



**UNITED NATIONS**  
**TÜRKİYE**



# **UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK**

**TÜRKİYE**  
**2026-2030**



UNITED NATIONS  
TÜRKİYE



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United Nations Country Team in Türkiye

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## JOINT STATEMENT AND SIGNATURES

This United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2026-2030 in Türkiye embodies the agreements on collaboration between the Government of the Republic of Türkiye and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

This framework builds on the success of past cooperation and will contribute to the attainment of the national development priorities set out in the Twelfth Development Plan 2024-2028, and the Sustainable Development Goals.


We, the Government of the Republic of Türkiye and members of the United Nations Country Team in Türkiye, commit to working together to achieve the outcomes of this UNSDCF. In signing hereafter, the participating partners endorse this cooperation framework.

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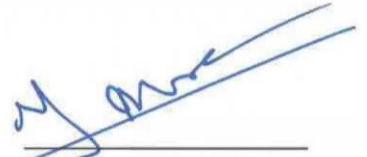
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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AFAD</b>	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
<b>CBAM</b>	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>CRC</b>	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>DGILF</b>	Directorate General of International Labour Force
<b>DNH</b>	Do No Harm Principle
<b>ESSN</b>	Emergency Social Safety Net
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFI</b>	International Financial Institution
<b>ILBANK</b>	Bank of Provinces
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation for Migration
<b>JSC</b>	Joint Steering Committee
<b>JWP</b>	Joint Work Plan
<b>LFIP</b>	Law on Foreigners and International Protection
<b>LNOB</b>	Leave No One Behind
<b>MoAF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
<b>MEUCC</b>	Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change
<b>MENR</b>	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
<b>MFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MoFSS</b>	Ministry of Family, and Social Services
<b>MoIT</b>	Ministry of Industry and Technology
<b>MoJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>Mol</b>	Ministry of the Interior
<b>MoNE</b>	Ministry of National Education
<b>MoYS</b>	Ministry of Youth and Sports
<b>MDB</b>	Multilateral Development Bank
<b>MFSR</b>	Monitoring for Strategic Results
<b>MEL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
<b>NCD</b>	Non-Communicable Disease
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NDP</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> National Development Plan
<b>NEET</b>	Not in employment, education or training
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>HREIT</b>	Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OHCHR</b>	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>PMT</b>	Programme Management Team
<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>3RP</b>	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
<b>PLFIP</b>	People under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection
<b>PMM</b>	Presidency of Migration Management
<b>PSB</b>	Presidency of Strategy and Budget
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>STEM</b>	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
<b>TURKSTAT</b>	Turkish Statistical Institute
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNAFPs</b>	United Nations Agencies Funds and Programmes
<b>UNCG</b>	United Nations Communications Group



<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>UNDSS</b>	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNEG</b>	United Nations Evaluation Group
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
<b>UNFCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNIC</b>	United Nations Information Centre
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>UNDCS</b>	United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy
<b>UNSDCF</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteer(s)
<b>UN WOMEN</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026–2030 is the cornerstone of the UN development system’s contribution to Türkiye’s efforts to achieve both its national development priorities and its commitments under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Developed through an inclusive and participatory consultative process, the Cooperation Framework reflects inputs from a wide range of stakeholders, including government entities, civil society, private sector actors and international partners. The Cooperation Framework is aligned with Türkiye’s Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028, evaluation recommendations, and strategic priorities identified through multi-stakeholder consultations. It is designed to address Türkiye’s key development challenges while leveraging opportunities to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Türkiye has made significant strides in advancing its national vision for sustainable development, as outlined in its Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028 and its commitment to the 2030 Agenda. The Government’s ongoing initiatives in regional development, social equity and enhanced governance continue to drive substantial progress and foster sustainable growth. Moreover, Türkiye continues to generously host one of the largest refugee<sup>1</sup> populations in the world, with consequences for the country’s development approaches, including in relation to maintaining inclusion in national systems, leveraging the presence of refugees, and efforts to leave no one behind in progress towards the SDGs. The

UNSDCF is anchored in a theory of change that emphasizes the importance of addressing these bottlenecks through targeted interventions, engaging in partnerships, and leveraging Türkiye’s strengths, including its demographic potential, growing digital infrastructure and commitment to green transformation.

The UN in Türkiye, together with the Government of Türkiye, aims to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda in Türkiye through pursuing four strategic priorities:

**Inclusive and equitable social development:** Ensuring access to quality services, and protection and empowerment for all; mainstreaming family-focussed policies, and maintaining a healthy and dynamic population structure, with a focus on equality between women and men, social inclusion and resilience.

**Green, resilient and inclusive economic development:** Promoting sustainable economic transformation, a just transition, decent work, and livelihood opportunities, particularly for groups in specific situations.

**Climate change, environmental sustainability, and resilience:** Strengthening policies and collaborative action for climate mitigation, adaptation and disaster preparedness.

**Good governance and quality of judiciary services:** Enhancing

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<sup>1</sup> The term “refugee” in this document encompasses “Syrians under temporary protection as well as international protection applicants and status holders”, in accordance with the Turkish Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP).”

transparency, accountability and rights-based governance, while improving migration management, international protection procedures and access to justice.

The theory of change underpinning the Cooperation Framework is rooted in the belief that sustainable development in Türkiye can be achieved by fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration, and leveraging the UN's unique value proposition. This includes complementing national efforts, building partnerships and mobilizing resources to deliver transformative outcomes. Any risks in the economic and environmental domain will be mitigated through adaptive programming, robust monitoring and inclusive governance. The configuration of the United Nations Country

Team (UNCT) has been tailored to deliver on these commitments, and to ensure coherence, efficiency and accountability. Over the Cooperation Framework cycle, the UN will regularly report to the Government of Türkiye and other stakeholders, fostering transparency and mutual accountability.

By aligning with Türkiye's Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028 and leveraging the six transitions , food systems; energy access; digital connectivity; education; jobs and social protection; and climate change, the Cooperation Framework aims to create a sustainable, inclusive and resilient future for all. Through collective action and shared responsibility, the UN development system will support Türkiye in overcoming the challenges and seizing the opportunities to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

## CHAPTER 1: COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA

1. Türkiye remains strongly committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, embedding its priorities within national development frameworks, including the Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028<sup>2</sup> and its Long-Term Development Strategy (2024–2053). Both the Twelfth Development Plan and the long-term development strategy aim to advance sustainable development and achieve the vision of qualified people, strong families and a healthy society, as well as to foster inclusive economic growth and accelerate the green and digital transition. In 2024, Türkiye's gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 3.2 per cent, with GDP per capita reaching a historic high of USD 15,463.<sup>3</sup> Building on this strong foundation, continued focus is needed to address existing inequalities across sectors, ensure equitable access to services and resources, and further enhance institutional capacities for effective implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.
2. Türkiye's development trajectory is shaped by its strategic geographic position, dynamic economy and evolving demographic trends. The population reached 85.66 million in 2024, with an annual growth rate of 0.34 per cent.<sup>4</sup> The median age of the population has risen to 34.4 years, indicating an ageing trend.<sup>5</sup> Significant progress has been made in expanding access to education, improving healthcare services and strengthening infrastructure. Addressing external shocks, including the 2023 earthquakes, as well as tackling inequality and regional disparities, requires substantial and sustained efforts. While the earthquakes caused profound human and economic losses, the ongoing commitment to recovery and resilience will be crucial for sustained development gains.
3. Türkiye has been one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in the world for the past 11 years, hosting around 3 million refugees by year-end 2024, including Syrians under temporary protection, as well as international protection applicants and status-holders. The vast majority of refugees live among Turkish communities. Under Türkiye's inclusive legal framework, refugees benefit from access to services, including health, education and social assistance. In provinces that host large numbers of refugees, public services continue to serve both the local and refugee populations. Psychosocial support and trauma-informed practices are being integrated into schools serving high refugee populations to foster inclusive and supportive learning environments for all children. With the changing circumstances in Syria following December 2024, gradual voluntary return movements have taken place. Türkiye's efforts in refugee protection benefit from continued support to the institutions and communities involved, ensuring that no one is left behind in progress towards the SDGs, as well as contributing to Türkiye's development trajectory.

<sup>2</sup> Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, *Twelfth Development Plan (2024–2028)*. <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Twelfth-Development-Plan-2024-2028.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> TURKSTAT, "https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Quarterly gross domestic product, -Gross-Domestic-Product-Quarter-IV: -October-December, -,2024". Available at (accessed on 2 November 2025)-54163&dil=2

<sup>4</sup> TURKSTAT, "The results of address based population registration system". Available at <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=The-Results-of-Address-Based-Population-Registration-System-2024-53783&dil=2> (accessed on 2 November 2025)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=The-Results-of-Address-Based-Population-Registration-System-2024-53783&dil=2>

## 1.1. Inclusive and equitable social development

4. Türkiye is undergoing a significant demographic transition which is expected to lead to a declining workforce over time,<sup>6</sup> characterized by an ageing population<sup>7</sup> and low birth rates.<sup>8</sup> These shifts present both challenges and opportunities for social development, requiring adaptive policies to ensure inclusive and equitable growth. Significant progress has already been made in education, and Türkiye is continuing its efforts to ensure equitable educational opportunities for all. This includes work to improve secondary school retention rates, reduce regional inequalities and the digital divide, achieve inclusive curricula, and promote equality in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields, while fostering inclusivity and civic responsibility, across diverse learning environments. In the health sector, Türkiye aims to enhance initiatives to address regional and socioeconomic disparities and expand access to safe motherhood, adolescent and youth health services, as well as mental health services, in complementarity with existing Ministry of Health priorities. Additionally, Türkiye's robust social protection system will be further strengthened to address gaps in disability benefits, unemployment support and child welfare.
5. Equality between women and men remains a priority, as does violence against women and children. Simultaneously, significant efforts are under way to maintain and enhance the social inclusion of refugees and groups requiring tailored policies, such as youth, children, the elderly and people with disabilities, by improving their access to education, healthcare, social protection services and formal employment opportunities. While the 2023 earthquakes presented temporary setbacks to these ongoing efforts, Türkiye remains steadfast in its commitment to overcoming these challenges and redoubling its focus on fostering greater equality and inclusion for all segments of society.
6. Türkiye is striving to overcome key challenges in achieving inclusive social development. Efforts focus on reducing socioeconomic disparities, enhancing education and skills development to boost human capital formation, and improving access to healthcare services (including safe motherhood, adolescent and youth, and mental health services). Türkiye has implemented holistic reforms that have unified previously fragmented insurance schemes, expanded access to health services (including primary care, hospital services, emergency healthcare and health information services), and improved financial protection. Ongoing initiatives are also taking place to address economic shocks and climate change, with the aim of strengthening food security and poverty reduction efforts. Recognizing the importance of collaborative action, continued support from the international community will be crucial in enhancing resources and capacity, enabling Türkiye to more effectively address the multifaceted challenges it faces and to foster sustainable development for all.

<sup>6</sup> TURKSTAT, "https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Labour force statistics, -Force-Statistics-February-2024". Available at (accessed on 2 November 2025)-53509&dil=2

<sup>7</sup> TURKSTAT, "https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Elderly statistics,

-Statistics-2024". Available at (accessed on 2 November 2025)-54079&dil=2

<sup>8</sup> <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Birth-Statistics-2024-541968&dil=2> TURKSTAT, "Birth statistics, 2024". Available at (accessed on 2 November 2025)

7. In a context of multiple challenges, Türkiye's strong commitment to the SDGs and the Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028 provides a strategic framework for advancing social development. The nation's considerable economic growth potential, coupled with its expanding renewable energy and digital infrastructure, presents significant avenues for advancement. Furthermore, seizing the growing opportunities for impactful public–private collaboration and the active engagement of civil society will be instrumental in accelerating sustainable and inclusive development outcomes.
8. Several key enablers will be catalytic in accelerating inclusive and equitable

social development in Türkiye, including strong political will, effective governance institutions that uphold transparency and accountability, and sustained investment in social sectors that leave no one behind. An empowered civil society advocating for the rights of groups in situations of vulnerability, along with innovative partnerships between government, UN agencies, the private sector and civil society, will be crucial for driving change. Leveraging the effective use of technology and data will further enhance service delivery and monitoring capabilities, while a supportive and conducive international environment will provide valuable momentum to Türkiye's ambitious development aspirations.

## 1.2. Green, resilient and inclusive economic development

9. Türkiye's economy is at a critical juncture, presenting opportunities to address existing structural challenges and pave the way for more sustainable and inclusive growth. In the context of a challenging macroeconomic environment,<sup>9</sup> Türkiye's economic resilience will be further strengthened by accelerating the green transition to align with global climate commitments. For instance, the recent adoption of Türkiye's Climate Law, which establishes the legal basis for the country's climate policy, including emissions reduction targets, carbon pricing instruments and sectoral transition road maps, marks a key step towards strengthening national climate governance and aligning with the European Union Green Deal, while advancing renewable energy and sustainable production practices. Furthermore, the Carbon Border

Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is a key element of the European Union's Green Deal, which aims to fulfil European Union states' commitments under the Paris Agreement. CBAM is expected to strengthen Turkish companies' competitiveness through bringing about increased investments in green technologies and decarbonization.

10. Digital transformation presents a key opportunity for Türkiye but it requires bridging the digital divide and addressing skills gaps in information and communication technology (ICT).<sup>10</sup> Faced with persistent negative labour -market dynamics, Türkiye is continuing its efforts to reduce informality, enhance women's participation in the formal workforce, and foster economic progress. In this context, digital transformation presents a key opportunity, but it requires bridging the

<sup>9</sup> World Bank, "Overview", The World Bank in Türkiye. Available at (accessed on 2 November 2025) <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/overview>

<sup>10</sup> TURKSTAT, "Survey on information and communication technology (ICT) usage in households and by individuals,

2024". [https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Survey-on-Information-and-Communication-Technology-\(ICT\)-Usage-in-Households-and-by-Individuals-2024-53492&dil=2](https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Survey-on-Information-and-Communication-Technology-(ICT)-Usage-in-Households-and-by-Individuals-2024-53492&dil=2) (accessed on 2 November 2025)

digital divide and addressing skills gaps in information and communication technology (ICT). Furthermore, as part of its actions to accelerate the digital transformation, Türkiye is working to promote the integration of advanced data analytics, machine learning and AI-powered business intelligence systems to support public service innovation, efficient planning and economic forecasting.

11. Türkiye remains committed to building upon the progress already achieved in the transition to a green, resilient and inclusive economy. Recognizing that the challenges involved in implementing this transition can temporarily moderate the pace of broader economic and social stabilization, Türkiye is strategically prioritizing enhanced digital transformation, which is expected to significantly contribute to reducing structural inequalities and labour-market informality, while stimulating robust job creation and greater workforce participation, particularly for women and youth as well as refugees and migrants. Furthermore, recognizing its vulnerability to external shocks, such as economic volatility, climate change and natural disasters, Türkiye is actively pursuing a more resilient economic structure that prioritizes a just transition, underpinned by more effective stakeholder coordination to accelerate transformative change.

