August 1, 2005

T U R K E Y

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

2006 – 2010

CONTENTS

PREAMBLE/FORWARD

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Turkey provides a common ground for the United Nations (UN) System and the Government of Turkey to meet the developmental challenges of the country in its accession process to the European Union as well as its commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

The UNDAF was prepared by the United Nations Country Team including the World Bank in consultation with governmental agencies, representatives of civil society and external partners, such as the European Commission, taking into consideration national priorities and international commitments.

It is, therefore, a testament by the Government, the United Nations System, development partners and civil society to renewed cooperation in the spirit of promoting development.

The UNDAF sets out the collective priorities of the UN system, the Government and civil society based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and EU accession and links them to UN country programme outcome and outputs of individual UN agencies. Consequently, it strengths the collective efforts of both the UN system and the Government in overcoming the country's developmental challenges.

A crucial component of the UN Reform, UNDAF is the major instrument for joint programming for the UN system and is intended to produce concrete results which will be measured by monitoring and evaluation mechanisms with tangible indicators to track progress.

....

....
....
....
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Turkey

Jakob SIMONSEN
United Nations Resident Coordinator
in Ankara

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There has significant progress in political and economic platforms since 2002. This progress translated into packages of reforms both on economic and political areas that also contributed to Turkey's EU aspirations.

Despite the achievements made so far, there still remain a number of challenges to be tackled both in terms of Turkey's EU membership requirements and its commitment to the Millennium Declaration.

These challenges, clearly identified in the Common Country Assessment (CCA), found their places as the development priorities for both the Government and the UN System and in this context, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Turkey was formulated and agreed upon.

The framework ensures coordinated and coherent programming at the country level, and contributes to effectiveness and efficiency in dealing with developmental priorities. It provides the basis for joint programming as well as agency specific contributions to these challenges.

As the result of a consultative process, the common plan of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) for the years 2006 – 2010 focuses on three priority areas: improvement of democratic governance; reduction of poverty/disparities including access to quality basic services; and improving the status of women, children and youth.

SIGNATURES

We, the United Nations Country Team in Turkey, while respecting each organization's mandates, competencies and decision making processes, pledge our commitment to collaborative programming as a means to foster cooperation and coordination among all our agencies and to enhance the performance and impact of our joint response to development needs of Turkey.

.... **Jakob SIMONSEN**
UN Resident Coordinator

.... **Edmond McLOUGHNEY**
UNICEF Representative

.... **Gesche KARRENBROCK**
UNHCR Representative

.... **Anne-Birgitte ALBRECTSEN**
UNFPA Representative

.... **Gulay ASLANTEPE**
ILO Director

.... **Celal ARMANGIL**
UNIDO National Director

.... **Melek CAKMAK**
FAO Assistant Representative

.... **Mehmet KONTAS**
WHO Liaison Officer

.... **Sarah POOLE**
UNDP Deputy Resident Representative

INTRODUCTION

As part of the UN Reform, strategic planning and programming tools known as the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) are adopted to enhance the UN's collective analysis and programming at country level in support of national goals and priorities including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Prior to initiation of the CCA/UNDAF process in Turkey, a work-shop on Human Rights Based Approach to Programming (HRBAP) was conducted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to sensitize the members of the Country Team as well as the representatives of the stakeholders on International Human Rights Legislative Frameworks. In light of this approach the members of the CT drafted the CCA with the help of a consultant based on discussions held with national stakeholders, such as governmental agencies, line ministries, civil society organizations and international organizations. The findings of the CCA focused on two main areas of developmental concern: governance and disparities. These area are directly linked to the Millennium Declaration, which dwells on improvement of human rights and achieving development. A causal analysis of developmental set backs was conducted by means of a workshop held in September 2004 in the areas of governance, poverty, economy, health, children and youth, gender, education, environment and population.

As a further step, an UNDAF Prioritization Retreat was held in November 3-5, 2004. Working groups on basic social services, women's empowerment, governance, poverty reduction, children and youth and environment set priorities and identified: capacity building, adherence to international agreements and standards and reduction of disparities, as cross-cutting entry points for intervention. Members of the CT, representatives of government, civil society

and parliament participated in the retreat and agreement was reached on setting three general UNDAF outcomes: 1. Governance (covering Environment); 2. Poverty (covering Basic Social Services); and 3. Rights of women, children and youth.

Three working groups on the agreed sectors were composed and they worked on and eventually identified the country outcomes and country outputs.

A Task Force composed of UNDP, UNICEF and the Office of the Resident Coordinator prepared a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework with the contributions of the UN system.

Both the CCA and UNDAF processes were led by the CCA/UNDAF/MDG Theme Group headed by the Resident Coordinator. UN Agencies that are members of the Development Group UNDP. UNFPA and UNICEF as well as non-members FAO, ILO, UNHCR, WHO, IOM and UNIDO actively participated in this Thematic Group.

Following the completion of both the matrices the Office of the Resident Coordinator prepared a draft UNDAF document and circulated it within the Country Team for comments.

In parallel with the CCA/UNDAF process the SPO on behalf of the Government drafted the Millennium Development Goal Report for Turkey in consultation with other relevant governmental agencies, the findings of which are included in the CCA and formed the basis for formulation of the UNDAF.

RESULTS

The UN system, in cooperation with its partners has selected three themes, namely: democratic governance; reduction of poverty; and promotion and protection of rights of women, children and youth. These have been translated into UNDAF Outcomes as intended/expected institutional and behavioral changes at country level. The UNDAF Results Matrix, Table 1, indicates in detail the mandate-driven country programme outcomes that contribute to these UNDAF outcomes as well as country programme outputs at products, services, skills and abilities level.

As an integral part of each UNDAF Outcome, civil society development, respect for human rights and gender equality have been identified as cross-cutting issues.

