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Country programme document

Turkey

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Turkey is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$4,295,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$110,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2021 to 2025.

*E/ICEF/2020/17.



Programme rationale

1. Turkey is an upper-middle-income country, and is a member of the Group of 20, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. It is also a candidate for European Union membership. With a population of approximately 83 million,¹ Turkey plays a significant role in regional and international affairs. It hosts the world's largest registered refugee² population – around 4 million people, including about 3.6 million Syrians, and about 400,000 people from other countries.³ Of the resident population, around 23 million are children.⁴ About 1.7 million of the Syrian refugees and about 118,000 of the non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers are children.⁵ Around 98 per cent of Syrian refugees reside outside of temporary accommodation centres and live in different provinces across the country. Turkey remains a destination and transit country for various types of migrants, including those attempting to reach Europe.

2. The Turkish economy was the nineteenth largest in the world in 2018,⁶ and the gross domestic product (GDP) in the last quarter of 2019 was \$753.7 billion.⁷ The economy has continued to grow, despite some adverse shocks and increasing inflation in recent years. Turkey has made great strides in social and economic development, with “significant progress through effective social policies on reducing poverty, improving access to basic services and reducing inequalities”.⁸ Stunting among 0–5-year-olds fell from 12 to 6 per cent between 2008 and 2018.⁹ Primary school enrolment is near universal, and there is a well-developed social insurance and social assistance system.

3. Despite this notable progress, income inequality persists, with a Gini coefficient of 0.4. Disparities affect children disproportionately. In 2018, 32.1 per cent of children were living in poor households.¹⁰ Public social expenditure represents 17.3 per cent of the GDP,¹¹ as compared to the OECD average of 20.1 per cent.¹² Further expansion of social expenditure would support commitments made in the Eleventh Development Plan (2019–2023) to improve the quality of life and income distribution.¹³

4. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was 11.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018. Despite progress in child and maternal health, disparities require continued attention. The U5MR is much higher than the national average in the eastern and

¹ <<http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=33733>>. All websites cited in this document were accessed on 8 June 2020.

² In this document, the term “refugee” refers to international protection applicants, international protection status holders (refugees, conditional refugees and subsidiary protection status holders) and temporary protection beneficiaries, in accordance with the Turkish Law on Foreigners and International Protection.

³ <<https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>>.

⁴ <www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=33733>.

⁵ <<https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27#>>.

⁶ <<https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GDP.pdf>>.

⁷ <www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=33603>.

⁸ Turkey's Sustainable Development Goals, 2nd Voluntary National Review Report, 2019.

⁹ 2018 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS).

¹⁰ <<https://biruni.tuik.gov.tr/medas/?kn=207&locale=en>>.

¹¹ Government of Turkey, 2019 Annual Programme of the Presidency.

¹² <www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm>.

¹³ http://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/On_BirinciPLan_ingilizce_SonBaski.pdf.

southern regions¹⁴ and is 27 deaths per 1,000 live births for Syrian refugees.¹⁵ According to the Ministry of Health, coverage of three doses of pentavalent vaccine is 98 per cent nationally and 74.6 per cent for Syrian refugee children. Stunting remains of concern for some groups and locations, while 29.5 per cent of children and adolescents aged 5–19 years old are overweight.¹⁶

5. The importance of investment in early childhood development (ECD) is gaining more attention, and a national target of one year of preschool education for all children was set for 2023. However, the absence of a national integrated ECD strategy limits multisectoral coordination and optimal utilization of available resources. Around 75 per cent of 3–4-year-olds are developmentally on track in four key ECD domains, but this varies depending on the household's socio-economic status.¹⁷ Key bottlenecks to optimal ECD include the lack of knowledge and skills to promote safe and nurturing care practices, and negative social norms.

6. The policy environment for education is strong, with continuing progress in the expansion of access to all children. Net enrolment among 5-year-olds increased to 68.3 per cent in the 2018/19 school year, with no gender gap. Nevertheless, access to early learning is still low, at 38 per cent among 4-year-olds, and 12.4 per cent among 3-year-olds.¹⁸ Net enrolment among Syrian refugees aged 3–5 years old was 30.8 per cent as of January 2020.¹⁹ Although preschool is free and mandatory for children with disabilities, they represent only 0.3 per cent of all children enrolled.²⁰ Key bottlenecks include inaccessible or unavailable alternative early childhood education (ECE) facilities, limited supply of qualified teachers, and limited demand for services by families due to financial barriers, lack of knowledge of the importance of ECE and negative social norms.