12. Building on its inherent strengths, Türkiye's demographic transition and potential, expanding digital infrastructure, and strategic position in global trade offer pathways for inclusive growth. The transition to renewable energy, coupled with investments in sustainable agriculture, innovation and technology, can unlock new economic opportunities. Public-private partnerships and greater engagement with civil society can further drive progress.

13. Key enablers of economic development include effective governance and transparent institutions that foster economic stability and inclusivity. Adequate financial resources and investments in sustainable infrastructure and digital transformation will also be essential. To ensure Türkiye is able to benefit more from a skilled and adaptable workforce there is a need for reliable data on labour-market supply and demand, strengthened green and digital skills among workers, robust social protection, and a continued reduction of informality. Targeted support for self-employed individuals, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, and cooperatives will further enhance economic resilience. Türkiye's green and digital transitions will also benefit from international cooperation and global sustainability efforts.

### **1.3. Climate change, environmental sustainability and resilience**

14. Türkiye is confronting critical environmental challenges that demand urgent and sustained attention. The adverse effects of climate change, including rising temperatures and increased extreme weather events, pose significant threats. These threats are coupled with pervasive pollution across air, water and soil, which carries

substantial health and ecological risks. Waste management remains a key area for improvement, with efforts under way to increase recycling rates including through Zero Waste Project and manage the growing volume of hazardous waste. Furthermore, Türkiye's rich biodiversity faces threats from habitat loss, pollution and climate change. In this context, the

recent adoption of the Climate Law is anticipated to further accelerate Türkiye's green development trajectory, in alignment with its net zero strategy for 2053. Furthermore, ongoing initiatives aim to combat land degradation and desertification, which jeopardize agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods. Within these initiatives, women play a pivotal role in recovery and resilience efforts: for instance, through the empowerment of women in rural areas and women's cooperatives that have supported post-earthquake recovery. Water scarcity exacerbated by climate change and drought present significant risks to Türkiye's limited water resources. Ongoing national efforts, including the Water Efficiency Campaign launched in 2023, aim to promote efficient water use across urban, agricultural and industrial sectors, thereby strengthening adaptive capacity in the face of climate change.

15. Rapid urbanization<sup>11</sup> continues to place a strain on resources and infrastructure, exacerbating the risks associated with Türkiye's vulnerability to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods and wildfires, which are also intensified by climate change. Integrated water resources management, together with progress in flood and drought forecasting and the promotion of alternative water sources, is critical to strengthening resilience in this context. Increased awareness of enabling factors, such as mainstreaming equality between women and men in climate action, disaster risk reduction, and the integration of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions, as well as ecosystem-based and other management and conservation approaches could increase the effectiveness of Türkiye's efforts in these areas. Moreover,

recognizing the importance of robust data, Türkiye is working to improve data collection and analysis on critical social issues to better inform environmental and resilience policies, as well as preparedness efforts.

16. Building upon emerging opportunities, Türkiye has been expanding its renewable energy,<sup>12</sup> promoting green technologies, increasing sustainable tourism, and preserving rich cultural heritage. There are significant opportunities for Türkiye's energy sector to accelerate diversification into renewable energy and to support the transition to a low-carbon economy. Furthermore, Türkiye aims to engage local communities and foster collaboration across sectors to address environmental challenges by strategically leveraging digital tools and upcoming initiatives. Enhanced international cooperation and dedicated funding for climate action will significantly amplify these opportunities and accelerate the transition towards a more sustainable future.
17. Existing enablers for achieving environmental sustainability and resilience include Türkiye's commitment to climate action, effective governance, and institutions that promote environmental protection and disaster risk reduction. Key enabling actions include ensuring responsible production and consumption, improving the resilience and adaptation capacity of society, prioritizing groups that require tailored policies (especially women, children, the elderly and people with disability), and investing in sustainable infrastructure and technologies. An empowered and engaged civil society that advocates for environmental protection, just and

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<sup>11</sup> TURKSTAT, "Urban-rural population statistics, 2022". Available at (accessed on 2 November 2025) <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Urban-Rural-Population-Statistics-2022-49755&dil=2>

<sup>12</sup> Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Republic of Türkiye, "Electricity". Available at <https://enerji.gov.tr/infobank-energy-electricity> (accessed on 2 November 2025)

inclusive transition and equitable climate action, technological innovation and knowledge-sharing, is also critical. International cooperation and

partnerships will play a key role in addressing global environmental challenges.

#### 1.4. Good Governance and Quality of Judiciary Services

18. Türkiye is improving its governance system, with ongoing efforts through strengthened checks and balances and stronger parliamentary oversight. Efforts are also being made to improve conditions, while promoting freedom of expression and association. The civic space is being expanded to support the activities of civil society organizations, including in the areas of civic education and digital literacy, thereby enhancing democratic participation. Labour rights are also being reinforced to address the challenges posed by the economy and technological advancements. Furthermore, initiatives are under way to improve accessibility and implement a rights-based approach, including enhancing the quality of special education and guidance services for persons with disabilities.

19. Progress has been made in enhancing transparency and accountability, through stronger parliamentary oversight and improved budget transparency. Initiatives are under way to streamline judicial processes and expand access to essential legal aid, ensuring greater fairness and equity within the justice system. Türkiye is also tackling crime-related challenges, with measures to address human trafficking, migrant smuggling, drug trafficking and organized crime. Recent law enforcement operations conducted at both national and international levels, together with the significant volume of narcotics seized and the high number of apprehensions, reflect Türkiye's resolute stance in the fight against transnational crime. In addition to the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) collaboration with

Eurostat and UN on human trafficking, enhancing the data governance framework, reducing data silos, and building capacity are essential for effective policymaking.. Furthermore, addressing issues related to climate change and natural disasters, along with improving coordination and managing data sensitivity, are key to effective responses.

20. Türkiye is actively advancing its migration governance and enhancing the application of international protection procedures, as well as refugee-inclusive policies, in line with the 2013 Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP). Holistic action across line ministries, municipalities and public institutions continues to address the needs and support the capacities of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. This action includes harmonization and improving these groups' access to the formal labour market. Recognizing the likelihood of continued arrivals due to Türkiye's geographical position, as well as departures *inter alia* to the changing circumstances in Syria, regional cooperation, sustained institutional investment, and coordinated policy implementation towards the effective management of entry, stay and departure, as well as international protection procedures remains essential. Further, the judiciary, bar associations and civil society remain key stakeholders in upholding rights of persons under the LFIP in a complex and dynamic situation, both regionally and within Türkiye.

21. Significant potential exists to further enhance democratic institutions, promote human rights protections and foster equality. Growing awareness of the importance of civic space, volunteerism and civil society participation offers opportunities for inclusive governance. Effective and human-centred migration governance and the application of international protection procedures, which are already in place, are essential to achieve positive outcomes for refugees,

asylum seekers and migrants, as well as local communities. Technological advancements and data-driven approaches can contribute to good governance and evidence-based inclusive policymaking. Strengthened coordination mechanisms and risk assessments can improve preparedness for and responses to crises, while inclusive and adaptable project designs can increase the effectiveness of interventions.

## 1.5. Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, and gaps

22. Türkiye has demonstrated a strong commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, integrating the SDGs into its national policies and planning frameworks. The Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028 and the 2053 Vision reflect the country’s ambition to achieve sustainable development through inclusive economic growth, environmental sustainability and digital transformation. These strategic frameworks provide a foundation for advancing the SDGs by aligning national priorities with global commitments.

23. Building upon the significant progress already achieved, Türkiye continues to work towards realizing the SDGs.<sup>13</sup> Demographic resilience, promoting equality between women and men, and youth empowerment remain priorities, alongside enhancing women’s and girls’ access to economic opportunities, leadership positions and decision-making processes. Further, maintaining and

enhancing refugee and migrant participation supports inclusion and contributions of these groups in progress towards the SDGs. Strengthening policies and programmes that support responsive development will be essential for achieving inclusive and equitable progress.

24. To further enhance its resilience to the impacts of climate change, Türkiye is implementing comprehensive mitigation and adaptation measures.<sup>14</sup> As the country navigates its green and digital transformations, investing in renewable energy, sustainable infrastructure and disaster risk reduction will be critical, to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability. Strengthening governance systems to enhance transparency, accountability, and inclusivity will enable more effective policy implementation and foster greater public trust.

<sup>13</sup> UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), “Türkiye”, Sustainable Development Report. Available at (accessed on 2 November 2025) <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/turkiye>

<sup>14</sup> Directorate of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change,

Republic of Türkiye, “The 2024-2030 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and Action Plans are published”, 28 March 2024.

<https://iklim.gov.tr/en/the-2024-2030-climate-change-mitigation-and-adaptation-strategy-and-action-plans-are-published-news-4245>

## 1.6. Leave no one behind

25. The ‘leave no one behind principle’ is a cornerstone of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, emphasizing that progress must benefit all segments of society. Efforts are being made to support women and girls in overcoming challenges related to violence, economic and political participation, and having more access to education and healthcare. Efforts are also being made to encourage young people, especially girls, to pursue STEM fields. Continued attention will be given to the situation of refugees, especially female and youth refugees, some of whom face challenges in benefiting from essential services provided through public institutions and accessing livelihoods, due to language barriers, a lack of information or other factors.

26. Youth face challenges in engaging in employment, education, and training.<sup>15</sup> Efforts are being made to improve young people’s access to education and healthcare, and refugees’ and migrants’ access to formal employment, while promoting harmonization and self-reliance. Initiatives are also under way to enhance the accessibility of services, social protection, and inclusive employment opportunities.

27. Access to legal status for refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants is foundational to their inclusion in education, healthcare,

social services, and the formal labour market – core elements for advancing the SDG commitment to leave no one behind. Hence, the human-centered and comprehensive application of the LFIP including through effective and rapid access to international protection procedures and effective and fair decisions remains essential. The LFIP gives special attention to refugees and asylum seekers with specific needs, including women, children, and persons with disabilities, through tailored mechanisms and referrals that are aligned with national legislation and international standards. Institutional support efforts also focus on identifying and supporting victims of human trafficking, while harmonization initiatives are guided by age and sex to ensure effectiveness.

28. Sustained and focused attention on enhancing the collection of disaggregated data will be instrumental in progressively reducing socioeconomic disparities and significantly enhancing access to comprehensive healthcare and vital mental health services. This ongoing commitment will also play an important role in alleviating poverty and mitigating the impacts of food insecurity, particularly those driven by economic shocks and the adverse effects of climate change, ensuring a more resilient and equitable society for all.

<sup>15</sup> TURKSTAT, “<https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Youth-in>

statistics, -Statistics-2024”. Available at: (accessed on 2 November 2025)-54077

## CHAPTER 2: UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA

### 2.1. Cooperation Framework priorities

29. The Cooperation Framework's strategic priorities were decided on in a deliberate and consultative process, and have been designed to ensure that the UN's support to Türkiye's efforts to address development challenges leverage the UN system's unique opportunities. The analysis, serving as the foundation for the Cooperation Framework, provided a comprehensive overview of Türkiye's development landscape, highlighting key gaps, challenges, and opportunities in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

30. The prioritization of development challenges and opportunities was guided by a rigorous analysis and stakeholder consultations, and aimed to align the Cooperation Framework with Türkiye's national development priorities, particularly the Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028, the (NDP), 2026–2035 Decade of Family and Population in Türkiye (2026–2035), and the 2053 Vision. The process involved diverse stakeholders, including government ministries, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector, to ensure that the Cooperation Framework reflects a broad range of perspectives and needs.

31. Key development challenges prioritized in the Cooperation Framework, included:

- The analysis highlighted the need to further enhance progress towards the SDGs, with emphasis on certain groups, such as women, children, youth, refugees and persons with disabilities. This led to the decision to prioritize "Inclusive and equitable social development", which will involve addressing disparities and

supporting efforts to ensure there is equitable access to services and opportunities.

- The analysis underscored the need to support the transition to a green and digital economy. This informed the decision to prioritize "Green, resilient and inclusive economic development", which will involve supporting sustainable economic transformation and efforts towards ensuring decent and inclusive work opportunities for all.
- Türkiye faces environmental challenges, including climate change impacts, pollution and biodiversity loss. The analysis emphasized the urgent need to address these issues, and to increase the country's preparedness. This led to the decision to prioritize "Climate change, environmental sustainability, and resilience" to promote climate action and environmental protection.
- Recognizing key governance areas requiring further support, including quality of judicial services, civic space, and human rights protections, as well as effective migration management and the application of international protection procedures, the analysis informed the strategic prioritization of "Good governance and quality of judiciary services".

32. These choices were made over others because these priorities represent the most critical and interconnected challenges that, if addressed, will have the greatest impact on Türkiye's progress towards achieving the SDGs. The prioritization was also informed by the need to align with Türkiye's national

development priorities and to leverage the UN's facilities and experiences.

33. Furthermore, the impact of the 2023 earthquakes underscored the need to strengthen Türkiye's disaster resilience

and preparedness and address challenges, reinforcing the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction and social protection into the Cooperation Framework.

## 2.2. Strategic priorities for the UN development system

34. The UNSDCF 2026–2030 is grounded in a robust, evidence-based theory of change that articulates the interdependent changes necessary for Türkiye to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The theory posits that four interconnected priority areas are crucial for contributing to Türkiye's efforts towards achieving transformative and sustainable results within this Cooperation Framework.

35. **Theory of change:** The realization of the Framework's four strategic priorities; namely, inclusive and equitable social development; green, resilient and inclusive economic development; climate change, environmental sustainability, and resilience; and good governance and the quality of judiciary services, will support the efforts to achieve substantial progress towards the SDGs, and will contribute to prosperity and welfare for the people of Türkiye.

## 2.3. Cooperation Framework outcomes and partnerships

*Outcome 1.1: By 2030, people benefit more from inclusive quality services, protection, and empowerment promoting equity and resilience.*

### Theory of change

36. The achievement of Outcome 1.1 is situated within the broader theory of change for Türkiye's sustainable development, which emphasizes human capital development, social inclusion and resilience-building. To progress towards the SDGs, Türkiye must address systemic challenges, strengthen institutional capacities, and ensure that all people have access to quality services and opportunities. Focus will be placed on delivering intercultural education and values education in secondary schools to foster inclusivity, alongside scaled-up AI literacy programmes and inclusive AI capacity-building, supported by national institutions.