UNDAF OUTCOME 1
By 2010, strengthened individual and institutional capacity for both democratic and environmental governance at local and central levels.

As a result of Turkey's quest for European Union membership for more than forty years, the European Commission in its October 6, 2004 Recommendations, noted the overall progress of reforms, and stated that provided Turkey brings into force the necessary legislative changes, the Commission considered that Turkey sufficiently fulfills the political criteria and recommended that accession negotiations be opened.

The basis for this recommendation is a series of constitutional amendments passed through the Parliament since 2001, which mainly relate to rights based political reforms including freedom of speech as well as major reform initiatives passed in 2002-2004 on issues such as human rights, relations between civil and military institutions, penal and civil code.

In this context, the UN agencies are well-placed to help the Government of Turkey in implementing these reforms at central and local levels by means of providing national and international experiences to support public administration reform and democratic governance. Particular areas of collaboration between the UN agencies and the

Government will be civil society participation in decision-making, promotion and protection of rights, issues related to displaced persons, asylum and migration management, deepening the role of youth and women's platforms, and strengthening corporate governance. Capacity building in the public sector with the involvement of the civil society will provide a conducive environment for the implementation of these reforms.

UNDAF OUTCOME 2
By 2010, social and economic policies for poverty and disparity reduction implemented effectively and quality basic social services reaching vulnerable groups ensured.

Highly volatile economic growth, with repeated booms and busts and high inflation has been characteristic of Turkey's economy for several years. Political stability and economic reforms since November 2002 helped the Turkish Government to decrease inflation to 9.3 percent achieve an 9.9 percent growth in GDP in 2004. This positive development, however, didn't reflect in the unemployment rate which rose to 10.3 percent in the same year.

It is worth noting that Turkey ranks 88th among 177 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI), placing Turkey lowest among the EU accession countries. According to State Institute of Statistics, 28 percent of the country live in poverty (expenditure on food and non-food items) and hence suffer from the effects of social exclusion. Regional and gender disparities are major developmental concerns. Poverty and inequalities are more prevalent in the eastern part of the country, in rural settings and among the low-educated.

In its Urgent Action Plan the Government prioritizes reduction of disparities and providing access to basic social services. In its Millennium Development Goal report, the Government recognizes that it needs to redouble its efforts to achieve MDGs especially on girls' education, health and women's empowerment, which constitute major elements in inequalities. In its endeavors to achieve these goals, the UN will

support the Government of Turkey to formulate and activate social and economic development policies in favor of the poor through partnership with civil society and the private sector as well as providing support to integration of Small and Medium-size Enterprises (SMEs) in local and global chains by means of clustering, entrepreneurship and business development services. Another main focus of the UN system will be to increase the efficiency and quality of educational and health services, to strengthen nutrition and child rearing practices, to combat health problems such as HIV/AIDS, STIs and micronutrient deficiencies at national, local, and family levels.

Active learning as part of quality education, child friendly schooling, community-based early childhood education and advocating secondary school education will be the main focus of the UN system. Improvement in the quality of data related to health and education, especially on maternal mortality, will be a major concern for the UN system.

UNDAF OUTCOME 3

By 2010, a more protective environment established for women and children including adolescents and youth to claim and fully enjoy their rights.

This UNDAF outcome relates to groups that, while making up more than half of the Turkish population remain largely excluded from involvement in social and economic life. Also covered are women and children asylum seeking or otherwise vulnerable foreigners such as trafficked migrants.

A series of legislative reform packages between 2002 and 2004 brought family law closer to the standards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and strengthened the ground for implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). There still remain issues such as violence against women and protection of children from harmful practices to be tackled.

Forty-seven percent of the population is under 24 years of age. This portion of population, requires special attention to benefit from social and economic planning.

Lack of policies and action plans related to youth constitute a big challenge for both the Government and the UN system.

In recognition of these shortcomings, the UN System will focus on awareness raising and capacity building activities to support the Government in formulating necessary legislation including plans and policies as well as their implementation that will contribute to the social and economic status of women, children and youth. In addition, the UN system will help the Government in establishing prevention and protection mechanisms for children, youth and women in order to reduce harmful practices, violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of these groups. As a cross-cutting intervention, capacity building at national and local levels on reporting, protecting and enforcing the rights of women, children and youth will be the focus of the UN system.

COOPERATION STRATEGIES

As will be noted from the Results Matrix under each Country Programme Outcome more than one UN agency is involved and agreement among agencies on their areas of cooperation have been reached. On the basis of this agreement, the UN Development Group Agencies have formulated their Country Programmes for the programming cycle 2006-2010 avoiding overlapping and duplications. There will be additional areas of cooperation for agencies other than the members of the DG who indicated linkage points in their annual and/or biennial programmes to be further developed during the implementation of the UNDAF. The UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism will enable continuous oversight of the process and will provide opportunities for modification.

The active involvement of the Government and civil society in the UNDAF Retreat as well as the Government's involvement in devising the Results Matrix have enabled a consensus on the role of the United Nations. Civil society development and involvement will be an integral part of this cooperation as a cross-cutting objective.

Partnership with the private sector for resource mobilization purposes will also comprise an important segment of the strategy.

ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The financial implication of implementing the UNDAF Results Matrix for the period 2006-2010 reaches beyond the available financial resources of the UN agencies that are represented in the country. These include regular and extra-budgetary resources of UN agencies, Funds and Programmes.

In order to fill this gap, opportunities for resource mobilization and partnership with the private sector will be sought. In addition, the UNCT, building upon the UN's long-lasting relationships, will formulate common strategies to mobilize resources from multilateral and bilateral donors through joint advocacy and the RC system.

