNDP in Turkey to systematically mainstream gender equality in its programme and operations and to build a gender responsive organizational structure. The Country Office took this initiative as part of the change management process, aimed to adjust the programme relevant for the situation and needs of Turkey as well as devise structure and systems that make the office fit to deliver the programme’s targets.

In the course of this program, the Country Office have taken significant steps to **internalize gender equality as an indispensable part of our everyday work and to reflect it in every fields**. We strengthen our capacity to advocate for gender mainstreaming;

motivate our team and partners; systematize our work; visualize our results and achievements.

Changes coming with GES

Thanks to GES we were able to see what we did well and where we needed improvement. GES provided us an effective tool that systemize and strengthens the steps taken. Within such a dedicated gender mainstreaming process, as the country team we clearly identify, why we need to struggle for gender equality and women's empowerment, why we need to have gender mainstreaming in the center of sustainable development.

We realized and internalized the fact that gender mainstreaming is a **collective responsibility, which requires solidarity and mutual empowerment**. We successfully build a common understanding for challenging gender inequalities, working in a gender responsive way and targeting gender transformative results.

To **strengthened gender equality perspective**, we **increased our capacities** in various subjects through several learning, discussion, experience sharing sessions dedicated on the concept of gender, its relations with environment, critics of development approaches from a gender equality perspective, developing a gender equality strategy, gender sensitive language use and communications, gender sensitive monitoring and reporting, meaning of sexuality, understanding masculinity.

In addition, we **introduce mechanisms** and practical tools to ensure gender responsive work. During those activities we learned how to analyze our projects with a gender lens and how to design gender-responsive activates and how to create gender transformative results. In doing so we introduced mechanism to ensure gender responsive work manner for internal structures.

We **revised** our strategic documents with a gender lens such as communication strategy and action plan; SOPs; recruitment processes; Portfolio Strategies; Orientation processes. We also created new ones such as Sexual harassment prevention policy, gender responsive recruitment guidelines, gender screening for stronger gender analysis during the project design and reporting.

Gender Equality Strategy

The Gender Equality Seal Programme, as a gender mainstreaming tool, also formed a basis for the preparation of the Gender Equality Strategy of UNDP Turkey Country Office. This strategy is developed as a part of the GES process and in a consultative manner within UNDP. It points out the key issues related to gender inequalities in Turkey, defines strategies for UNDP engagement as well as the actions for a more gender sensitive organization. We are working to ensure that our strategy to have long-term effect for the office and our ambition to achieve gender transformative results.

UNDP Turkey works for developing tools and mechanisms for the Country Office both to build

a gender sensitive approach, to develop a gender-responsive implementation and to reach better results in terms of gender equality in Turkey. To that end, the Office has developed a Gender Equality Strategy for the period of 2017-2020, which is a tool for and an indicator of how we understand and internalize gender equality and make gender equality targets an indispensable part of the programme interventions.

This strategy enables us to move the “gender equality mainstreaming” from theory to practice and helps us to go beyond **gender-targeted results** that only count the number of men and women who participated in or benefited from a programme or a project. We aim for **gender-responsive results** that are addressing the different needs of women and men and bring equitable distribution of benefits. Our aim is to create **gender-transformative results** that address the root causes of inequalities and power imbalances.

Acquisitions and plans

In the first round UNDP Turkey Country Team were honored to receive the Silver certificate by the (“Gender Equality Seal” certification) program. Another valuable award for these efforts is the strong gender equality perspective that our team has developed.

Having a strong and continuous commitment to achieve gender equality results and certified with Silver Seal in 2015-2016 round, UNDP Turkey has applied to the Gender Equality Seal (GES) Programme 2018-2019 for the second time, this time targeting Gold Seal.

GES programme offers an effective tool and opportunity for UNDP Turkey to ensure gender mainstreaming of the CO and to build gender responsive organizational structure.