37. The UN's support under this outcome will complement national efforts by leveraging its expertise in health, education, social protection, refugee inclusion and equality between women and men. This outcome aligns with the Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028 and the six transitions, particularly in relation to education, health, population and social protection. The UN will work alongside government institutions, civil society, and the private sector to maximize synergies across SDG indicators and targets, ensuring that interventions are coherent, inclusive and sustainable.

38. The pathways to achieving this outcome include strengthening systems and institutions to deliver inclusive and equitable services; empowering

communities to advocate for their rights and participate in decision-making processes; building resilience through shock-responsive social protection systems and disaster preparedness; and promoting cross-sectoral collaboration to address interconnected challenges such as poverty, inequality and climate change.

39. This outcome will directly contribute to **SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities)** by its explicit focus on promoting equity and ensuring that all people benefit from inclusive quality services and protection. The emphasis on quality services aligns with various SDGs, such as **SDG 3 (Good health and well-being)** and **SDG 4 (Quality education)**. Strengthening protection mechanisms will also contribute to **SDG 16 (Peace, justice, and strong institutions)** by upholding rights and ensuring access to remedies. The focus on “empowerment” will also support cross-cutting goals like **SDG 5 (Gender equality)**<sup>16</sup> and the overall aim of leaving no one behind. Building resilience will further contribute to **SDG 13 (Climate action)** by strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate-related hazards.

### How the UN will contribute to the outcome

40. The UN will support targeted interventions to address the root causes of inequality and exclusion, focusing on the following areas:

- **Health and well-being:** Strengthening health systems to ensure equitable access to reproductive, maternal and

<sup>16</sup> The Government of Türkiye interprets the term ‘gender’ as referring to women and men throughout this document.

adolescent health services, and health services for non-communicable diseases, including mental health services, particularly within the context of universal health coverage for women, children, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities, in full complementarity with existing Ministry of Health priorities

- **Education and skills development:** Promoting inclusive education, early childhood development, lifelong learning and digital literacy to reduce disparities and enhance employability.
- **Social inclusion and protection:** Expanding social protection systems to cover populations in specific situations, including refugees, migrants and persons with disabilities.
- **Population issues:** Supporting the integration of demographic factors into policymaking, and the generation of evidence and policy solutions, including family-friendly policies, to harness the demographic dividend and sustain a healthy and dynamic population structure, in support of national priorities.
- **Livelihoods and employment:** Supporting decent work opportunities and entrepreneurship for all, especially women, youth, refugees and migrants.
- **Food security and nutrition:** Improving access to nutritious food and promoting sustainable agricultural practices to address food insecurity.

41. These interventions are designed to address Türkiye's demographic challenges, regional disparities, and the impacts of the 2023 earthquakes, ensuring that no one is left behind.

## Leaving no one behind

42. The UN's support will prioritize improved access to health, education, and economic opportunities; the prevention of and protection from violence against women and girls; enhanced access to quality education, protection from exploitation, and opportunities for skills development for children and youth; strengthened social inclusion and access to essential services for refugees and migrants; expanded social protection and inclusive service delivery for persons with disabilities; and improved access to social safety nets and healthcare services for elderly and households in need.

## Sustainability

43. The UN will support the strengthening of national capacities and institutional arrangements to ensure the sustainability of interventions. This includes contributing to the efforts of government institutions to deliver inclusive services, promoting the use of data and technology to monitor progress and improve service delivery, and advocating for policy reforms that promote social inclusion.

## Partnerships

44. Achieving this outcome will be propelled by strategic partnerships. To align interventions seamlessly with national priorities, the UN will collaborate closely with government institutions, ministries, municipalities, local authorities, and the Turkish Red Crescent. Empowering the voices and ensuring the engagement of women, children, youth, disabled, elderly and refugees will be facilitated through strong alliances with civil society organizations, who will also play a vital role in advocating for rights. The private sector will be a key partner in generating employment opportunities and leveraging valuable resources for socio-economic

development initiatives. Furthermore, the UN system in Türkiye will foster enhanced internal collaboration among its agencies, guaranteeing a coherent and integrated approach that will maximize impact and accelerate progress.

### Nexus

45. This outcome is intertwined with other planning frameworks and workstreams, such as the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), which addresses the needs of refugees and migrants in Türkiye; human rights mechanisms and disaster resilience initiatives that integrate earthquake recovery efforts into long-term development planning; and regional frameworks, such as the European Union–Türkiye cooperation agenda to maximize synergies and resources.

### Cross-border/regional dimensions

46. The UN will collaborate with regional partners to address cross-border challenges, such as migration and climate change, and promote knowledge-sharing on inclusive social development.

### Major assumptions

47. **Political commitment:** Strong political will and governance structures are in place to support inclusive and equitable social development.
48. **Resource availability:** Adequate financial and technical resources are mobilized to implement interventions.
49. **Stakeholder engagement:** Effective collaboration among government, civil society and the private sector is maintained throughout the Cooperation Framework period.

*Outcome 1.2: By 2030, women and girls have improved and equal access to resources, opportunities and rights, and enjoy a life without violence and discrimination.*

**Theory of change**

50. This outcome is embedded within the UN's comprehensive strategy in Türkiye and will contribute to achieving the SDGs by addressing inequalities and the empowerment of women and girls by 2030. The UN will support Türkiye to ensure that women and girls have equal access to resources, opportunities, and rights, enabling them to live free from violence and discrimination.
51. Strengthening women's leadership and decision-making in political, economic, and social spheres, fostering conditions for women's economic empowerment by programs that enhance girls' access to education and support the development of their leadership skills, ensuring sustained formal employment alongside public investments in care and social support systems, family friendly policies and preventing and addressing all forms of violence against women and girls, including early and forced marriages and new forms such as technology facilitated violence are crucial in achieving this outcome.
52. The UN's efforts will support national priorities outlined in Türkiye's Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028 by leveraging partnerships with government, workers' and employers' organizations, civil society organizations (particularly women's organizations), the private sector, academia, and international organizations. The UN will foster multi-stakeholder collaboration to address structural barriers and gaps in legislation and implementation to create a more inclusive and equitable society for all women, girls, men and boys in Türkiye.
53. Synergies with other UNSDCF outcomes, in line with the mainstreaming approach of the SDGs, will be at the core of UN's work under this outcome, to ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach to women's positioning in development. Evidence-based policymaking, data-driven monitoring, and advocacy will be reinforced through research and analysis that will be conducted across all priority areas. The UN will also support the implementation and monitoring of Türkiye's global and national policy and normative commitments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the International Labour Standards.
54. This outcome will contribute to **SDG 5 (Gender equality)** by addressing the need for equal access to resources, opportunities and rights for women and girls. The commitment to ensuring a life without violence and discrimination aligns strongly with **SDG 16 (Peace, justice, and strong institutions)**, particularly target 16.1 on reducing all forms of violence and related death rates. Improved access to education and economic opportunities for women and girls will also contribute to **SDG 4 (Quality education)** and **SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)**, by fostering their empowerment and economic independence. Promoting equal rights will further support **SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities)** by working towards a more just and equitable society.

## How the UN will contribute to the outcome

55. The UN will contribute to the outcome by strategically targeting the root causes of key constraints faced by women and girls in Türkiye. Through focused interventions, the UN will promote women's leadership and advanced participation in decision-making processes, women's enhanced economic empowerment, and the elimination of violence and discrimination against women and girls. Under this outcome, the UN will engage with and assist initiatives that promote and enable the full and active participation of women in political, economic and social decision-making processes. Capacity-building and financial assistance will be provided to women's cooperatives, women-led businesses and women entrepreneurs, as well as young women not in employment, education or training (NEET), to increase their access to income and decent job opportunities, with a particular focus on digital and green skill gaps. Care systems for the elderly, children and people with disabilities will be strengthened, with a specific focus on their connection to systemic barriers to women's empowerment, such as unpaid care work and inadequate accessible services. This will be achieved by providing technical assistance to the Government and advocating for the development and implementation of transformative policies, services and infrastructure that contribute to the achievement of development targets. Community resilience and recovery initiatives that actively engage women and women's organizations will contribute to enhanced recovery, disaster risk reduction and disaster management efforts implemented by the Government. Advocacy, policy advice and the provision of essential prevention, protection and support services will aim to address violence and discrimination against

women and girls. Collective efforts will also target the elimination of early and forced marriages, in collaboration with local and national institutions. Support to individuals and civil society organizations working to advance women's empowerment will reinforce all UN efforts in these priority areas.

## Leaving no one behind

56. The UN's support for this outcome will benefit groups in specific situations, such as women and girls with disabilities, those living in rural areas, those who are refugees and migrants, and Roma women and girls. Recognizing the compounded challenges these groups of women and girls face, their specific needs will be addressed through strengthening their agency, improving social protection systems, promoting social inclusion, and creating opportunities for skills development and decent work for all. Survivors of violence against women is another prioritized target group in vulnerable situation where UN will work together with the Government to enhance their economic empowerment in complementarity with the protection services.

## Sustainability

57. The sustainability of this outcome will be ensured through a comprehensive approach that tackles the root causes of inequality and empowers women and girls. By aligning with supportive policies, legal frameworks and normative commitments, the UN's actions under this outcome will contribute to a stable foundation for long-term impact. The UN will drive lasting change by targeting continuous capacity-building and strengthening of service providers, community resilience efforts and advocacy in key areas. Robust monitoring and evaluation will ensure interventions

remain effective and responsive to evolving needs. Lasting structural change will be brought about by redesigning systems and transforming societal structures so that they focus on the empowerment of women and girls, including dismantling barriers to inclusion and ensuring sustainable access to opportunities and resources for all.

58. Ensuring women's equal representation and participation in all aspects of life will not only promote inclusivity but also enhance economic growth and cohesion. A strong focus on women's economic empowerment through supporting improvement in their working conditions, entrepreneurship support, improved care systems, and the creation of women - friendly business environments will drive long-term financial stability and independence for women. This will require integrating labour -market reforms, effective social dialogue, private sector engagement and legislative measures aligned with global normative frameworks to deliver decent work, equal opportunities and structural changes that support women's full economic participation. Sustainable progress will also be reinforced through strong partnerships with civil society organizations, women's organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders, ensuring coordinated efforts and efficient resource mobilization.

### **Partnerships**

59. The UN will coordinate its work under this outcome with the Government, workers' and employers' organizations, civil society organizations (particularly women's organizations), the private sector, academia and the international community. Both at central and local levels, the UN will support the executive and legislative branches and the affiliated institutions of the Government. The UN

will collaborate with the civil society and social partners in a vital and enduring partnership, to harness their expertise, community access and direct understanding of development challenges. Given the expanded role of the private sector in development (as strategic partners in women's empowerment), the UN will intensify efforts to foster women's leadership and participation in business, both internally among their employees and externally with suppliers and customers in all sectors. Cooperation with academia will advance evidence-based advocacy, policy design and implementation. The UN's coordinated and comprehensive approach with all stakeholders will ensure the successful achievement of this outcome.

### **Nexus**

60. This outcome is closely connected to national, regional and global planning frameworks. Nationally, the outcome aligns with Türkiye's Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028, which includes specific goals and measures that seek to empower women, prevent discrimination and ensure equal access to rights, opportunities and services. Additionally, Türkiye's National Strategy and Action Plan for Women's Empowerment (2024–2028) and National Employment Strategy (2025–2028) provide comprehensive road maps promoting women's leadership and economic participation, while the Fourth National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women (2021–2025) sets out actions for addressing violence against women and girls.
61. In response to the Syria crisis, the UN's efforts adhere to the 3RP, which integrates refugee and development responses to support refugees and host communities while ensuring that the needs of women and girls are prioritized across all interventions. Türkiye's global

commitments under the CEDAW and the International Labour Standards serve as the foundation for all interventions within this outcome. By aligning with these global, regional and national frameworks, actions under this outcome aims to create a more inclusive and equitable society for all women and girls in Türkiye, ensuring that no one is left behind.

#### Major assumptions

62. **Political will and commitment:** Strong political will and commitment from all

stakeholders to support the empowerment of women and girls.

63. **Effective governance and institutional arrangements:** Effective governance and institutional arrangements are in place to implement relevant policies and programmes.

64. **Adequate financial resources and investment:** Sufficient financial resources and investment are directed towards programmes focused on the empowerment of women and girls and the promotion of equality.

*Outcome 2.1: By 2030, Türkiye has accelerated green, resilient and inclusive economic transformation that provides skills, decent work and livelihood opportunities for all, enhancing human development and welfare in urban and rural settings.*

### Theory of change

65. The outcome is situated within the broader theory of change for the UNSDCF that envisions Türkiye achieving the SDGs through a green, resilient and inclusive economic transformation. This transformation requires systemic changes, including the following: the adoption of sustainable industrial and agricultural practices; the transition to a green and circular economy, including increasing the share of renewable energy resources, leveraging strategic materials to support clean technologies, industrial decarbonization, and material innovation; promoting energy efficiency, net zero buildings, green infrastructure, zero waste approaches, sustainable cooling, and electrification and connectivity in the transport sector; and integrating innovation and technology for all, to contribute to inclusive and competitive economic growth. The UN's support will complement national efforts by leveraging partnerships, fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration, and aligning interventions with Türkiye's Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028, the National Employment Strategy (2025–2028), the National Strategy for Regional Development (2024–2028), the 2053 net-Zero Emissions Target and global climate commitments, such as the EU Green Deal.

66. The UN will work alongside government institutions, the private sector, civil society, academia and research institutions and international partners to address structural challenges, such as just transition, macroeconomic instability, structural disparities in the labour market, social inequality, regional disparities, and

climate vulnerability. By focusing on key areas such as inclusive and competitive economic growth and employment, digital and green transformation, and sustainable industrial, agricultural and rural development, the UN will contribute to creating an enabling environment for Türkiye to achieve SDG targets related to decent work, reduced inequalities, and climate action. Identifying the skills required by labour markets during the digital and green transformation and integrating them into the education system will support the development of qualified human resources and enhance employability. To ensure a holistic approach to development, synergies will be maximized across other outcomes, such as those related to social protection, equality between women and men, refugee and migrant inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

67. This outcome will be a direct driver of the achievement of **SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth)**, by focusing on skills development, the creation of decent work, and the provision of livelihood opportunities for all segments of the population. The emphasis on a “green” transformation will strongly contribute to **SDG 13 (Climate action)** and **SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy)** by promoting sustainable economic practices and renewable energy pathways. **SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)** plays a central role in achieving green, resilient and inclusive economic transformation by promoting clean and sustainable industrialization, driving low-carbon innovation, supporting decarbonization, strengthening economic

diversification and reducing regional and social disparities. The outcome's focus on "inclusive" growth will directly address **SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities)** by aiming to reduce disparities in economic opportunities and outcomes across urban and rural settings. Furthermore, enhancing human development and welfare aligns with **SDG 1 (No poverty)** and **SDG 3 (Good health and well-being)**, by improving overall living standards and opportunities for a healthy life.