IMPLEMENTATION

The UNDAF Turkey will be implemented by means of Country Programmes of UN agencies based on the objectives of the UNDAF approved by the Government. The coordination and management of the implementation will be carried out through the RC System, also supported by the UNCT as well as by thematic groups and task forces.

The thematic group currently functioning as Sustainable Rural Development and Food Security will reconstitute itself in terms of mandate and membership and will focus on UNDAF Outcome 2 related to reduction of poverty and access to basic social services under a lead agency to be determined. The existing thematic group on HIV/AIDS will provide technical support when and if required. The working group on Internally Displaced Persons under the leadership of the RC has evolved into a formal task force in 2004 and will provide managerial and coordination support to the parts of and oversee of UNDAF Outcome 1 related to democratic governance. The thematic group on gender will focus on UNDAF Outcome 3 and will enhance its mandate to manage implementation of issues related to children and youth.

The public information working group under the leadership of the RC will manage and coordinate implementation in the areas of advocacy, communication and other cross-cutting issues as required.

The Thematic Group on CCA/UNDAF/MDG will be responsible for the overall strategic follow-up of the country programming, in pursuit of the MDGs and the consistent objection of the EU Acquis.

The Terms of Reference of thematic groups and task forces will include reviewing joint work-plans, monitoring and evaluation activities and ensuring information sharing. All UN agencies, donors as well as BWIs will be encouraged to participate in all the meetings of thematic groups and task forces and representatives of stakeholders will be invited when and as required.

MONITORING and EVALUATION

A Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force, comprised of members from UNDP, UNICEF and the Office of the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for the implementation of the overall Monitoring and Evaluation Plan based on the M&E Framework prepared by the same task force.

Monitoring mechanisms will comprise of theme groups, surveys carried out by government, donors and the UN agencies, joint field visits, annual reviews of UN agencies as well as the annual report of the UN system.

In order to complement the above mentioned mechanisms an agreement with the Government is reached on establishing Development Information software (Dev-Info) as a tool for monitoring for both the Government and the UN system.

The UNCT agreed to conduct a mid-term review in 2008 to assess the performance and identify drawbacks so as to re-strategize for the remaining period of the UNDAF.

A joint final evaluation of UNDAF will be carried out in 2009, in order to assess the UN system's performance in the country in terms of impact, sustainability of impact, relevance to national developmental commitments including achievement of MDGs, positioning of the UN system within the development community and the efficiency and effectiveness of the UNDAF as a coordination framework.

As part of its cross-cutting intervention point, the UN system will continue to further support the Government to strengthen its capacity on data collection as an integral part of monitoring and evaluation.

Overall, the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation process will remain closely aligned with the national monitoring and evaluation processes such as Household Budget Survey and Demographic Health Survey.

RISKS and ASSUMPTIONS

Under the following assumptions, the UN system believes that the achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes will be possible.

1. Political stability prevails;
2. Macro-economic stability prevails;
3. Government's commitment to national priorities continues;
4. No changes in the regional and international political environment occur;
5. Changes in the regional and international economic and security environment do not have distorting/destructive impact on the socio-economic conditions in the country.

Any risks related to the distortion of these assumptions will eventually have adverse effects on achievement of the UNDAF results/objectives.

TABLE 1: Results Matrix
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

Cross-Cutting Objectives
Civil Society Development, Gender Equality and Respect for Human Rights

National Priority 1: a) Accountable, transparent, participatory governance with international norms taken into
consideration and equal opportunities for all.
b) Effective environmental governance in terms of capacity and instruments
Long-term strategy (2001-2023)
Preliminary National Development Plan (pNDP/2004-2006)

UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2010 strengthened individual and institutional capacity for both democratic and environmental governance at local and central levels

Country Programme Outcomes	**Country Programme Outputs**	**Partners**
1.1 Increased individual, collective and institutional capacity for participation at all levels of decision-making. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, ILO, UNFPA, WHO, FAO, UNHCR)	1.1.1 Strengthened and increased number of City Councils with platforms of action for women, youth and children and enhanced civil society and public participation in localizing MDGs and follow-up to WSSD. 1.1.2 Women's political empowerment strengthened and gender issues mainstreamed through CEDAW follow-up. 1.1.3 Access to information and participation enhanced through effective utilization and diffusion of ICT technologies for both men and women. 1.1.4 Increased capacity of the social partners to engage in dialogue to address economic and social issues. 1.1.5 Increased capacity to monitor economic performance and productivity gains, and to formulate effective strategies and policies as input into decision-making at national and enterprise levels. 1.1.6 Municipal and provincial capacity developed for decentralized local governance and improved service delivery through training and networking in a select number of geographic regions.	1.1 **Government:** Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), State Ministry Responsible of Family and Women Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate General for Status of Women (DGSW), State Planning Organization (SPO), State Institute of Statistics (SIS), Directorate General Directorate for Social Services and Child Protection Agency (SHCEK), Presidency of Religious Affairs, Govt Regional Development Agency (GAP/ RDA); **Parliament:** Commissions; **CSO/NGOs:** TURKIS, DISK, HAKIS, TISK, ISKUR, Youth for Habitat, Community Centers; Local Agenda 21, Media (incl child friendly media network), universities, **Int'l Org:** European Commission (EC), World