7. Turkey has high primary enrolment rates, albeit with some geographical disparities and some remaining barriers for children with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Despite the impressive progress made on expanding access to education for refugee children, around one quarter of the estimated 400,000 out-of-school refugee children are of primary school age.²¹ Learning remains a challenge, particularly for vulnerable groups, with approximately 12 per cent of children in grades 3 and 4 lacking basic literacy and numeracy skills.²²

8. Upper secondary education enrolment rates are 95 to 100 per cent in some provinces, but drop below 80 per cent in the south-eastern provinces.²³ Schooling of Syrian refugees falls sharply with age, with only 32.6 per cent gross enrolment in upper secondary, compared to 70.1 per cent in lower secondary and 88.8 per cent in primary school.²⁴ The reasons vary by gender and background, and include the need

¹⁴ <<https://dosyasb.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/36164,siy2018en2pdf.pdf?0>>.

¹⁵ 2018 TDHS.

¹⁶ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2019*.

¹⁷ 2018 TDHS.

¹⁸ Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Formal Education Statistics 2018–19.

¹⁹ <https://hbogm.meb.gov.tr/meb_iys_dosyalar/2020_01/27110237_OCAK_2020internet_BulteniSunu.pdf>.

²⁰ MoNE, Formal Education Statistics 2018–19.

²¹ Based on MoNE and Ministry of Interior Directorate General Migration Management data.

²² Based on <<http://tegm.meb.gov.tr/www/iste-bu-kadar-kolay/icerik/641>> and <https://sgb.meb.gov.tr/meb_iys_dosyalar/2019_09/30102730_meb_istatistikleri_orgun_egitim_2018_2019.pdf>.

²³ Based on MoNE, Formal Education Statistics 2018–19 and Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) Population Registry.

²⁴ <https://hbogm.meb.gov.tr/meb_iys_dosyalar/2020_01/27110237_OCAK_2020internet_BulteniSunu.pdf>.

to contribute to family income or work in the home, negative social norms, and discouragement due to poor performance or adverse experiences. For refugees, the language barrier and integration challenges, coupled with family poverty, are key determinants. Efforts are required to address violence in schools, promote social cohesion, and improve monitoring of children at risk of dropout. The proportion of youth aged 15–24 years old not in employment, education or training is 25.7 per cent.²⁵ While the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment results show substantial progress from 2015 to 2018, they indicate the need to further improve learning outcomes.

9. Although the proportion of marriages involving 16–17-year-old girls out of the total marriages of women of any age decreased to 3.1 per cent in 2019,²⁶ the proportion of Turkish women aged 20–24 in registered and unregistered marriages before age 18 was 14.7 per cent. Among Syrian refugee women, the latter indicator was 44.8 per cent.²⁷ Social norms and some limitations in the application of legal provisions contribute to perpetuate the practice. For refugees, poverty and the need to expand social support are additional factors.

10. A strong national commitment to the elimination of child labour has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of working children over the past decade. Nevertheless, child labour persists in seasonal agriculture, in small- and medium-sized enterprises, and on the streets. The proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in economic activities is 4.4 per cent.²⁸ Engagement in economic activities is believed to be widespread among refugees, particularly adolescent boys, although data are lacking. Poverty, informal employment, limited access to social protection and insufficient regulation of certain sectors are the main drivers.

11. Despite efforts by the national authorities to prevent and respond to child protection concerns, children remain at risk of violence. In 2017, 55,465 boys and 44,394 girls were received into security units as alleged victims of criminal assault and sexual offences. The latter represented 37 per cent of the cases affecting girls and 4 per cent of those affecting boys.²⁹ Limitations of the protection system, and harmful social norms and practices, including the use of physical punishment as a disciplinary measure in some families,³⁰ are the main bottlenecks.

12. Every year over 300,000 children are in contact with the law, with approximately 30 per cent as suspected offenders.³¹ In 2018, approximately 3,000 children were under pre/post-trial detention.³² Limitations in policies, programmes and capacity of justice professionals to implement restorative practices and diversion schemes are key bottlenecks.³³ Child-friendly judicial interview rooms and hospital-based child monitoring centres have been introduced to protect child victims and witnesses, but need to be strengthened. The quality of child-sensitive legal aid needs to be further improved and the use of detention further minimized.

13. The coverage and quality of preventive and specialized child protection services to address violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect varies widely, and the availability

²⁵ TurkStat, Labour Force Statistics, January 2020.

²⁶ <www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=33733>.

²⁷ 2018 TDHS.

²⁸ TurkStat, Child Labour Force Survey, 2019.

²⁹ TurkStat, Juveniles Received into Security Units, 2017.