### How the UN will contribute to the outcome

68. The UN will focus its support on three key areas: catalysing a just green transition; fostering inclusive economic opportunities; and accelerating digital transformation for development. Under the first area, the UN will support the adoption of sustainable practices<sup>17</sup> in key sectors like agriculture, services and manufacturing, while strengthening resilience to climate and economic shocks. The second area will focus on creating decent work and livelihood opportunities for all, and reducing inequalities in access to services and employment. Finally, in the third area, the UN will promote digital inclusion, public-private partnerships and innovation across sectors to enhance competitiveness and bridge existing divides. Throughout these efforts, the UN will leverage its expertise, convening power and strong partnerships to ensure alignment with national priorities and maximize progress towards the SDGs.

### Leaving no one behind

69. The UN's support to this outcome will benefit women with multiple disadvantages, youth, refugees, children at risk of child labour, small-scale farmers, and informal workers. This will be

achieved by scaling skill-building programmes to address digital and green skill gaps and fostering entrepreneurship among women and youth through targeted training and financial incentives; integrating refugees into the formal labour market through vocational training and job placement efforts; empowering small-scale farmers through sustainable agricultural practices and by improving their access to markets; and combating child labour through integrating data-driven approaches and implementing the programmes aimed at elimination of child labour.

### Sustainability

70. The UN will support the strengthening of national capacity and institutional arrangements to ensure the sustainability of interventions. This will involve supporting the capacity of government institutions to design and implement policies that promote green and inclusive economic growth, supporting the development of monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress and inform decision-making, and promoting the adoption of sustainable practices by the private sector through public-private partnerships and incentives. In a joint effort to enhance the resilience of communities, the UN will work alongside Turkish authorities on disaster preparedness and climate adaptation measures. By focusing on mutually reinforcing capacity-building initiatives and institutional strengthening, the aim is to contribute to the scaling up and sustained impact of interventions over time.

### Partnerships

71. Achieving this outcome will require strong partnerships with a wide range of

<sup>17</sup> Promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy, productivity, circular economy, sustainable transport, trade facilitation etc.

stakeholders, including the Government, the private sector, civil society, academia and research institutions, and international organizations. The UN will align its interventions with Türkiye's national strategies and policies, including the Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028, the National Employment Strategy (2025–2028), National Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2024–2030), the 2053 Long-Term Climate Strategy, and the National Strategy for Regional Development (2024–2028). In this way, the UN will leverage government resources and expertise, and will ensure coherence with national priorities. Engaging the private sector will be critical for attracting funding and promoting innovation, especially in relation to digital and green technologies, as well as adhering to business principles on child labour while partnerships with civil society, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations, will ensure the inclusion of women, children, youth and people with disabilities. Moreover, collaboration with regional and global partners will facilitate knowledge-sharing, the application of best practices, and resource mobilization, while academia and research institutions will provide technical expertise to inform evidence-based policy design and implementation. Innovative partnerships, such as public-private initiatives for sustainable investments and capacity -building, will also amplify impact. As a convener and facilitator, the UN will bring together these diverse stakeholders to collectively achieve the desired change and advance Türkiye's green, resilient and inclusive economic transformation.

## Nexus

72. This outcome connects with recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms on ensuring that economic transformation actively promotes equality and non-discrimination across all segments of society. The outcome will also integrate refugee response efforts by facilitating the inclusion of refugees and migrants into the formal labour market, reducing their dependency on humanitarian aid, and leveraging their participation for inclusive economic growth. Additionally, it aligns development and climate action interventions with Türkiye's commitments under the Paris Agreement<sup>18</sup> and the EU Green Deal, while fostering regional synergies to enhance cooperation and alignment with broader sustainability goals.

## Cross-border/regional dimensions

73. Türkiye's strategic location, demographic potential and growing digital infrastructure create significant opportunities for cross-border collaboration. The UN will explore regional integration in terms of sustainable trade and transport connectivity and investment, knowledge-sharing, and know-how transfer initiatives with neighbouring countries. Joint efforts will focus on addressing shared challenges, such as climate change, migration and economic disparities. Additionally, Türkiye's significant potential in renewable energy, sustainable production practices in agriculture and industry, and digital innovation positions it as a key player in regional cooperation and the promotion of global sustainability efforts.

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<sup>18</sup> Türkiye has become a party to the Paris Agreement as a "developing country".

### Major assumptions

74. **Political commitment:** Strong political will and alignment with Türkiye's Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028 and the SDGs.

75. **Institutional capacity:** Effective governance and institutional

arrangements to implement policies and programmes.

76. **Resource mobilization:** Adequate financial resources and investment in sustainable infrastructure and technologies.

*Outcome 3.1: By 2030, all people benefit from strengthened policies and collaborative action for climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental sustainability as well as enhanced disaster preparedness and resilience.*

### Theory of change

77. The theory of change for action on climate change, environmental sustainability, and resilience in Türkiye is structured around overcoming key barriers, including challenges in policy implementation, financial constraints, and limited awareness. The interventions under this outcome will focus on the following areas: climate adaptation and mitigation; the impact of climate change on fertility; environmental protection; circular economy; water management (including preventing pollution at source, adopting a cleaner production approach, revising monitoring parameters in wastewater to protect water resources, reusing treated wastewater, and adopting climate-resilient approaches such as new technologies for wastewater biorefinery); waste management; and disaster risk reduction. By strengthening policies, increasing investments in green transitions, enhancing institutional capacities and promoting community-driven resilience initiatives, Türkiye will be better positioned to mitigate climate risks and ensure long-term environmental sustainability. In this context, it is essential to conduct comprehensive assessments of the social and economic impacts of the green transformation on workers, women, key sectors and local communities. The findings of these assessments will inform the design and implementation of targeted social protection measures, supporting an inclusive and equitable transition. These efforts will contribute to a future where all people benefit from strengthened policies and collaborative action, resulting in increased decarbonization, biodiversity,

natural resources protection, sustainable water, land and forestry management, and disaster preparedness.

78. This outcome will be a primary driver of achievement of **SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy)** and **SDG 13 (Climate action)**, by focusing on strengthening policies and promoting collaborative action for both mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. **SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure)** is central to this outcome, as building resilient infrastructure, accelerating the green transition and ensuring the long-term sustainability of climate change and environmental interventions will all contribute to improved industry, innovation and infrastructure. Strengthening the legislative framework for water efficiency, through the Water Efficiency Regulation, which has recently entered into force, and the Water Efficiency Strategy Document and Action Plan (2023–2033), will contribute to **SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)**, **SDG 2 (Zero hunger)**, and **SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production)** by supporting sustainable water use, ensuring food security and water availability. The outcome's emphasis on environmental sustainability will contribute to **SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)**, **SDG 15 (Life on land)** and **SDG 14 (Life below water)** by promoting the protection and sustainable use of ecosystems and natural resources. Enhancing disaster preparedness and resilience aligns with **SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities)** by aiming to make human settlements safe, resilient and sustainable. Furthermore, collaborative action and strengthened

policies contribute to **SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals)** by highlighting the importance of working together to achieve these critical environmental objectives.

79. Action to achieve this outcome will leverage AI and big data systems to enhance climate modelling, risk forecasting, and disaster preparedness, enabling timely, evidence-based and targeted responses to environmental challenges.

### How the UN will contribute to the outcome

80. The UN will play a crucial role in advancing climate resilience and sustainability in Türkiye by leveraging its convening power, technical expertise and programmatic experience. This will involve supporting policy coherence by ensuring alignment with international frameworks and strengthening the effective enforcement of relevant regulations under which Türkiye has undertaken environment-related commitments. Mobilizing climate financing and fostering innovative investment and technology solutions will be essential to accelerating the green transition. Supporting the integration of environmental education into core curricula to ensure students develop a lifelong commitment to sustainability and climate action. Capacity -building at institutional and local levels will be prioritized, supporting sectoral and local just transition policies focusing on training, knowledge-sharing and enhanced cross-sector coordination. Additionally, the UN will facilitate multi-stakeholder engagement, fostering collaboration between government entities, the private sector, academia and civil society. By doing so, it will enhance environmental governance, ensuring that policies translate into meaningful actions on the ground.

### Leaving no one behind

81. Within climate action and natural resources management there is a need to ensure inclusivity, particularly of, for populations that are disproportionately affected by climate change. The UN will work collaboratively to address the vulnerabilities of specific groups, namely rural communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities and refugees affected by environmental factors. This will involve promoting equitable access to sustainable livelihoods, clean energy and climate-resilient infrastructure. Participatory approaches will be integrated into climate policy planning, ensuring that local voices are heard in decision-making processes, including youth engagement. The UN will support efforts to strengthen social protection mechanisms and early warning systems that aim to safeguard at-risk communities from shocks that are aggravated by climate change. By advocating for a rights-based and inclusive approach, the UN will contribute to a transition towards a more sustainable and resilient future where the needs of all are considered.

### Sustainability

82. The sustainability of UN interventions will be fostered through a multifaceted approach that strengthens national and local institutions, accelerates cooperation between all stakeholders (including governmental and non-governmental bodies), promotes long-term financing solutions and fosters systemic behavioural change. Institutional capacity-building efforts will empower local and national actors to drive climate action beyond the programme period. Integrating climate resilience into national budget planning will help secure long-term financial commitments. The UN will explore opportunities to expand public-

private partnerships to support innovation in sustainable resource management, circular economy models including zero waste approaches, and green technology. Additionally, awareness campaigns at a local scale and education initiatives will encourage behavioural shifts in regard to governance, production and consumption patterns, embedding sustainability into daily life.

### Partnerships

83. Achieving climate resilience and environmental sustainability in Türkiye requires strong partnerships across multiple sectors. The UN will explore closer cooperation with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to mobilize climate finance and green investments, and to identify how funding mechanisms can better support long-term sustainability goals. Engagement with the private sector will be a key component in promoting green technology, nature-based solutions, renewable energy and circular economy models that drive innovation and economic growth. Governmental agencies and local authorities will play a pivotal role in ensuring policy coherence and effective implementation at national and subnational levels. The Turkish Red Crescent, civil society organizations and NGOs will be instrumental in advocating for community engagement and grass roots actions that reinforce climate resilience efforts. Regional development agencies and international development partners, including the European Union, multilateral organizations and donors, will be engaged to align national efforts with broader regional and global climate strategies. Furthermore, inter-agency cooperation within the UN system will ensure a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach, leveraging expertise across various disciplines to maximize impact.

Through these partnerships, the UN will foster a collaborative environment that strengthens institutional capacities, mobilizes resources and promotes a unified response to climate challenges.

### Nexus

84. Communities will be supported in adapting to environmental pressures caused by increased population density, ensuring that climate adaptation efforts are inclusive and equitable.

### Cross-border/regional dimensions

85. Given Türkiye's strategic location, regional cooperation is critical to address shared environmental challenges and foster sustainable development in the framework of South-South cooperation. The UN will facilitate regional climate collaboration by supporting air pollution reduction, clean technology innovation, sustainable transport connectivity and disaster risk reduction initiatives, including ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction in partnership with neighbouring countries. Alignment with the European Union's Green Deal will be strengthened, facilitating cross-border trade in green technologies, nature-based adaptation and renewable energy solutions. Additionally, knowledge exchange will be promoted through regional networks, facilitating the sharing of best practices, research, and climate adaptation strategies. By fostering regional and cross-border cooperation, the UN will ensure a more integrated and resilient approach to climate action.

### Major assumptions

86. **Political commitment:** National and local authorities, as well as private and civil society actors, will remain committed to implementing the Nationally Determined

Contributions (NDCs) and the 2053 net - zero target.

87. **Institutional willingness:** National and subnational institutions will actively

participate in data sharing and policy implementation.

88. **Civic engagement:** Platforms for public participation in climate governance will remain available and inclusive.

*Outcome 4.1: By 2030, the governance system in Türkiye is more transparent, accountable, inclusive and rights-based, with active civil society participation, and the quality of judiciary services is improved.*

### Theory of change

89. Achieving this outcome will involve a transformative shift in governance structures, institutional capacities, civic engagement and participation in decision-making processes. Strengthening public institutions is central to enhancing accountability and transparency. Access to justice and effective judicial processes are important enablers, ensuring that justice serves all citizens. Efforts will be directed towards aligning legal and policy frameworks with international human rights standards to better protect fundamental freedoms, including labour rights and civic space. Fostering civic engagement will be prioritized by expanding opportunities for meaningful participation and empowering civil society organizations. Budgeting responsive to equality between women and men will continue to be institutionalized at both central and local levels.

90. The UN will support the government to improve demographic resilience by strengthening institutional capacities to develop and implement rights-based and data-driven population policies that are responsive to the needs of women and men. This includes enhancing the ability of national and local institutions to use demographic intelligence and foresight for planning, fostering coordinated action through mechanisms such as population councils or inter-ministerial

committees, and supporting the integration of demographic priorities (such as fertility, ageing, youth and migration) into national development strategies and legal frameworks.

91. The digitalization of governance structures and the promotion of data transparency and proper analysis of data are critical in order to improve evidence-based policymaking. Further efforts can also be made to increase and reinforce public trust in institutions. The UN will support transformations in these areas by promoting legal and institutional reforms, strengthening civil society organizations, enhancing judicial reforms, contributing to the empowerment of right holders, and leveraging digital technology to create more inclusive governance systems. These interventions will not only improve the rule of law and access to justice but also create an enabling environment where civic participation is safeguarded and expanded.

92. This outcome will directly contribute to achievement of **SDG 16 (Peace, justice, and strong institutions)** by strengthening governance, accountability and the rule of law. It aligns with **SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities)** by ensuring equitable access to justice and legal representation. Legal reforms that are sensitive to need for the equality between women and men, the empowerment of women in the sphere

of civic engagement, and budgeting responsive to the equality between women and men will contribute to **SDG 5 (Gender equality)**. Enhanced labour rights and protection align with **SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth)**. **SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure)** underscores that digital development is key to innovation and infrastructure. Inclusive digital transformation requires strong governance, equitable policies, and universal access, to ensure no one is left behind.

93. Beyond the SDGs, the actions under this outcome will be guided by recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review. These actions will also align with Türkiye's EU accession process, supporting the alignment of governance and human rights protections. The UN's support is designed to reinforce national commitments under the Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028, ensuring coherence between global commitments and domestic policies.