TABLE 1: Results Matrix
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

			Bank (WB), IULA- EMME **Local Admn:** Municipalities **Private sector:** Including Microsoft
1.2 Mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of international norms and standards on human rights strengthened. (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNFPA, FAO)	1.2.1 Contribute to strengthened capacity at local and central levels for addressing human rights and EU political criteria. 1.2.2 Increase awareness on international standards including the UN Guidelines on Internal Displacement and international refugee conventions in addressing issues related to displaced populations. 1.2.3 Government and non-governmental institutional capacity built to incorporate IDP concerns and international refugee protection principles concerns into local/regional and national legislative and project planning and implementation 1.2.4 Private enterprise engagement and adherence to the Global Compact and corporate social responsibility facilitated and strengthened. 1.2.5 Child justice system consistent with international standards and norms developed. 1.2.6 Law enforcement officials, judiciary and social workers apply gender-sensitive and child-friendly reintegration measures for children in conflict with the law. 1.2.7 Child protection mechanisms improved in order to prevent adolescents, especially in urban centers to come into contact with the law. 1.2.8 Preventive mechanisms including family mediation and alternative models of care and protection for vulnerable children especially working and street children introduced.	1.2	**Government:** Prime Ministry`s Human Rights Dept., MoI, MoJ, Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT), MoLSS, State Ministry for Women and Children, SPO, SHCEK. GAP-RDA, Govt SME Dev Agency (KOSGEB); **Parliament:** Commissions **CSO/NGOs:** Universities incl Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Corporate Governance Association of Turkey, Turkish Confederation of Employers Association (TISK), Trade Unions Confederation of Turkey, Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB), Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen's Association (TUSIAD), Chambers of Industry, Children and Adolescents associations; Children inclu adolescents, CBOs, Child Rights Commission in Bar Associations, Youth Federation; **Int'l Org:** EC, WB; **Local Admn:** Municipalities ; **Private Sector:** Companies Including Microsoft.
1.3 Strengthened management and protection of ecosystems for environmental sustainability. (UNDP, UNIDO, FAO)	1.3.1 Strengthened capacity of the National Sustainable Development Committee to follow-up WSSD and to support achieving the MDGs related to environment. 1.3.2 Increased government and NGO capacities for sustainable management of agriculture, fisheries, forests, and energy for a	1.3	**Government :** Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MoENR), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT), SPO, Government Research Institutions including TUBITAK, KOSGEB,

Deleted:). The incident of deprivation of liberty for child alleged offenders reduced through improved child justice system.

Deleted: s

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

TABLE 1: Results Matrix
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

	pro-poor approach to conservation. 1.3.3 UNFCCC implementation supported by strengthening national and local capacities to formulate and implement strategies to address climate related risks. 1.3.4 Increased capacity to phase-out the use of Ozone Depleting Substances and eliminate Persistent Organic Pollutants. 1.3.5 Increased productivity and competitiveness through improved energy efficiency and conservation.	**CSO/NGOs:** Environmental NGOs including Eurosolar and WWF Turkey, Foundations including Turkish Technology Development Foundation, TOBB, Chambers of Industry, Chamber of Environmental Engineering, Middle-East Technical University (METU) **Int'l Org:** IFAD, Regional Environment Center-EC/Turkey and EC

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Strategic coordination will be provided by the MDG/CCA/UNDAF Task Force and the Thematic Group. The working group on Internally Displaced Persons, under the leadership of the RC, will be supporting the contributions of the UN agencies/partners to this outcome. The Thematic Group will report to the UNCT through the M&E Task Force and will have the responsibility for reviewing joint work plans, M&E progress and ensuring information sharing. Interested/relevant stakeholders will be included in the TG as necessary.

National Priority 2: Reduction of poverty for a significant portion of population living under the poverty-line; increased quality of basic social services for people in need.
Long-term Strategy (2001-2023)
Medium-term Programme (MTP) (2005-2007)
Urgent Action Plan of the Government (2002)

UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2010, social and economic policies for poverty and disparity reduction implemented effectively and quality basic social services reaching vulnerable groups promoted.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners
2.1 Pro-poor policies developed through partnership with the civil society and private sector for social and economic development at all levels of society to achieve the MDG targets	2.1.1 All MDG targets systematically monitored and achieved (UNCT and UN Working Group on MDG) 2.1.2 Pro-poor sectoral development policies implemented including social assistance through dialogue and inclusion of refugees into social support network 2.1.3 Statistical and disaggregated demographic data and information available and considered in social and economic policy formulation	2.1 **Government:** Ministry of Health (MoH), MoNE, Ministry of Defence (MoD), State Ministry responsible of the Social Solidarity Fund, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), MoLSS, MoI, Undersecretariat of Treasury, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), MoIT, SPO,

TABLE 1: Results Matrix
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

	for all. (UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR)	and implementation. 2.1.4 Private sector competitiveness enhanced through alignment with the Global Compact and improved product standards. 2.1.5 Incentives and other investment policies, including policies for FDI, rationalised for ensuring maximum impact on regional disparity reduction and employment creation. 2.1.6 Increased integration of SME's in national and global value chains through entrepreneurship and business development services, clustering, use of appropriate technologies and vocational training. 2.1.7 Local level poverty initiatives implemented including micro-finance with civil society and private sector partnership for social and economic empowerment of the poor including women and youth. 2.1.8 Rural development and productivity models, including organic farming techniques and agro-industrial innovations piloted in less developed regions.		KOSGEB, DGWS, GAP-RDA, Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, SHCEK 2.2 **Parliament:** Commissions on Health, Family, Labour and Social Affairs, 2.3 **CSO/NGOs:** ISKUR, TURKIS, TISK, DISK, HAKIS, Universities including Ataturk University, Flying Broom, Maya Enterprise and KADER, TOBB, Foreign Capital/Investment Association (YASED), TUSIAD, Chambers of Industry, National and Local Media, Turkish Bankers' Association **Int'l Org:** EC, WB
2.2	Pro-active strategies to increase demand and strengthen delivery of quality basic health services reaching vulnerable groups implemented. (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR)	2.2.1 At national level a pre-school education policy established 2.2.2 Child friendly school criteria rolled out to at least 30 per cent of primary schools 2.2.3 Achieve and sustain gender parity in primary school enrollment and expand advocacy for secondary school girls' enrollment . 2.2.4 30 percent of children in urban areas complete pre-school and community based pre-school models in rural areas developed 2.2.5 Quality primary education programme for never enrolled and out of school girls and boys aged 10-14 in place. Access to schools monitored for asylum seeking and refugee children.	2.2	**Government:** MoNE (DG for Pre-School Education; DG for Non-formal Education; DG for Primary Education, DG for Secondary Education,), MoLSS, MoJ, MoI, SCHECK; Board of Education, In-Service Department, SPO, SIS **Parliament:** Commissions **CSO/NGOs:** ACEV, universities and research institutes, Willows Foundations, Children incl adolescents, Media (incl child friendly media network), CBO **Int'l Org:** EC (Support to Basic Education Project and WB **Private Sector:**
2.3	Pro-active strategies to increase demand and strengthen delivery of quality basic health services reaching vulnerable groups implemented. (UNFPA,	2.3.1 90 percent immunization rate among children under one year of age at national level and above 80 percent in all districts are achieved. 2.3.2 Exclusive breastfeeding rate of 40% for infants of at six months 2.3.3 Increased access to quality reproductive health services for all women and men enabling them to exercise their RH rights.	2.3	**Government:** MoJ, MoI, MoLSS,SPO, SIS, SPO, SCHECK;, **Parliament:** Commissions **CSO/NGOs:** Willows Foundations and other NGOs and CBOs, Children incl adolescents, universities and research institutes, ACEV.