Gender mainstreaming in UNDP Turkey

Based on

**Human Development
SDGs
Signature solutions
Gender Equality and
parity strategies**

Through

**consent
common understanding
collaboration
collective responsibility**

In order to

**Advocate for gender
equality
Motivate our team and
partners
Systematize our efforts
Visualize results**

Mechanism: Gender Equality Focal Team & Strong Technical and Managerial Support

UNDP Turkey Gender Equality Strategy 2017-2020

An agreed, well-planned, long-term, collectively owned official document

Strengthened organizational culture

Capacities, policies,
communications, behaviors

Better implementation

Targeted, programmatic,
shortcut solutions

Effective partnership

Targeting one-UN approach



2015-2016

2018-2019



Annex 8

Gender Markers

The UNDP Gender Marker is a corporate monitoring tool used for tracking financial investments to advance or contribute to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women. The Gender Marker is operationalized through ATLAS, where every output at the project level is rated against a set of pre-established criteria.

UNDP projects should be gender-responsive in their design and implementation. Towards this, it is important that a gender analysis is carried out during the project design stage, and used as the basis to inform the gender marker coding.

We use a gender analysis when we need to develop a comprehensive situational analysis or increase our understanding of gender issues and challenges in the countries where we work. For example, we carry out a gender analysis when we want to better understand:

- **Levels of participation and involvement of women and men, e.g., in the labour market, community decision-making, and use and control over natural resources**
- Different experiences of specific development challenges such as poverty, migration, gang violence, etc.
- **Different outcomes from the same intervention, i.e. education, health services, land titling**
- Barriers and constraints to full participation by different groups, e.g. in decision-making
- **Specific vulnerabilities and inequalities, e.g. single-female headed households, rural women, women with disabilities etc.**
- Cultural and social patterns of behaviour that appear to be in direct opposition to women's interests

Gender Marker Code	Description
GEN 3	<p>The achievement of gender equality and/or the empowerment of women are an explicit objective of the output and the main reason that this output was planned. Narrowing gender inequalities or empower women is the main reason this initiative is being under taken.</p> <p>E.g. A gender-based violence resource centre is established.</p> <p>[Justification for rating: Provides support to survivors of gender-based violence; increases awareness and advocacy for reduction of gender-based violence.]</p>
GEN 2	<p>Gender equality is not the main objective of the expected output, but the output promotes gender equality in a significant and consistent way.</p> <p>There must be evidence that a gender analysis has been done, that there will be change related to gender equality/women's empowerment and that there are indicators to measure/track this change. This encompasses outputs that are sometimes called "gender mainstreamed" initiatives, in which gender equality is adequately integrated as a cross-cutting issue into the rationale, activities, indicators and budget associated with the output.</p> <p>E.g. Post-crisis community security and cohesion is restored.</p> <p>[Justification for rating: Restoring security and cohesion for the whole community is the principal objective of the project. The project ensures that that women make decisions and benefit from the project, that survivors of gender-based violence are reintegrated into their families and communities, and so on.]</p>
GEN 1	<p>The output at the project level contributes in a limited way to gender equality, but not significantly. Gender equality is not consistently mainstreamed and has not been critical in the project design. Nevertheless, some aspect(s) of the output at the project level (i.e. one or more of its activities) are expected to promote gender equality but not in a consistent way.</p> <p>E.g. New systems and procedures are established to enhance efficiency and transparency in public service.</p> <p>[Justification for rating: The main objective of most of the activities that constitute this output is to promote government accountability and transparency in public service. One or two of the activities includes some punctual activities that will focus on promoting gender equality,for example, by organizing a training activity to share information with women's organizations.]</p>
GEN 0	<p>The output at the project level does not contribute to gender equality. No activities or components of the output contribute to the promotion of gender equality. GEN0 outputs at the project levels are "gender blind" and it is therefore recommended to reduce the number of GEN0 rated outputs as possible.</p> <p>E.g. AIDS responses are integrated into poverty reduction strategies.</p> <p>[Justification for rating: The planned activities that make up this output do not take the different needs and interests of women and men into account.Activities are planned in a way that assumes that services "for people" will meet the needs of everyone.]</p>



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Resilient nations.*

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