#### How the UN will contribute to the outcome

94. UN interventions will support comprehensive legal and policy reforms aimed at enhancing judicial independence, accountability and transparency. Capacity-building initiatives will be facilitated to equip legal professionals, law enforcement and civil society actors with the necessary knowledge and tools to advance human rights and good governance. Digital transformation in governance is among the important facilitators that will enable achievement of this outcome, fostering

the adoption of technology-driven approaches that enhance data transparency, accountability and public participation. Efforts to strengthen civic space will be enhanced by supporting the institutional capacities of civil society organizations and social partners and advocating for a more enabling environment for civil society engagement and dialogue with social partners. Furthermore, the UN will support initiatives to sustain national efforts to effectively fight against drug and other illicit trafficking, improve access to justice, and facilitate mutual legal assistance for populations in specific situations (including refugees and asylum seekers) through the promotion of free legal aid programmes, legal frameworks that are sensitive to the needs of women and men, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

95. Achievement of the outcome will be supported by legal frameworks that are sensitive to the needs of men and women, policies and institutions; the empowerment of rights-holders and capacity -building of duty-bearers; democratic and accountable governance that is informed by quality data and evidence-based policymaking; strengthened volunteerism, participation and civic engagement through civil society and social partners; enhanced access to justice; and budgeting processes that are responsive to the need for equality between women and men.

#### Leaving no one behind

96. The interventions will prioritize populations that require tailored policies, including refugees, migrants, and people with disabilities. Women and girls, particularly those affected by discrimination and violence against women and girls, will be a key focus of efforts to promote legal reforms and

enhanced protection mechanisms. Labour rights initiatives will improve the conditions of workers, particularly those in precarious employment. Civil society actors will be supported and empowered to actively participate in governance, advancing the rights of those at risk of being left behind.

## **Sustainability**

97. Sustainability will be at the core of actions under this outcome, ensuring that governance and human rights reforms have a lasting impact. Institutional strengthening efforts will focus on enhancing the long-term capacities of national and local government institutions. Judicial training and reform programmes will be established to ensure continuous professional development for legal practitioners and law enforcement officials. Digital governance initiatives will provide technical assistance to national institutions, supporting the sustained adoption of digital solutions in governance. Efforts will be directed towards institutionalizing civil society engagement through structured dialogue mechanisms, fostering long-term collaboration between government, civil society organizations and the public.

## **Partnerships**

98. Governance and human rights efforts in Türkiye are most effective when led by national stakeholders, with strong collaboration between government institutions, civil society, social partners, the private sector and international organizations. Key governmental actors include the Ministry of Justice, which plays a pivotal role in legal aid and victim support; the Ministry of Interior, which leads counter-trafficking and organized crime efforts; and the Ministry of Family and Social Services, which spearheads inclusion policies and coordinates with

civil society organizations. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security, along with institutions like Social Security Institution (SGK) and Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), plays a key role in promoting labour rights and social protection, and increasing women's participation in formal labour force. The Presidency of Strategy and Budget and the Ministry of Treasury and Finance play key roles in promoting budgeting responsive to equality between women and men and integrating these principles into planning and budgeting processes. Local authorities, such as municipalities, are also essential partners, offering localized implementation of the Cooperation Framework and civic engagement opportunities.

99. Support for human rights and democratic governance is further bolstered by institutions like the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (HREIT) and the Ombudsman Institution, which help monitor violations and ensure public accountability. The Ministry of Industry and Technology leads on digital transformation, while TURKSTAT provides critical data for evidence-based policymaking. Civil society is expected to play a growing role through partnerships with the UN and other actors, contributing to policy processes and increasing grass roots awareness. Social partners influence inclusive labour policies through dialogue and collective bargaining, while academia and research institutions support legal reforms and governance improvements through evidence-based insights. The UN will play a vital convening role, bringing together government, civil society and social partners to advance rights-based governance.

## Cross-border/regional dimensions

100. Türkiye will continue its regional cooperation in tackling the trafficking of illicit drugs, as well as engagement with jurisdictions in South-Eastern Europe and neighbouring countries in this area. In doing so, it will continue to provide expertise and support knowledge transfer/knowledge-sharing in the areas of research, policy, and evidence-based solutions relating to the complex and interconnected threats from illicit drugs and transnational organized crime at the national, regional and global levels.

## Nexus

101. This outcome is linked to refugee resilience and development. A rights-based approach will be integrated into crisis response mechanisms, aiming to address human rights considerations during emergencies. Efforts to expand legal aid and access to justice initiatives

will continue to be supported to protect the rights of all individuals. The Cooperation Framework will also align with Türkiye's national disaster preparedness strategies, reinforcing the resilience of governance institutions in the face of crisis situations.

## Major assumptions

102. **Political will and good governance:** Continued political will and commitment to good governance principles.

103. **An enabling environment for civil society:** An environment that enables civil society organizations to operate freely and participate in governance processes.

104. **Sustained international cooperation:** Ongoing international cooperation, providing the necessary technical and financial support to drive long-term reforms.

*Outcome 4.2: By 2030, the international protection and migration management system is more effective and holistic, upholding rights of People under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (PLFIP).*

**Theory of change**

105. This outcome is strategically positioned within Türkiye's broader development priorities, as defined in the Twelfth Development Plan, and builds on the 2013 LFIP, secondary legislation, as well as complementary national legal instruments and international conventions and standards.

106. Priority objectives within this outcome consider the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, as well as the likelihood of returns to Syria and arrivals to Türkiye. The country remains host to one of the largest refugee populations in the world and facilitates a significant and growing number of visitors and migrants travelling for tourism, labour, education, medical assistance and other purposes. Further, due to Türkiye's geographical location, mixed movements are observed, composed of people travelling together, generally but not exclusively in an irregular manner, over the same routes and using the same means of transport, but for different reasons. A proportion of those entering the country do so through regular means, with appropriate documentation and later become undocumented due to the expiry of documentation or contravene obligations related to their entry and stay. People travelling as part of mixed movements may have varying needs and may include asylum seekers, refugees, stateless people and migrants. These may include victims of trafficking, unaccompanied or separated children, and people with other specific situations and needs.

107. Building on the achievements of consistent and prolonged institutional support to the international protection procedures and migration management system managed by the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) and guided by the Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028, cooperation between the UN and public institutions will continue to build on jointly identified priorities related to the implementation of the LFIP. This cooperation will take account of developments at the regional level, and will consider all elements of the applicable legal framework, international law and standards, and the situations of the individuals involved. This will result in contextually relevant and rights-based enhancements to institutional policy and practice relating to international protection and migration.

108. Firstly, the outcome seeks to improve international protection procedures and to make the migration management system more effective. Enhancements in effectiveness are understood in terms of the efficiency, accessibility, predictability, and expected outcomes of the system:

- International protection: People in need of international protection have more access to quality, fair, and efficient procedures, information, services, and rights, as well as solutions, in line with international law and the national legal framework, in full consideration of individuals' specific situations.
- Migration management: Human mobility across borders is managed to broadly contribute to Türkiye's development and security, particularly

in the reduction of irregular migration (as outlined in the National Action Plan on Irregular Migration), transnational crime, the protection of human rights, and the strengthening of regular pathways for mobility.

109. Secondly, institutional support and UN-wide collaboration under this outcome seeks to ensure that holistic results are achieved for refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, and victims of trafficking, including through the removal of barriers to their accessing essential and social services, as well as the labour market, and their harmonious participation in society, as defined in the LFIP and other applicable national legislation, while also taking into account the potential impacts on Turkish citizens.

110. All UN efforts in partnership with PMM and other state institutions will support the consistent and comprehensive application of the LFIP, thus upholding the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants.

#### **How the UN will contribute to the outcome**

111. Progress towards this outcome will be achieved through institutional, technical, operational and/or policy support by UN agencies to the PMM, line ministries, municipalities and law enforcement agencies, as well as other stakeholders. Actions addressing specific areas of attention through evidence-based assessment and cooperation informed by the LFIP and international standards will aid in effectuating progress towards this outcome. Cooperation will focus on supporting an effective and predictable international protection mechanism that ensures that those who need international protection are identified through differentiated and quality procedures, with decisions and documentation issued in a swift, coherent and consistent

manner, both centrally and across provinces. Contributions under this outcome will also focus on expanding the voluntary return mechanism, and ensuring the effective implementation of that mechanism. Specifically, it will involve supporting the implementation of procedures defined in the LFIP that lead to voluntary, safe and dignified return movements. The main areas for action will include training staff working on migration management and the international protection mechanism, and providing other support to the management of regular migration. Enhancements in technical and operational capacities of law enforcement agencies in border management to counter irregular migration and trafficking in human beings as well as to enhance the protection of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers remains a priority. Another specific action in this outcome will also include UN's contribution to the effectiveness of management in facilitating safe, orderly and dignified voluntary returns of those who have received negative international protection decisions or are otherwise requested to leave Türkiye, subject to and possible readmission to countries of origin, in line with international law and standards, while supporting continuous access to protection.

112. In addition, to support the migration management system and international protection procedures holistically, the judiciary, bar associations, Turkish Red Crescent and civil society will be engaged, given the contributions they make to upholding the rights of people as enshrined in the LFIP. PMM-managed Protection Desks will continue facilitating the identification and referral of individuals in situations of vulnerability and/or risk, while law enforcement and other institutions will be supported where required in identifying and addressing the

needs of survivors of human trafficking. Moreover, support to public institutions at policy, institutional, and implementation level will aim to support information provision to enhance awareness of new arrivals on international protection procedures, the maintaining of inclusive policies, and continue to work towards harmonization of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants, enhancing participation and attainment of rights in line with the LFIP.

113. Specifically, efforts to advance information provision, as well as harmonization (social cohesion and self-reliance of refugee populations), will involve cooperation with national and local institutions, as well as civil society, the private sector, academia and refugee communities. The setting up of community-based social cohesion mechanisms, as well as supporting the cooperation of PMM with the civil society and academia, remain priority approaches to support social cohesion and to increase the resilience and self-reliance of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants, including through socioeconomic empowerment activities and advocacy.

114. Forward looking workshops with national institutions and the facilitation of knowledge transfer between regional and global states and staff of relevant institutions, on international protection and migration management as well as inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in national data systems and processing capacities. This will further contribute to evidence-based and contextually relevant policy, planning, and implementation-related enhancements in Türkiye's international protection procedures and migration management system, with positive outcomes for refugees, asylum seekers and migrants.

## **Leaving no one behind**

115. Access to a regular status for refugees, asylum seekers and migrants is a prerequisite for accessing education, healthcare, and social services and protection schemes, as well as participation in society, including in the formal labour market. For this reason, all efforts under this outcome will contribute to the SDGs' aim of leaving no one behind. In particular, continued support to PMM in establishing effective procedures, and engagement with the judiciary and bar associations, as well as civil society aim to result in individuals in need of international protection attaining access to their rights. Enhancing the identification of, and support to, victims of human trafficking will help to address the severe risks faced by these individuals. Within the group of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, individuals in specific situations, including women, children and persons with disabilities, will benefit from enhanced and tailored procedures, as well as referrals to specific institutions, in line with national legislation and international standards. This will support their safety and well-being and will help ensure their fundamental rights are upheld. Coordinated UN efforts will aim to ensure accountability to affected populations through participation, transparent information-sharing and accessible feedback and complaint mechanisms. Finally, support to harmonization efforts will be shaped by age, sex and diversity considerations.

## **Sustainability**

116. To ensure the sustainability of progress towards this outcome, the UN will continue to support the enhancement of national capacities and institutional frameworks. This includes supporting the competencies of public officials and institutions, promoting policy reforms,

and facilitating the development of systems and procedures that can adapt to evolving human mobility dynamics. Facilitation of international knowledge exchange, enhanced by Türkiye's contributions to processes and events related to the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration will contribute to policy reforms that address systemic challenges in the international protection mechanism and migration management system. Further, working towards the increased inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants residing in Türkiye through harmonization initiatives which adopt a whole -of -society approach will help to remove barriers to these groups' participation. Moreover, actions under this outcome will contribute to Türkiye's Twelfth Development Plan 2024–2028.

117. Furthermore, in line with the aforementioned Global Compacts, the UN aims to address and reduce the risks and vulnerabilities faced by asylum seekers, refugees and migrants through upholding their human rights, including by supporting and enhancing their dignity and human, economic and social capacities. This will help ensure all communities and individuals contribute to sustainable development at the local, national, regional and global levels.

### Partnerships

118. Under this outcome, building on its long-standing cooperation with national stakeholders, the UN will partner, collaborate and engage with the Ministry of the Interior (in particular PMM and its provincial directorates); the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Family and Social Services; the Ministry of Labour and Social Security; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Trade; the Turkish Armed Forces and law enforcement agencies

(Turkish National Police, Gendarmerie General Command, Coast Guard Command, General Directorate of Customs Protection); HREIT; TURKSTAT; legal and judicial actors; bar associations; local administrations; the Turkish Red Crescent; NGOs and civil society organizations (especially humanitarian, women-led and rights-based organizations); academia; representatives of the private sector; community leaders; as well as regional and global states.

### Nexus

119. Outcome 4.2 intersects with international, regional and national humanitarian, refugee protection, and development frameworks, including the 3RP, the Global Compact on Refugees, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the SDGs and Human Rights Council recommendations on migration and international protection, as well as international treaties and conventions. Institutional support towards this outcome will be complemented by civil society interventions and support to individuals where complementary action is required to uphold rights, including, for example, in information provision and translation support. Ultimately, progress towards this outcome will help to reduce the need for such complementary actions.

### Cross-border/regional dimensions

120. Due to Türkiye's increasing level of development and geographical location the country is a key destination and transit country for people leaving their country of origin (both in the region and beyond) due to security, humanitarian, human rights or economic pressures, often in mixed movements of asylum seekers and migrants travelling together. Hence, the adaptability and effectiveness of international protection procedures and

migration management system will remain key in the short and long term. Moreover, engagement with regional states, including through whole-of-route approaches, will remain a key feature of Türkiye's engagement with mixed movements.

121. Additionally, the evolution of the situation in Syria – the country of origin of the majority of refugees in Türkiye – has increased the potential for voluntary return movements. The institutional support to international protection procedures aims to ensure these movements are effectively and consistently managed, given the critical role of registration records in voluntary return procedures, including through the removal of obstacles related to civil registry -related documentation, while continuing to adhere to standards set out in the LFIP and in international instruments. Under this outcome, the UN will support voluntary returns of Syrians under temporary protection (SuTP) to their home country.

122. Finally, engagement with states within and outside of the region, will continue to occur and be supported in relation to knowledge transfer and exchange.

### **Major assumptions**

123. Continued national commitment and political will: The Government of Türkiye remains committed to upholding and implementing the LFIP in full and remains

willing to invest in the institutional development of PMM and other public institutions.

124. Adequate and sustained sharing of responsibility internationally, including through the provision of financial resources, as well as supporting solutions to the issue of migration: There is continued financial support and other forms of support from international donors to, as well as domestic budgets for investments in, the international protection procedures and migration management system.