Deleted: compulsory

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Deleted: and funded

Deleted: 2

Deleted: 2.2.4

Deleted: system

Deleted: with trained local women

Deleted: <#>2.2.5

Deleted: <#>3

Deleted: <#> Girls' enrollment in secondary education increased . (UNICEF)

Deleted: <#>)

Deleted: <#> Mone suggested to delete this output and mainstream it with 2.2.3¶

Deleted: 4

TABLE 1: Results Matrix
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

| WHO, UNICEF) | 2.3.4 Increased access by young people to information and youth friendly services for SRH
2.3.5 Better access for all to information and services for prevention and treatment of STIs and HIV/AIDS.
2.3.6 Iodine deficiency disorders eliminated and iron deficiency anaemia reduced.
2.3.7 Child and maternal mortality reduced through provision of pre-natal, neonatal and post natal care for expectant parents. | **Int'l Org:** WB, EC (Support to Basic Education Project Private sector
Private Sector: Companies and Media (incl child friendly media network) |

Deleted: 8

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: A Thematic Group on Reduction of Poverty/Disparities will be formulated to coordinate the contributions of the UN agencies/partners to this outcome. The Thematic Group will report to the UNCT through the M & E Task Force and will have the responsibility for reviewing joint work plans, M&E progress and ensuring information sharing. The TG on HIV/AIDS will provide technical support on relevant issues. Interested/relevant stakeholders will be included in the TG as necessary.

National Priority 3: Protective environment enabled for women, children and youth with equal opportunities and promotion of services to these groups.
　　　　　　　　Long-term Strategy Plan (2001-2023)
　　　　　　　　Preliminary National Development Plan (pNDP/2004-2006)
　　　　　　　　Medium-term Programme (MTP) (2005-2007)

UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2010 a more protective environment established for women, children including adolescents and youth to claim and fully enjoy their rights.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners
3.1　Political and budgetary commitment increased and enabling laws, policies, plans and social budgets adopted and effectively implemented for women, children and youth.	3.1.1 Policies and action plans for children, youth and women developed at all levels. 3.1.2 National Time Bound Policy and Program Framework for the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor implemented. 3.1.3 Parliamentarians encouraged to establish a mechanism to monitor and analyze budgetary expenditures from a child and gender perspective.	3.1 **Government:** MoNE, MoI, MoJ, MoLSS, MoH, DGSW, SIS, SPO, SHECK, Religious Affairs, GAP RDA**,** RTÜK, **Parliament:** Commissions **CSO/NGOs:** Bar Associations, Universities and research institutes, CBOs, Community Centers youth federation, children and Adolescents'

TABLE 1: Results Matrix
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

	(UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, WHO, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP)	3.1.4	Policy and decision-makers, professional, parents, adolescents and children's knowledge on children's and youth rights increased.		associations, children incl adolescvents. **Int'l Org:** EC, WB **Local Admn:** Municipalities **Private Sector:** National and local media (inc child friendly media network)	
3.2	Prevention and protection mechanisms are established and awareness raised to reduce harmful practices, violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation. (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNHCR)	3.2.1 3.2.2 3.2.3 3.2.4 3.2.5	30 percent of parents and caregivers know and use positive child raising practices including timely birth registration. Adolescents and youth including those out of school, those living outside of parental care and/or with special needs, asylum seekers/refugees aware of how to protect themselves from harmful practices, violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. Awareness of policy and decision makers and the media increased on gender issues especially violence. Minimum standards of care and protection for children in need of special protection developed to contribute towards the establishment of a child protection model. A comprehensive national child labour monitoring mechanism developed in line with international standards against child labour established.	3.2	**Government:** MoNE (DG for pre-school; DG for Non-Formal Education; DG for primary education) MoI, MoJ, MoLSS, MoH, SHECK, GAP/RDA, SIS, **Parliament:** Commissions **CSO/NOGs:** AÇEV. Willows Foundation; Youth Federation, Children and Adolescents associations, other NGOS and CBOs, children incl adolescents **Local Admn:** Municipalities, **Private Sector:** Media (child friendly media network), universities and research institues, media inc children friendly media network and private Sector	**Deleted:** developed.
3.3	Capacities strengthened at both national and local levels for reporting on, protecting and enforcing the rights of women and children based on/emanating from the Programme Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.. (ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA)	3.3.1 3.3.2	Improve coordination mechanism amongst institutions responsible for women, children and youth. Improved reporting, complaints and enforcement systems for women's and children's rights.	**3.3**	**Government:** MoNE, MoJ, MoI, MoLSS, GAP/RDA, SPO, SHCEK; **Parliament:** Commissions **CSO/NGOs:** CBOs, children and youth associations, children incl adolescents, university and research institutes **Local Admn:** Municipalities, **Private Sector:** Media incly Child Friendly media network	