125. Regional and global cooperation continues: At the regional and global levels, states maintain their cooperation with Türkiye on refugee and migration issues, including on return, resettlement and whole-of-route approaches, as well as on knowledge exchange.

126. The number of newly arriving individuals remains manageable: Türkiye continues to experience new arrivals of asylum seekers and migrants, but there is no sudden or massive influx that overwhelms existing systems.

127. Turkish policies and social cohesion remain stable: Public attitudes towards refugees, asylum seekers and migrants do not significantly deteriorate and thus do not hamper efforts towards harmonization and inclusion, and policies remain inclusive.

## CHAPTER 3: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### 3.1. Cooperation Framework Governance

128. The UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee (JSC) serves as the primary governance mechanism providing strategic direction and oversight of implementation of the UNSDCF in Türkiye. The JSC is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the President of Strategy and Budget and includes representatives from the Presidency of Strategy and Budget and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as from the UNCT.
129. The JSC ensures alignment with the national priorities and the 2030 Agenda and fosters joint contributions to national development goals. Its core responsibilities encompass:
- **Strategic oversight:** Ensuring the UNSDCF's alignment with national, regional and international development processes, including Voluntary National Reviews.
  - **Monitoring progress:** Tracking progress, identifying challenges and opportunities, and steering implementation based on the UNSDCF Annual Results Report.
  - **Annual review:** Reviewing the UN Annual Results Report and providing guidance for implementation.
  - **Evaluation oversight:** Overseeing the independent evaluation of the UNSDCF, and contributing to system-wide oversight, transparency and accountability.
  - **Learning and adaptation:** Ensuring evaluation findings and lessons learned from similar interventions, as well as evidence-informed recommendations, are systematically integrated into subsequent UNSDCFs and UN entity decision-making, enabling the design of more effective, innovative approaches and avoiding practices that are shown to be less impactful.
130. The JSC will facilitate collaboration and partnerships with government partners to strengthen sustainable development initiatives. The Resident Coordinator will submit the Annual Results Report to the JSC, and the JSC will provide oversight and orientation based on this report.
131. During the development phase of UN programmes and projects, depending on UN agency-specific working modalities, programme and project appraisal (consultation in cases of regional programmes/projects) meetings will be conducted jointly with PSB, MFA, relevant public authorities and relevant UN agencies to discuss and ensure the alignment of these projects and programmes with the UNSDCF priorities. The approval of specific projects and programmes of UN agencies under the UNSDCF will follow the established agreements between the Government and UN agencies. All projects and programmes will be implemented in consultation and coordination with PSB, MFA and related public institutions as defined in the project/ programme documents. Within this context, RC Office will coordinate the UN side in the appraisal process identified in this paragraph.

### 3.2. Cooperation Framework management structure

132. The UNCT will ensure the effective implementation of the UNSDCF through a structured and coordinated management approach. The UNCT will provide strategic guidance and oversee the programming and implementation of the UNSDCF. The Programme Management Team, comprising the Deputy Heads of UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, will advise the UNCT on providing effective guidance, oversight and strategic direction for the implementation of the Cooperation Framework, and will also serve as the central coordination mechanism for the Framework. The Programme Management Team will also be responsible for monitoring progress against the agreed outcomes and outputs, ensuring coherence and synergy across the various interventions, addressing programmatic challenges, and providing strategic recommendations to the UNCT.
133. To operationalize the Cooperation Framework, Results Groups will serve as the primary coordination mechanism. These will be organized around thematic areas aligned with the UNSDCF outcomes. Chaired or co-chaired by heads of UNCT members, these Results Groups will coordinate and monitor joint work plans (JWPs), and will regularly report progress to the UNCT and the JSC. The Results Groups will oversee the implementation of the UNSDCF Results Framework, with technical support from the Monitoring for Strategic Results Working Group.
134. A dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Group, working in collaboration with the Office of the Resident Coordinator, will provide advisory support to the Results Groups, ensuring alignment with the UNSDCF's monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Thematic Working Groups may be established by the UNCT to address cross-sectoral priorities, enhance policy coherence and improve inter-agency coordination. A Communication Group will lead the implementation of the UNSDCF's communication strategy, ensuring consistency in public messaging and alignment with the values of the Government of Türkiye, the UN and broader societal expectations. The Operations Management Team will facilitate the operational aspects of the UNSDCF's implementation, enhancing efficiency and coordination.
135. UNCT members that are not physically present in Türkiye will participate in the coordination structures through virtual engagement in Results Groups and Thematic Working Groups. This will ensure that their contributions are fully integrated into the UNSDCF's implementation.
136. The UN will continue to support the Government of Türkiye's response to the presence of Syrians under temporary protection through the 3RP, and to this end will integrate relevant components into UNSDCF JWPs to ensure coherence with national priorities.
137. To maximize efficiency and reduce transaction costs for stakeholders, the UN will leverage existing coordination mechanisms, promote joint planning and implementation, and streamline reporting processes. The Resident Coordinator and the UNCT will actively engage with civil society networks, professional associations, research institutions and the private sector to foster multi-stakeholder partnerships, strengthen policy research and advance development advocacy. Partnerships with IFIs and

multilateral development banks (MDBs) will be expanded to enhance UNSDCF

funding and support sustainable development financing in Türkiye.

### 3.3. Resourcing the Cooperation Framework

138. The JSC will play a key role in supporting resource mobilization for the implementation of the UNSDCF, while also facilitating opportunities for development financing. Additionally, the UN will explore and secure innovative and multi-source financing opportunities, including partnerships with international financial institutions, private sector actors and other development partners.

139. UN agencies, funds and programmes will contribute to the development and implementation of activities under the UNSDCF through a range of support modalities. This may include the provision of technical expertise, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, as well as procurement services, transportation, and funds for advocacy, research and policy studies.

140. In line with jointly agreed work plans and project documents, part of this support may be extended to NGOs and civil society organizations, reinforcing inclusive and participatory approaches to development.

141. Further support will be available through UN-managed global information systems and the extensive network of UN AFP's country, regional and global offices and specialized knowledge platforms. This includes access to rosters of consultants and development service providers, as well as technical expertise from UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes. UN system agencies will mobilize staff and consultants to support programme design and implementation, capacity-building, and monitoring and evaluation, ensuring the delivery of high-quality development outcomes in Türkiye.

### 3.4. Joint Work Plans

142. Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and the UNCT, annual JWPs will serve as the operational mechanism for delivering the UNSDCF. JWPs will translate the strategic priorities and outcomes of the UNSDCF into concrete, coordinated actions. JWPs will outline expected outputs and key contributions from UN entities (delivered jointly or individually), while ensuring alignment with national priorities and maximizing synergies to prevent duplication. They will also provide a transparent overview of required and available resources, highlighting funding gaps.

143. The development of JWPs will be an inclusive process that engages all UNCT members. This inclusive approach will enable all UN actors to collectively support Türkiye's development efforts, leveraging the full capacity of the UN system.

144. To ensure JWPs remain responsive to Türkiye's evolving development landscape, Results Groups will continuously review and adjust them based on emerging needs, national priorities, and global commitments, including the 2030 Agenda. This adaptive approach will allow for increased joint delivery where needed, including the

development of joint programmes that bring together multiple UN agencies and national partners to enhance efficiency and impact. Where appropriate, these joint programmes may be supported through pooled funding or other innovative financing mechanisms, and additional stakeholders such as government institutions, civil society organizations and private sector actors may be engaged as implementing partners.

145. Through joint programming, the UN and national partners will collectively design, implement, monitor and evaluate development interventions aimed at

achieving the SDGs and other international and regional commitments. Results Groups, in consultation with the UNCT, may also conduct issue-based advocacy and strategic engagement with partners, donors, government counterparts and social partners to strengthen policy coherence and mobilize resources. Joint programmes offer an effective and coordinated approach to delivering results, providing funding partners with greater assurance of UN coherence while reducing transaction costs.

### 3.5. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

146. The UNCT will implement a comprehensive monitoring framework to track progress towards the UNSDCF outcomes. A dynamic data and analysis repository will be maintained to inform the Country Analysis, incorporating SDGs indicators and analytical resources, updated by UN agencies. AI-enhanced monitoring systems, utilizing real-time data analytics, dynamic dashboards and visual storytelling tools, will be promoted to track progress and support adaptive programming. Key figures will be reviewed annually to observe progress over time, ensuring the availability of timely analytical insights and facilitating the design of future Cooperation Frameworks. Multi-stakeholder dialogues will be convened as necessary to assess evolving national contexts.

147. To enhance transparency, coordination and accountability, the UNCT will use the UNINFO system for planning, monitoring and reporting on progress against JWPs. This online platform will facilitate the accessibility of monitoring data, enabling UN agencies to coordinate their interventions effectively while ensuring public visibility of UN

initiatives at the national, regional and global levels. Along with UNINFO, the International Development Cooperation Information System (IDCIS) will be leveraged to enhance the quality of monitoring and evaluation, ensuring that all relevant programmatic data, including outcome and output realizations, are systematically provided by all relevant UN agencies and reported to the JSC, in alignment with UNSDCF strategic priorities. Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse is a key priority for all UNCT entities, with a special focus on prioritizing victims' rights and creating an environment in which sexual exploitation and abuse do not occur. In delivering on the obligations articulated in the Cooperation Framework, the UNCT and the Government of Türkiye affirm their commitment to preventing and responding to reports of sexual exploitation and abuse.

148. The UNSDCF incorporates a risk-informed approach to monitoring and evaluation, acknowledging Türkiye's exposure to multiple risks, including climate-related hazards, earthquakes, geopolitical shifts, financial volatility and

public health crises. The UNCT will integrate risk assessment and management within its programmatic cycle, reinforcing resilience through targeted interventions in the areas of migration management, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction, social protection and economic inclusion.

149. The UNCT, through its Results Groups and the JSC, will conduct regular risk assessments, leveraging annual results reports and the UNINFO platform. Proactive mechanisms will be established to anticipate and mitigate risks, ensuring adaptive programming that aligns with UNSDCF outcomes and preserves key assumptions outlined in the Cooperation Framework Results Matrix.

150. The UN system will adhere to the “do no harm” principle, including by embedding “do no harm” indicators within regular project monitoring and evaluation criteria. A dedicated feedback mechanism will be introduced to identify, prevent and mitigate any unintended negative impacts of UN interventions on affected populations.

151. The UNSDCF Results Matrix will serve as the foundation for accountability in relation to the Cooperation Framework, by tracking progress against agreed priorities and outcomes. It will be reviewed regularly and adjusted to reflect significant shifts in the national context. To ensure consistency with the 2030 Agenda, outcome indicators have been aligned, where feasible, with SDG indicators, enabling standardized measurement and aggregation at national, regional and global levels.

152. Monitoring will be conducted through Results Groups and the Monitoring for Strategic Results Working Group, comprising representatives from UN agencies. The Working Group, in

collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, will oversee UNSDCF progress reviews, identify bottlenecks and assess evolving programmatic risks and opportunities. Furthermore, the group will guide the implementation of the UNSDCF Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan, ensuring a structured approach to performance assessment.

153. The UNCT will maximize the use of national statistical systems, including TURKSTAT, to strengthen data collection and analysis. Collaboration with TURKSTAT and the Official Statistics Working Groups will be deepened to address data gaps and enhance evidence-based decision-making.

154. Annual progress reviews will be conducted in alignment with outcome indicators in the UNSDCF Results Matrix and output indicators in the JWPs. The Annual Results Report will be shared with stakeholders, informing strategic adjustments where necessary. Regular JWP reviews will ensure their continued relevance and effectiveness in achieving planned results.

155. The independent evaluation of the UNSDCF represents a system-wide assessment of the UN’s collective contribution to Türkiye’s SDG achievements. This mandatory evaluation, conducted in adherence to UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms and standards, will serve as the primary mechanism for accountability and learning, and for informing future programming cycles.

156. The evaluation will critically assess the UNSDCF’s theory of change, the UNSDCF’s design and implementation, the application of guiding principles, and adherence to the Funding Compact and Management and Accountability

Framework. Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and in collaboration with the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, the UNCT and the Government will establish an evaluation plan for the UNSDCF cycle. This plan will ensure that joint and agency-specific monitoring, evaluation and learning activities are mutually reinforcing and will clearly delineate roles and responsibilities.

157. The independent evaluation will be conducted in the penultimate year of the

UNSDCF cycle to inform the design of the next Cooperation Framework. The Monitoring for Strategic Results Working Group will design the final evaluation plan, with the aim of assessing the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the UNSDCF outcomes. National evaluation capacities will be strengthened through the use of national evaluators where feasible, ensuring alignment with national priorities and methodologies.

## Annex 1: The Cooperation Framework Results Matrix

### Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive and Equitable Social Development

**National Development Priorities: 12th National Development Plan: Axes3: Qualified people, strong family, healthy society**

**Regional frameworks:** the Regional Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action (World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul), Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in Response to the Syria Crisis, European Convention on Human Rights, Strategy and Action Plan for Refugee and Migrant Health in the WHO European Region.

**SDGs and Targets:** 1. No Poverty: 1.2, 1.3; 2. Zero Hunger: 2.2; 3. Good Health and Well-being: 3.1, 3.7, 3.8, 3.b; 4. Quality Education: 4.3, 4.1, 4.2; 5. Gender Equality: 5.2, 5.5, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5; 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: 8.5; 10. Reducing Inequality: 10.2, 10.4; 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: 16.b, 16.1, 16.2

### Outcome 1.1 By 2030, people benefit more from inclusive quality services, protection and empowerment promoting equity and resilience.

Performance Indicators	Baseline (year)	Target (2030)	Data source/MoV	Assumptions
1 3.1.1 Mortality rates	Maternal mortality: 12.6 per 100,000 live births (MoH, 2022) Under five mortality rate 14.5 per 1,000 live births (TurkStat, 2023) Probability of premature mortality from 4 NCDs %16 (TDHS, 2018) Syrian refugees (TDHS, 2018): Under five mortality rate 27 per 1000 live births	Maternal mortality: 12 per 100,000 live births Under five mortality rate 10 per 1,000 live births Probability of premature mortality from NCDs: 13% Syrian refugees: Under five mortality rate 10 per 1000 live births	MoH <a href="https://dosyasb.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/48055/0/siy2022eng050420241pdf.pdf">https://dosyasb.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/48055/0/siy2022eng050420241pdf.pdf</a> TurkStat SDG data TDHS	1. <b>Political Commitment:</b> Strong political will and governance structures are in place to support inclusive and equitable social development.
	MONE (e-Okul and YOBIS)  (SDG Target: 4.3) Enrolment rate in pre-primary and upper secondary education  Turkish pre-primary (Age 4-5 NER, 2023'2024 school-year): 64.04% (female: 64.04%, male: 64.04%); (Low-performing - Sanliurfa: 51.79%),  Syrians under temporary protection pre-primary (GER, Jan 2022): 34.34%	Turkish pre-primary (NER) 100% (female and male: 100%); (Sanliurfa: 100%)  Syrians under temporary protection pre-primary (GER) 45%	MoNE data (e-Okul and YOBIS)	



	<p>Turkish 14-17 age (NER, 2023'2024 school-year): 91.25 (male:90.74%, female: 91.78%), (low-performing - Mus :72.58%);</p> <p>Syrians under temporary protection upper-secondary (GER, Jan 2022): 42.65%</p>	<p>Turkish upper secondary (NER) 100% (female; male), (Muş: 100%);</p> <p>Syrians under temporary protection upper secondary (GER) 80%</p> <p>Foreign students' secondary education GER: 69%</p>	resources are mobilized to implement interventions.
3	<p>SDG 4.6.1 Share of low performers in scores for mathematics, science and reading (SDG: Proportion of population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills, by sex and age groups</p> <p>PISA 2022</p> <p>Share of top performers in at least one subject (Level 5 or 6): 7.3%</p> <p>Share of low performers in all three subjects (below Level 2): 18.5%</p>	<p>Share of top performers in at least one subject (Level 5 or 6): 4.4%</p> <p>Share of low performers in all three subjects (below Level 2): 11%</p> <p>PISA 2022</p>	<p>3. <b>Stakeholder Engagement:</b> Effective collaboration among government, civil society, and the private sector is maintained throughout the Cooperation Framework period.</p>
4	<p>SDG 4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains; i) literacy-numeracy ii) physical iii) social-emotional iv) learning (%)</p> <p>2025 TDHS (when available)</p> <p>Male</p> <p>Female</p> <p>Total</p>	TBD	
5	<p>1.2.2(p) Proportion of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by sex and age group</p> <p>2024</p> <p>Male : 27.1%</p> <p>Female : 31.5%</p> <p>38.9% (AROPE, 2023)</p> <p>Total : 29.3%</p> <p>(when available)</p> <p>Children (0-17):</p> <p>by legal status</p>	<p>Male : 21.7%</p> <p>Female : 25.2%</p> <p>31.1% (AROPE, 2023)</p> <p>Total : 23.4%</p> <p>by legal status (when available)</p> <p>TurkStat</p>	
6	<p>1.3.1(p) Population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex and age group</p> <p>a) Disability pension beneficiaries (1000 persons) (2022)</p> <p>Female : 338, Male : 520</p> <p>b) Old age pension beneficiaries</p>	<p>a) Disability pension beneficiaries (1000 persons) (2022)</p> <p>Female : 405, Male : 624</p> <p>b) Old age pension beneficiaries</p>	
		<p>TurkStat</p> <p>MoFSS:</p> <p><a href="https://aile.gov.tr/sgbd/istati">https://aile.gov.tr/sgbd/istati</a></p>	

		female:2756, male:7647 e) Relatives of disabilities pension beneficiaries female:40785, male:58443 Public:25,062 Private:129,521 f) Number of Home Care Allowance Beneficiaries: 542,619 (Table 4.6) g) Beneficiaries of Residential Care Institutions for Persons with Disabilities: 7,076 (Table 4.2)	female: 3 307, male: 9 176 e) Relatives of disabilities pension beneficiaries female: 48 942, male: 70 132 Public: 30,074 Private: 155,425 f) TBD g) TBD	stik-sayfalari/aylik-istatistik-bulteni/	
7	1.4.1 Access to basic services	2023 a) Proportion of population with easy access to health center: 84.4 b) Proportion of population with easy access to compulsory education: 87.2 c) Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport: 85.2 e) Share of population having indoor toilet in their dwellings: 97.9	87.52 89.76 88.16 98.32	TurkStat: <a href="https://sdg.tuik.gov.tr/en/1-4-1/">https://sdg.tuik.gov.tr/en/1-4-1/</a>	
8	NDP 40.2 The Rate of Youth not in Employment, Education or Training (15-24 years-old, %)	(2023-TurkStat) 15-24 years-old: Total: 22.5% Female:29.8% Male:15.6% 15-29 years-old: Total:25.8% Male: 15.5%, female: 36.4%  by legal status (Source: UNHCR) 38 % (19 % among SuTP men, 56 % among SuTP women)	15-24 years-old: Total: 19.7  15-29 years-old: TBD	TurkStat	
<b>Outcome 1.2: By 2025, women and girls have improved and equal access to resources, opportunities and rights, and enjoy a life without violence and discrimination.</b>					
	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2030)	Data source/MoV	Assumptions
1	5.2.1. - 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls subjected to physical, sexual and/or	2014 Sexual violence (%) : 5.3% Psychological violence (%): 25.7% Physical violence (%): 8.2%	TBD	MoFSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong political will and commitment from</li> </ul>



	psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 month				all stakeholders to support empowerment of women and girls.
2	5.5.1 -5.5.2 Proportion of women in (a) the national parliament, (b) elected positions in the local governments and (c) managerial positions.	2024 TGNA: 19,83% City Councillor: 12.5% Mayor: 2% Women in managerial positions: 20.5% (2023)	TGNA: 25% City Councillor: 25% Mayor: 5% Women in managerial positions: 50%	TurkStat, Supreme Election Council, Information provided by Government of Türkiye to CEDAW in 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective governance and institutional arrangements to implement policies and programs.</li> </ul>
3	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work, by sex (%)	2015 Total:10.8% Male:3.6% Female:17.9%	Total:10.5% Male:8.0% Female:12.0%	<p>TurkStat - Time Use Survey which is scheduled to be conducted and released in 2025.</p> <p>Once this data is released in 2025, it is intended to be used as baseline value for 2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate financial resources and investment in programs on empowerment of women and girls and equality.</li> </ul>
4	SDG Target: 8.5 The annual average regular gross wage by sex and educational status	<p>Annual average gross earnings (M / F) (TL)</p> <p>- Earnings gap by sex (%), 2022</p> <p>Total: 147,446 / 138,366</p> <p>- 6.2</p> <p>Primary School and Below: 97,984 / 83,810 - 14.5</p> <p>Primary and Middle School: 104,709 / 89,047 - 15</p> <p>High School: 128,271 / 103,174 - 19.6</p> <p>Higher Education: 207,112 / 171,568 - 17.2</p>	Earnings gap by sex (%) Total: 5%	TurkStat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive social norm changes in an enabling environment.</li> </ul>

## Strategic Priority 2: Green, Resilient, Inclusive Economic Development

**National Development Priority 2:** 12th Development Plan: Axes1: Stable growth and a strong economy

Axes2: Competitive production with green and digital transformation.

**Regional frameworks:** The Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) Charter, South-East European Cooperation Process (SECP), Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investment among Member States of the Economic Cooperation Organization, Belt and Road Initiative, the Regional Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

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

**Outcome 2.1: By 2030, Türkiye has an accelerated green, resilient and inclusive economic transformation that provides skills, decent work and livelihood opportunities for all, enhancing human development, and welfare in urban and rural settings.**

	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2030)	Data source/MoV	Assumptions																															
1	2.4.1(p) Land allocated to organic and good agricultural practices	Hectares: 549,441 (TurkStat, 2023-Organic crop production 342,548 Ha MoAF, 2022 - Good Agricultural Practices Indicators 206,893 Ha) Proportion: 1.4%	Hectares: 1,040,000  Proportion: 4.5%	Turkstat, MoAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Political Commitment:</b> Strong political will and alignment with Türkiye’s 12<sup>th</sup> NDP and SDGs.</li><li><b>Institutional Capacity:</b> Effective governance and institutional arrangements to implement policies and programs.</li></ul>																															
2	8.3.1 Proportion of employment without having a social security registration in total employment, by sector and sex	2023 <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Total</th><th>Agriculture</th><th>Non-agriculture</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Total</td><td>26.1</td><td>80.6</td><td>16.6</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>32.2</td><td>90.6</td><td>18.8</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>23.1</td><td>73.5</td><td>15.6</td></tr></tbody></table> and by legal status when available		Total		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	26.1	80.6	16.6	Female	32.2	90.6	18.8	Male	23.1	73.5	15.6	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Total</th><th>Agriculture</th><th>Non-agriculture</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Total</td><td>23.0</td><td>71.0</td><td>14.6</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>28.3</td><td>79.7</td><td>16.5</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>20.3</td><td>64.7</td><td>13.7</td></tr></tbody></table>		Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	23.0	71.0	14.6	Female	28.3	79.7	16.5	Male	20.3	64.7	13.7
	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture																																	
Total	26.1	80.6	16.6																																	
Female	32.2	90.6	18.8																																	
Male	23.1	73.5	15.6																																	
	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture																																	
Total	23.0	71.0	14.6																																	
Female	28.3	79.7	16.5																																	
Male	20.3	64.7	13.7																																	
3	NDP 26.3 The Share of High Technology in Exports of SMEs Operating in Manufacturing Industry (%)	2023 1.5% Medium-High: 36.9% High:3.3	TBD 3%	12th NDP, <a href="https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Foreign-Trade-Statistics-March-2024-53535&amp;dil=2#">https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Foreign-Trade-Statistics-March-2024-53535&amp;dil=2#</a>																																

*The Share of Medium-High and High Technology Products in Manufacturing Industry Exports (%)*

4	4.4.1 - Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology skills, by type of skill	2023 Youth (aged 16-24) Using spreadsheet's advanced functions to organise and analyse data, such as sorting, filtering, using formulas, creating charts: 10.5% Writing code in a programming language: 5.3%	Youth (aged 16-24) Using spreadsheet's advanced functions to organise and analyse data, such as sorting, filtering, using formulas, creating charts: 13% Writing code in a programming language: 7%	TurkStat
		Adults (aged 16-74) (2022) Using spreadsheet's advanced functions to organise and analyse data, such as sorting, filtering, using formulas, creating charts: 8.4% Writing code in a programming language: 2.9%	Adults (aged 16-74) Using spreadsheet's advanced functions to organise and analyse data, such as sorting, filtering, using formulas, creating charts: 10% Writing code in a programming language: 3.7%	
5	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies a) Resource Efficiency	2022, Average -0.7	All years (from 2025 to 2030) less than 0.5 as absolute value	TurkStat
6	b) Energy Efficiency, Primary Energy Intensity Index	2021: 1.7 Euro/kg	TBD	MoEUCC Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
		2023: 100	85	
7	NDP 36.3 Employment Rate (%)	2023 T: 48.3 M:65.7 F: 31.3 15-24 Age (T-M-F): 37.7 – 49.2 – 25.4 Legal status, and by youth and women in agriculture where possible	2030 T: 53 F: 37.7	TurkStat

- **Resource Mobilization:** Adequate financial resources and investment in sustainable infrastructure and technologies.

## Strategic Priority 3: Climate Change, Environmental Sustainability and Resilience

**National Development Priority:** 12th Development Plan: Axes4: Disaster-resilient living areas and sustainable environment.

**Regional frameworks:** The Regional Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, ECO Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

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

**Outcome 3.1: By 2030, all people benefit from strengthened policies and collaborative action for climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental sustainability as well as enhanced disaster preparedness and resilience.**

	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2030)	Data source/MoV	Assumptions
1	NDP 21.9 Share of Renewable Resources in Electricity Generation (%)	2024 45%	54%	NDP, MoENR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Macroeconomic stability:</b> Economic and monetary policies will continue to address inflation and currency stabilization, enabling green investments.</li> <li><b>Political commitment:</b> National and local authorities, as well as private and civil society actors, will remain committed to implementing the</li> </ul>
2	14.5.1 Coverage of marine protected areas	2022 14,955 Square kilometers			
3	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	2019 13.40%	12%	TurkStat	
4	The Ratio of Land and Marine Protected Areas to the Surface Area of the country (%)	2022 13.73%	10.20%	MoEUCC Çevresel Göstergeler P94 ( <a href="https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/cevreselgostergeler/haberler/cevresel-gostergeler-turkce-2023-20240722155552.pdf">https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/cevreselgostergeler/haberler/cevresel-gostergeler-turkce-2023-20240722155552.pdf</a> )	
5	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	2023 12.4		TurkStat	
6	12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita, excluding major mineral wastes	2020 40.6 kg/per capita	30 kg/per capita	TurkStat	



7	NDP 51.7 Proportion of Municipality Population Provided with Waste Management Services (%)	2024 89%	100%	NDP - MoEUCC	<p>Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the 2053 net-zero target.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Institutional willingness:</b> National and sub-national institutions will actively participate in data sharing and policy implementation.</li> <li>• <b>Civic engagement:</b> Platforms for public participation in climate governance will remain available and inclusive.</li> </ul>
8	NDP 51.6 Waste Recovery Rate within the Scope of Zero Waste Project (%)	2023 35%	45%	NDP	
9	Number of provinces that adopt and implement local climate change action plans	2024 15	31	MoEUCC, <a href="https://iklimportal.gov.tr/Eyi-dep">https://iklimportal.gov.tr/Eyi-dep</a>	
10	1.5.4 Proportion of provinces that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2023 100	100	TurkStat	

## Strategic Priority 4: Good Governance and Quality of Judiciary Services

**National Development Priority:** 12th Development Plan: Axes5: Democratic good governance based on justice.

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

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

**Outcome 4.1: By 2030, the governance system in Türkiye is more transparent, accountable, inclusive, and rights-based, with active civil society participation, and the quality of judiciary services is improved.**

Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2030)	Data source/MoV	Assumptions
<b>1</b> <i>Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</i>	2020 80% of SDG child-related indicators measured as national statistics (2023) 30% of available SDG child-related indicators disaggregated for Syrian refugee children (2023) 25% indicators related to equality between women and men 50% Proportion of Sustainable Development Goal indicators produced at the national level	85% of SDG child-related indicators measured as national statistics 60% of available SDG child-related indicators disaggregated for Syrian refugee children 54% for indicators related to equality between women and men. 70% Proportion of SSDG indicators produced at the national level	<i>UNICEF (TurkStat, available survey data, DHS), UNWOMEN</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued political will and commitment to good governance principles including accountability and transparency.</li> <li>Enabling an environment for civil society where CSOs can operate freely and participate in</li> </ul>
<b>2</b> <i>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</i>	2024 B. Partly compliant.	TBD		
<b>3</b> <i>(SDG Target: 16.3) % of girls and boys that are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who benefit from</i>	2021 49.9% of child offenders tried before specialized courts 45.8% of children sentenced with alternative measures to detention	60% of child offenders tried before specialized courts, 50% of children sentenced with alternative measures to detention	<i>Ministry of Justice</i>	

interventions to improve children's access to justice

governance processes.