TABLE 1: Results Matrix
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: The working group on Gender , under the co-leadership of ILO and UNFPA, will be responsible for coordinating the contributions of the UN agencies/partners to this outcome. The Thematic Group will report to the UNCT through the M&E Task Force and will have the responsibility for reviewing joint work plans, M&E progress and ensuring information sharing. Interested/relevant stakeholders will be included in the TG as necessary.		

TABLE 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2010 Strengthened individual and institutional capacity for both democratic and environmental governance at local and central levels.			
Country Programme Outcome	**Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Means of Verification**
1.1 Increased individual, collective and institutional capacity for participation at all levels of decision-making. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, ILO, UNFPA, WHO, FAO, UNHCR)	1.1.1: The number of City Councils with women, youth and children platforms empowered to promote and substantiate the MDGs and WSSD Plan of Implementation at the local level.	1.1.1: 50 cities	1.1.1: Local Agenda 21 progress reports, information from the Ministry of Interior
	1.1.2: The number of woman parliamentarians, mayors, city council members, municipality council members	1.1.2. 4.4% of parliamentarians, 6% of mayors, 1.7 % of city council members, 2.5% of municipality council members are women	1.1.2: Information from the Directorate General on the Problems of Women, reports of the capacity building workshops, Human Development Reports
	1.1.3: The percentage of men and women who use the internet.	1.1.3: 4% of women and 9.5% of men use the Internet	1.1.3: SIS statistics, info from the TBV and TBD, reports of SPO Information Society Dept. and e-transformation executive board
	1.1.4 The number of hits on e-governance web-sites.	1.1.4:	1.1.4:
	1.1.5: Labour related and general including asylum system development: The number of tri-partite activities; meetings and training programmes held with participation of and/or Bar Associations and other civil society organizations.	**1.1.5** <u>Labour related:</u> 15 Economic and Social Council composed of the representatives of 38 government and non-governmental organizations <u>Asylum system related:</u> Gvt Task Force composed of Ministries of Int., Justice,	1.1.5 ILO, MoLLS, TISK, TURK-IS, HAK-IS, DISK records of activities Minutes/reports of the Economic and Social Council produced by SPO as the secretariat of the Council.

TABLE 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

				Education; associates int. orgs , university experts and intl. Orgs.; UNHCR basic training programme w. tripartite participation.		UNHCR Training records, MoI records and/or meetings
	1.1.6	The number of CSOs participating in City Councils.	1.1.6	baseline pending	1.1.6	Reports of municipalities, UN agency reports
	1.1.7	The studies conducted for preparation of the country regarding the agricultural trade negotiations under WTO.	1.1.7	The analytical position of the MARA before February 2005 and recommendations made by FAO.	1.1.7	Studies undertaken and strategies developed by MARA. Reports of FAO
	1.1.8	Improved capacities in Producers' Unions.	1.1.8	Services provided, level of production and variety of products in the concerned sector and the number of members of unions as indicated in their annual reports.	1.1.8	Annual reports of the unions, reports of MARA and FAO.
1.2 Mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of international norms and standards on human rights strengthened. (UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNFPA, FAO)	1.2.1:	The proportion of complaints received by provincial boards/HR Presidency which have follow-up actions on record.	1.2.1	Currently available HR reports and police/court follow up	1.2.1:	Reports from HR Presidency Agencies, NGOs, Government and evaluations
	1.2.2	Legislation and procedural directives enacted, institutions built for reception of asylum seekers and processing of claims for international refugee protection (no. of reception centres built and running, processing network created); integration mechanisms created;	1.2.2	1994 Asylum Regulation to be reformed; Gvt national PoA 2005 foresees lifting of Turkey's current geographical limitation to 1951 Refugee Convention. UNHCR	1.2.2:	Reports and evaluations from academia and NGOs. Official Gazette; Govt interim reports (MoI); UNHCR reports and EU regular reporting

TABLE 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

			implements Ref. Status determination for non-European refugees and resettles them to 3rd asylum countries; 1 Gvt reception centre exists.	
	1.2.3	International instruments for prevention of statelessness signed/ratified	1.2.3 1961 Convention on prev. of statelessness not yet signed by the TR Govt.	1.2.3: Reports of Human Rights Presidency. Reports and evaluations from academia and NGOs. Official Gazette; Govt interim reports (MoI); UNHCR reports and EU regular reporting
	1.2.4	Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement actively applied in research and practice; Compensation mechanisms for past damages implemented; percentage of applications for compensation which are accepted and processed	1.2.4 Gvt IDP Policy document 2005 states GP as basis; Compensation Law enacted and ... out of 60,000(?) claims processed in 1 yr	1.2.4: Reports of Ministry of Justice; Human Rights Presidency
	1.2.5	The number of national and provincial level mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of international norms and standards on human rights.	1.2.5 3 national HR boards/committees/ 14 provincial compensation commissions	1.2.5: Reports of Ministry of Justice; Human Rights Presidency
	1.2.6	Implementation of 2005 civil and criminal reform laws, directives and local processes in place	1.2.6 Directives enacted under Criminal Procedure Law	1.2.6 Reports of Ministry of Justice; Human Rights Presidency
	1.2.7	The number of private enterprises engaged and adhered to the Global Compact and corporate social responsibility	1.2.7 60 companies	1.2.7 Reports from agencies, and private sector
	1.2.8	a) Average time due process for children and	1.2.8 a) 537 days	1.2.8 Reports from the

TABLE 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

	b) Percentage of child arrests that lead to deprivation of liberty.	b) 96.6%	Ministry of Justice
1.2 Strengthened management and protection of ecosystems for environmental sustainability. (UNDP, UNIDO, FAO)	1.3.1: National Sustainable Development policy papers transformed into policy issuance/position papers.	1.3.1: National Sustainable Development Committee functions to prepare the policy papers	1.3.1: The progress reports of the Sustainable Development Project of SPO, publications of the NSDC
	1.3.2 Level of renewable energy utilized in different sectors and applied to fulfil the energy demand of the Nation; level of GHG emission	1.3.2 Wind Energy: 18.9 MW (0.07% of total capacity) Solar energy: 262.000 Toe (< 1% of total capacity) Geothermal Energy: 90GWh electricity 100,000 Toe heat Small Scale Hydroelectric Plans + State Hydraulic Works:143 MW Biomass Energy Info not available	1.3.2 Reports from the Ministry of Energy and National Climate Change Commission, OECD-IEA Key Statistics SIS Statistics
	1.3.3 Strategy papers developed (forestry, fisheries and others)	1.3.3 Forestry strategy reports has been developed but to be distributed and receive EU and other national/int agency feedback. Non-existence of fisheries strategy paper.	1.3.3 Reports of the UN Agencies, FAO, and the government providing studies done, actions taken and strategies developed.
	1.3.4 Statistics on fisheries improved and developed	1.3.5 The reports providing the quantity and quality of statistics as well as the data collection and processing capacities	1.3.4 The reports providing the improvement in quantity and quality of statistics as well as the data national collection and

Deleted: Number of GEF and UN agency supported projects for increased capacity of government and NGOs for sustainable management of ecosystems, improving practices in forestry and fisheries (proposed by FAO) addressing climate change concerns, reducing the use of Ozone Depleting Substances and eliminating the Persistent Organic Pollutants ¶

Deleted: Energy Forests: 520,000 ha of land¶
¶
Per capita energy supply: 1,2 Toe/cap.yr¶
Per capita electricity consumption:1.817 kWh/cap.yr¶
Total CO2 emissions from fuel combustion: 204 Mt CO2/yr¶
Per capita CO2 emissions from fuel combustion: 3.1 tCO2/cap.yr

TABLE 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

		made available by MARA and FAO	processing capacities made available by MARA and FAO.
UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2010, social and economic policies for poverty and disparity reduction implemented effectively and quality basic social services reaching vulnerable groups ensured.			
Country Programme Outcome	**Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Means of verification**
2.1 Pro-poor policies developed through partnership with the civil society and private sector for social and economic development at all levels of society to achieve the MDG targets for all. (UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, FAO)	2.1.1 Proportion of people living under poverty-line according to the EU standards disaggregated by sex	2.1.1 baseline pending	2.1.1 National policy documents, NHDR, WB, Annual reports of SIS on Household Budget Surveys
	2.1.2 Income distribution by population disaggregated by sex	2.1.2 lowest 20%: 6 highest 20%: 48.3	2.1.2 Reports from private sector support initiatives, NGOs and Government, Household Income and Consumption Surveys-SIS
	2.1.3 Gini Co-efficient	2.1.3: 0.42	2.1.3: SPO, SIS
	2.1.4 The rate of SMEs guided and channelled to increased investment opportunities	2.1.4 baseline pending	2.1.4 Reports from the Agencies, initiatives, Gov. and NGOs, Progress Reports of SMEs, Reports of Ministry of Industry and Trade, SIS
	2.1.5 The number of civil and private sector partnerships	2.1.5: Four	2.1.5: Reports from the Agencies, initiatives, Gov. and NGOs
	2.1.6 National Mechanisms established and Action Plan approved by Parliament for micro-finance implementation.	2.1.6 Non-existent	2.1.6 Reports from government and UN agencies
	2.1.7 The number of local initiatives on organic	2.1.7 Legislation on organic	2.1.7 Reports from UN

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Formatted: Bullets and Numbering

Deleted: ¶
<#>¶
¶
¶
¶
¶
¶
¶
G

Deleted: ¶

TABLE 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

			agriculture and environmentally sound alternative income generating activities developed		farming in place but no implementation.		agencies, government and NGOs. Rural Development Strategy to be prepared by SPO.
		2.1.8	The number of initiatives supported in order to improve the level of incomes and therefore nutritional status of the poor.	2.1.8	The proportion of food poor is 0.01	2.1.8	Reports of SIS, MARA and FAO
2.2	Children, especially girls' enrollment in pre-school, primary and secondary education increased. (UNICEF, Gender TG)	2.2.1	Gross and net enrollment rates of boys and girls in primary school (disaggregation to include incidence of asylum seeking children enrolled)	2.2.1	Primary school Net attendance ratio : M:94.83, F: 92.16; asylum seeker children: 47%	2.2.1	TDHS , SIS, UNHCR and MoI/MoNE records
		2.2.2	Gross and net enrollment rates of boys and girls in secondary school	2.2.2	Secondary School Net attendance ratio M:53 F: 46.9	2.2.2	MoNE
						2.2.3	
2.3	Pro-active strategies to increase demand and strengthen delivery of quality basic health services reaching vulnerable groups implemented. (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, Gender TG)	2.3.1	Contraceptive prevalence rate-Modern method	2.3.1	73.2 % - 42.5%	2.3.1.	TDHS, SIS
		2.3.2	Maternal mortality ratio	2.3.2	70 per 100,000	2.3.2	EU MMR Survey 2006, SIS
		2.3.3	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	2.3.3	82.9 %	2.3.3	TDHS, SIS
		2.3.4	Under-five mortality ratio	2.3.4	37/1000	2.3.4	TDHS, SIS
		2.3.5	Full vaccine rate (BCG, DBT-3, OPV-3, Measles, TT-2 +)	2.3.5	54%	2.3.5	TDHS, SIS
		2.3.6	Six-months exclusive breast-feeding rate	2.3.6	27%	2.3.6	TDHS, SIS
UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2010 a more protective environment established for women, children including adolescents and youth to claim and fully enjoy their rights.							