<p><b>4</b> 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with the public services</p>	<p>2023 services of Social Security Institution: Total:61% Female:58.2% Male:63.9% health services: Total:65.4% Female:66% Male:64.8% educational services: Total:57.7% Female:57% Male:58.4% judicial services: Total:58.6% Female:56.8% Male:60% public security services: Total:74.6% Female:73.3% Male:75.9% transportation services: Total:68.2% Female:66.9% Male:69.45%</p>	<p>Social Security Institution:68% Health: 70% Education: 60% Judicial: 60% Public security :81% Transportation:78%</p>	<p>TurkStat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International cooperation will remain strong, providing the technical and financial support needed to drive long-term reforms.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5</b> Number of local civic engagement strategies/action plans developed in consultations with CSOs</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>Source: <a href="https://www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/dernek-sayilari">https://www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/dernek-sayilari</a> General Directorate of Civil Society Relations of the Ministry of Interior</p>	
<p><b>6</b> 5.c.1 Existence of systems to track and make public allocations for women's empowerment</p>	<p>2023 No - Approaches requirements</p>	<p>Yes- Fully meets requirements</p>	<p>UN Women and OECD Reports (<a href="https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/gender-budgeting-in-oecd-countries-2023_647d546b-en.html">https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/gender-budgeting-in-oecd-countries-2023_647d546b-en.html</a>)</p>	
<p><b>7</b> 11.a.1 (a) The national development plan responds to population dynamics.</p>	<p>TBD Derived from SDG indicator: Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space.</p>	<p>TBD Assessment criteria: Demographic trends such as fertility, mortality, migration, aging and urbanization are reflected in the plan, via using population data and projections. Scoring: Weighted (1: Does not reflect, 2: Partially reflects, 3: Fully reflects -5)</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	

8 Level of implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on the Fight against Organised Crime (%)

TBD

TARGET:  
At least 60%

UNODC  
Sources: MoI Department of Smuggling, Intelligence, Operation and Data Collection (KIHBI) responsible for coordinating implementation of the national strategy against organized crime

## Outcome 4.2: By 2030, the international protection and migration management system is more effective and holistic, upholding rights of People under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (PLFIP).

Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (2030)	Data source/MoV	Assumptions
1 10.7.2 Extent to which the objectives of the Strategic Plan of the PMM achieve progress in facilitating orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people (by objectives)	<p><b>Objective 2:</b> Target 1: Strengthening cooperation with countries that are sources of irregular migration. Target 3: Strengthen the assisted voluntary return system<sup>19</sup>.</p> <p><b>Objective 5:</b> Target 2: Supporting the institutional capacity of the National Coordination and Joint Risk Analysis Center (UKORAM). Target 3: Effective and uniform execution of border crossing operations.</p> <p><b>Objective 6:</b> Target 1: Improving the structure and quality of human and physical resources for the mission of the institution. Target 2: Improving the physical, technological, legal and support services structure of the Presidency and its provincial organizations. Target 3: Strengthening the management and organizational structure</p>	TBD	UNDESA <a href="https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/themes/sdg/countryprofiles.asp">https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/themes/sdg/countryprofiles.asp</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained Government Commitment</li> <li>• Continued International Support</li> <li>• Ongoing Regional and Global Cooperation</li> <li>• Manageable Arrivals</li> <li>• Stable Public Attitudes.</li> </ul>

<sup>19</sup> NB: This indicator refers to assisted voluntary return within the scope of the PMM Strategic Plan 2024-2028, p. 50 & p 63, (Amaç 2, Hedef 3) 'strengthen voluntary return mechanisms under the goal of combating irregular migration'.

Target 4: Developing effective communication and cooperation mechanisms with foreign countries

2	Extent administrative practice provides effective international protection.	TBD	TBD	UNHCR
3	16.9.1-Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (Syrian sample DHS)	2018 Male :79.7 Female :78.4 Total : 79.1	Total: 100%	TDHS
4	16.2.2- Number of victims of human trafficking per 1,000,000 population, disaggregated by sex, age, legal status and form of exploitation.	2023 Total: 2.6 Female:2.2 Male:0.4	5	DGMM
5	Percent of metropolitan municipalities hosting over 50,000 people under temporary/international protection which have a dedicated migration/IP/social cohesion strategic (action) plan	TBD	65%	WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM <a href="https://globalcompactrefugees.org/channel/good-practices">https://globalcompactrefugees.org/channel/good-practices</a>
6	(SDG Target 17.18)- Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level, disaggregated by legal status when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	2023 Migrant/Refugees related indicator: TBD 80% of SDG child-related indicators produced (2023 UNICEF calculation) 30% of available SDG child-related indicators disaggregated for Syrian refugees (2018 DHS)	100%	Proxy calculation on SDG indicators based on survey data, TurkStat, and DHS For Syria disaggregation: DHS-Syrian sample

## Annex 2: MEL Plan

Description of Activities	Main objective	Responsible	Lead	Timeline					
Monitoring				Duration	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Baseline data collection per UNSDCF outcome indicator	Ensure baseline data and target values are fully provided at the beginning of UNSDCF including all relevant disaggregation	UNSDCF Team, MfSR WG, GoT Partners	RCO, RGs	2 months					
Collection and analysis of monitoring data against each UNSDCF outcome indicators	Measure progress against target per UNSDCF outcome/output indicator	MfSR WG	RCO, RGs	1 months	X	X	X	X	X
Joint field missions							X		X
Monitor & manage risks - the MfSR facilitate the monitoring of programme risks RGs, the UNCT, the OMT, the SMT depending on the risk		MfSR WG as above	RCO, MfSR WG	---	X	X	X	X	X
Review and Reporting									
Cooperation Framework Annual Performance Review	Measure overall progress towards UNSDCF outcomes. Improve the implementation of UNSDCF by making necessary adjustments	RCO, MfSR WG RGs	RCO	2 months	X	X	X	X	
Preparation of UN annual results report	Provide overview of UNSDCF achievements at the outcome level, key challenges/issues, risks, the way forward to the JSC every 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter of each year	RCO, MfSR WG RGs, PSB	RCO	2 months	X	X	X	X	
Reporting requirements in UN Info		RCO, RGs, MfSR WG	RCO		X	X	X	X	X
Evaluation									
Manage final independent evaluation of Cooperation Framework	Evaluate the UNSDCF. This process can include conduct of a separate evaluability assessment	RCO, MfSR WG, UNCT	JSC (UNCT-SBB)	6 months				X	
Prepare and implement a management response to the UNSDCF evaluation	Ensure evaluation recommendations are taken into account in future programming and decision-making	RCO, MfSR WG, UNCT	UNCT	1 months					X

Conduct of individual agency evaluations	Evaluate the work of a single agency at the country, programme or project level.	Agencies	Agencies	---				X	
Learning									
Collect and collectively analyse with PSB and Government partners lessons gathered throughout programme cycle each mid-year (i.e. technical meetings)	Apply lessons learned to the programme cycle	RGs', MfSR WG, PSB	RCO	---	X	X	X	X	X
Establish a learning mechanism/process through which lessons are made available across the UN System	Cross-fertilize agency-specific and joint programmes with lessons learned	RCO, MfSR WG	RCO	---	X	X	X	X	X

## Annex 3: The Cooperation Framework Legal Annex

1. Whereas the Government of the Republic of Türkiye (the “Government”) has entered into the agreements listed below with the United Nations, including its Funds, Programmes and other subsidiary organs, and other organizations of the United Nations system (“UN System Organizations”), which are applicable to their programme activities in Türkiye (the “UN Agreements”) under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (the “Cooperation Framework”);

2. Whereas the UN Agreements, together with the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 (the “General Convention”) form the primary existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government and each UN System Organization for supporting the country to deliver on the Cooperation Framework, and are non-exhaustive and without prejudice to any other legal instruments the Government may enter into, including additional agreements with UN System Organizations for the purpose of their activities in the country:

a) **With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, a basic agreement to govern the UNDP’s assistance to the country, being the provisions of the Revised Standard Agreement concerning technical assistance signed between the Government and the United Nations and certain United Nations Specialized Agencies (including the Technical Assistance Board, which is one of the predecessor entities of UNDP) on 21 October 1965 (the “1965 Revised Standard Agreement”). This Cooperation Framework together with a joint results group work plan specifying UNDP programme activities further to this Cooperation Framework (which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework and is incorporated herein by reference) constitute together a “project document” as referred to in the Basic Agreement plus Supplemental Provisions to the project document attached hereto as an Annex. The implementing partner and UNDP will sign a project agreement containing the specific arrangements for each project further to the relevant project document.

b) **With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)**, an Agreement concerning the activities of UNICEF in Türkiye concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 5 September 1951, a Host Country Agreement signed by the Government and UNICEF on 14 September 2022, and an Agreement concerning the establishment of UNICEF’s Global Office in Istanbul signed by the Government and UNICEF on 30 March 2023.

c) **With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**, a Host Country Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 1 September 2016.

d) **With the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)**, the Basic Agreement between the Government and the WFP signed on 10 July 2003 with Addendums on 25 May 2005 and 8 May 2018.

e) **With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, an agreement of 29 December 1999 concluded by an exchange of letters between the Government and UNFPA, pursuant to which the 1965 Revised Standard Agreement shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to UNFPA in the Republic of Türkiye.

f) **With the International Labour Organization (ILO)**, the Agreement between the Government and the ILO concerning the setting up in Istanbul of a Manpower Field Office for the Near and

Middle East of 21 March 1952; the exchange of letters between the ILO and the Government constituting an agreement concerning the transformation of the ILO Office in Ankara into a Branch Office of 12 February and 18 March 1998; and the Revised Standard Agreement concerning technical assistance signed between the Government and the United Nations and certain United Nations Specialized Agencies on 23 January 1957.

g) **With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)** the Agreement of 14 April 1969 concluded by an exchange of letters between the Government and UNIDO pursuant to which the 1965 Revised Standard Agreement applies to UNIDO projects and programmes in the Republic of Türkiye; and the Agreement between the Republic of Türkiye and UNIDO regarding the Establishment of a UNIDO Centre for Regional Cooperation in Türkiye.

h) **With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**, the 1965 Revised Standard Agreement; the Agreement FAO regarding the FAO Sub-Regional Office for Central Asia concluded between the Government and FAO in 2006 (“the “FAO 2006 Agreement”); and the Supplemental Agreement to the 2006 FAO Agreement on the Strengthening of the FAO Subregional Office for Central Asia signed by the Government and FAO on 4 June 2014 and which entered into force in 2016.

i) **With the World Health Organization (WHO)**, a Basic Agreement (with schedule and exchange of letters) for the provision of technical advisory assistance or other services by WHO, signed by the Government and WHO on 19 October 1950, the Agreement between the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the Government on the Establishment of a WHO Country Office in the Republic of Türkiye signed on 17 June 2013, and the Agreement between the Government and WHO, through its Regional Office for Europe, on the Establishment of a WHO Geographically Dispersed Office for Preparedness for Humanitarian and Health Emergencies in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye, signed on 2 May 2017.

j) **With the International Organization for Migration (IOM)**, the Agreement on the Legal Status, the Privileges and Immunities of the Organization in the Republic of Türkiye concluded between the Government and IOM on 16 November 1995 and amended on 12 January 2017

k) **With the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)**, the Agreement between the Government and UN Women concerning the establishment of the UN Women Regional Office for the Europe and the central Asia Region in Istanbul dated 28 February 2014 applies *mutatis mutandis* to the activities and personnel of the Country Office of UN Women in the Republic of Türkiye, in accordance with an agreement by exchange of letters between UN Women and the Government signed on 27 February 2024.

l) **With the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**, a Host Country Agreement on the Establishment of IFAD’s Country Office concluded between the Government and IFAD on 5 November 2018.

m) **With the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)**, the Agreement between the Government and UN-HABITAT concerning the Establishment of the Regional Office of UN\_HABITAT in the Republic of Türkiye for Eastern Europe and Central Asian Countries signed by the Government and UN-Habitat on 14 December 2024.

**3. With respect to all UN System Organizations, including but not limited to OHCHR, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNOPS, UNODC:** Assistance to the Government shall be made

available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions, decisions, rules and procedures of each UN System Organization.

4. Without prejudice to the above, the Government shall:

(i) apply to each UN System Organization and its property, funds, assets, officials and experts on mission the provisions of the General Convention; and

(ii) accord to each UN System Organization and its officials the privileges, immunities, and facilities set out in the UN Agreement applicable to such UN System Organization.

5. Persons performing services on behalf of a UN System Organization, including United Nations Volunteers, shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities in respect of official acts performed in the exercise of their functions, as provided under the UN Agreement concluded between the Government and such UN System Organization.

6. Any privileges, immunities and facilities granted to a UN System Organization under the Cooperation Framework shall be no less favorable than those granted by the Government to any other UN System Organization signatory of the Cooperation Framework.

7. Nothing in or relating to this Cooperation Framework shall be deemed:

(i) a waiver, express or implied, of the privileges and immunities of any UN System Organization; or

(ii) the acceptance by any UN System Organization of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising from this Cooperation Framework, whether under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention, the UN Agreements, or otherwise, and no provisions of this Cooperation Framework shall be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, that is inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

8. Nothing in this Cooperation Framework shall be interpreted as creating any privileges and immunities other than stated under the General Convention, the UN Agreements to which Türkiye is a party, as well as under other agreements which are concluded between the Government and the UN System Organizations.

## Annex 4: Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)

1. Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:
  - Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies.
  - Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
  - Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, high/medium risk rating and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.
2. The HACT clauses are mandatory for UN system entities that follow HACT procedures, and the HACT-specific mechanisms apply only to those UN system agencies following HACT procedures.
3. The programme will be nationally executed in co-ordination with the Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Government coordination authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in Annex 3. Government Ministries, NGOs, CSOs, social partners, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities.
4. The UNSDCF will be made operational through the joint work plan(s) (JWPs) and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNSDCF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives relevant to the UNSDCF. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNSDCF and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents.

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

5. For UN agencies who have agreed to implement the HACT (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF), all cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are to be based on the Work Plans (WPs) or programme/project documents agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.
6. Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) or programme/project documents can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:
  1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
    - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
    - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);

2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
  3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.
7. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.
8. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.
9. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.
10. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.
11. In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in 10 days.
12. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within 30 days.
13. The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor.
14. Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.
15. A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to

provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

16. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.
17. Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds and consistent with the agencies policies and guidelines. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.
18. In the case of international NGO/CSO and Intergovernmental Organizations Implementing Partners, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds and consistent with the agencies policies and guidelines.
19. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will provide the UN system agency or its representative timely access to:
  - All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF, together with relevant documentation;
  - All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.
20. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:
  - Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
  - Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF that provided cash and to the Turkish Court of Accounts (TCA) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.
  - Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
21. Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies and to the TCA, on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).
22. The Supreme Audit Institution (SAI)/ the Turkish Court of Accounts (TCA)/Sayıştay may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI/TCA/Sayıştay chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.