Deleted: %

TABLE 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

Country Programme Outcome		Indicators		Baseline	Means of Verification
3.1	Political and budgetary commitment increased and enabling laws, policies, plans and social budgets adopted and effectively implemented for women, children and youth. (UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, WHO, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP)	3.1.1	Percentage of GNP expenditure on health and education.	3.1.1: Education: 4.2 % of GDP Health: 4.8 % of GDP Social Protection: 9.1% of GDP	3.1.1 Ministry of Finance, Health, Education, Protection Budget allocation and expenditure, SPO
		3.1.2	Ministry of Justice submit to Parliament for approval a Child Code.	3.1.2 Child Code in draft form	3.1.2 Official Gazette
		3.1.3	Percentage of government budget allocated for DGWS	3.1.3 Less than 1%	3.1.3 Directorate General for Women's Status
		3.1.4	Number of government agencies engaged in implementing action programmes for the elimination of child labour	3.1.4 Four in year 2005	3.1.4 ILO reports, Reports of MoNE, MoLSS and municipalities
		3.1.5	Number of new project initiatives which support the National Time Bound Policy Programme Framework for the elimination of the WFCL.	3.1.5 Three (support project to the TBPPF, EU funded project for Eradicating WFCL in Turkey, USDoL funded education initiative)	3.1.5 ILO reports, reports of the Child Labour Unit of MoLSS.
		3.1.6	Social support structures and processes include asylum seeker , refugee and other particular groups in need of protection such as trafficking victims.	3.1.6 Currently only sporadic MoI directives exist for the medical assistance of recognised refugees pending their resettlement; no identified overall Govt partner in social affairs for vulnerable women and children;	3.1.7 MoI/State Ministry reports; UNHCR and IOM reports; SHCEK guidelines
3.2	Prevention and protection mechanisms are established and awareness raised to	3.2.1	Percent of women who believe that domestic violence against women is justified in certain cases	3.2.1 39.2%	3.2.1 TDHS

TABLE 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

	reduce harmful practices, violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation. (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO)	3.2.2	Proportion of professionals reporting using minimum standards of care and protection for children outside of parental care.	3.2.2	Comprehensive Standards not yet developed or disseminated.	3.2.2	Assessment report on provision of care for children living outside parental care- UNICEF/ EU joint report; records from MoJ and SHCEK
		3.2.3	Percentage of Sexual and Gender based Violence incidents in vulnerable foreigners (asylum seekers/refugees/ trafficking victims reported/followed up)	3.2.3	Baseline pending (NGO, UNHCR, IOM information and referral network built in 2005	3.2.3	UNHCR and IOM reporting; SHCEK-MoI records
		3.2.4	Percentage of parents and caregivers who know and use positive child raising practices including timely birth registration	3.2.4	Baseline pending to be available end 2005	3.2.4	UNICEF Survey , Reports of MoH
		3.2.5	Percentage of working children (6 -17 year olds)	3.2.5	10.2%	3.2.5	SIS
		3.2.6	The number of schools with monitoring systems to prevent and address violence in schools	3.2.6	Baseline pending	3.2.6	MoNE
		3.2.7	The number of child labour surveys conducted	3.2.7	Two in 1994 and 1999	3.2.7	SIS
		3.2.8	The number of children withdrawn from WFCL	3.2.8	No of children withdrawn from WFCL from 1992 to 2005: 55,000	3.2.8	ILO records, MoLSS
3.3	Capacities strengthened at both national and local levels for reporting on, protecting and enforcing the rights of women and children. (ILO, UNICEF)	3.3.1	Existence of an anonymous and uncensored complaint mechanism for children	3.3.1	No complaints mechanism at national level and minimal awareness and capacities at local level	3.3.1	Official Gazette/, MoJ
		3.3.2	Number of cities and/or provinces with monitoring and/or participatory planning mechanisms for childrens' and womens' rights	3.3.3	Participatory planning mechanisms in ...... cities	3.3.2	MoI and Municipality Records

Deleted: ¶
¶
¶

8

TABLE 4: Indicative Programme Resource Framework
United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Turkey
2006 - 2010

Expected UNDAF Outcomes			
Estimated Available Resources	**Outcome 1**	**Outcome 2**	**Outcome 3**
	"Strengthened individual and institutional capacity for both democratic and environmental governance at local and central levels."	"Social and economic policies for poverty and disparity reduction implemented effectively and quality basic social services reaching vulnerable groups ensured."	"Protective environment enabled for women, children and youth with equal opportunities and promotion of services to these groups."
UNDP	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD
UNICEF	Regular/Core : USD 1,030,000 Other : USD 3,500,000	Regular/Core : USD 1,600,000 Other : USD 6,750,000	Regular/Core : USD 1,380,000 Other : USD 14,750,000
UNFPA	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD
UNHCR	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD		Regular/Core : USD Other : USD
FAO	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD	
ILO	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD
UNIDO	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD	Regular/Core : USD Other : USD	
WHO	Regular/Core : USD 50,000 Other : USD	Regular/Core : USD 320,000 Other : USD	Regular/Core : USD 120,000 Other : USD
TOTAL by Outcome			