³⁰ TurkStat, Family Structure Research, 2016.

³¹ TurkStat, Juveniles Received into Security Units, 2017.

³² Ministry of Justice (MoJ) data mentioned in <www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/cezaevi-nufusu-264-bin-31-41070059>.

³³ MoJ General Directorate of Prisons, 2016 Annual Report.

of trained and specialized personnel at the local level remains a challenge. The Family Social Support Programme is being expanded, and efforts to strengthen the programme should continue. Refugee children and their families can be at heightened risk and face specific challenges in accessing the national child protection system. The social assistance and social service systems lack common screening, identification and referral pathways, and integrated service delivery.

14. Turkey continues to make significant progress towards deinstitutionalization of children deprived of parental care. Out of 163,787 children supported by government protection services, 17,403 were adopted and only 7,259 were living in foster families in 2019.³⁴ There is limited availability of specialized foster parenting for refugee children, children with disabilities and other children with specific needs, and an effective legal guardianship system, a best interest determination mechanism, and alternatives to residential care for unaccompanied children and options for children with their detained families during irregular migration remain areas of concern.

15. Data and other evidence on children with disabilities remain limited. While a range of support and services is increasingly available, persons with disabilities, including children, face significant obstacles due to issues related to identification, physical access, quality and availability of support and services, and social attitudes and behaviours.

16. Despite legal safeguards and increased efforts, girls face challenges stemming from gender inequality, including child marriage and insufficient readiness for participation in adult economic and social life. Thirty-four per cent of women aged 15–24 years are not in education, employment or training, as compared to 17.7 per cent of men.³⁵ Social norms and limited access to information, counselling and specialized services are the main bottlenecks.

17. Turkey has made significant investments to develop its national capacity for risk mitigation and disaster preparedness and response. However, it remains at risk of natural disasters, particularly earthquakes. The effects of climate change should also be taken into account. Regional developments may cause additional pressure of migration and influxes of refugees towards Turkey, and new challenges, such as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, may strain national systems and resources and require support to national efforts.

18. An evaluation of the 2016–2020 country programme concluded that UNICEF Turkey remained relevant and effective despite a volatile external environment by integrating the response to the refugee crisis into its wider programme, and working closely with the Government to enable systems to better meet the needs of all vulnerable children. The evaluation also underlined the UNICEF comparative advantage in working across sectors and government ministries.

19. In the light of the above, the country programme for 2021–2025 will focus on: (a) promoting holistic ECD; (b) addressing the challenges facing adolescent girls and boys; (c) strengthening the quality and coverage of social protection and child protection services; and (d) promoting national investments and monitoring mechanisms for child rights.

Programme priorities and partnerships

20. Through four multisectoral outcomes, the programme will seek to accelerate the realization of the rights of the most vulnerable children in Turkey by supporting the Government to maintain the significant progress already achieved and close the

³⁴ <<https://ailevecalisma.gov.tr/media/41553/kurumsal-istatistikler.pdf>>.

³⁵ <www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=33785>.

remaining equity gaps, particularly for those from socio-economically less developed areas and vulnerable groups, including refugee children. Extensive consultations with all key stakeholders ensured alignment with the Eleventh Development Plan and national sectoral strategies, as well as the process for development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2021–2025. The priorities are also aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021.

21. Empowerment of women and girls and humanitarian action are integrated across the four outcomes. The focus will be on the transformation of social norms, especially during early childhood and adolescence, to influence lasting change in behaviours and attitudes. Targeted interventions on violence against boys and girls will also be prioritized, including strengthening prevention and response mechanisms for the elimination of child marriage. Given the protracted nature of the Syria refugee crisis and other ongoing migration flows, support to the Government and other partners in strengthening systems to respond to the needs of refugee and migrant children will continue.

22. The programme also aims to promote social cohesion across all components by building on previous work to increase social capital and positive relationships among communities, caregivers and young people, using existing mechanisms and platforms. Strengthening national systems' capacity to provide services in a more equitable and inclusive manner will also contribute to social cohesion.

23. The programme places strategic emphasis on: (a) an integrated approach that promotes multisectoral programming to respond holistically to the needs of the most vulnerable children; (b) strengthening systems to improve the effectiveness and inclusiveness of policy implementation at the national and local levels; (c) improving evidence generation for equity-focused policy-making; (d) promoting positive behaviours and practices, and fostering institutional and social norms that promote respect for child rights; and (e) mobilizing increased investment for and commitment to child rights through broad-based coalitions of Government, private sector and civil society.

Young children

24. This programme component envisions that by 2025 more young children, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from learning, nurturing care and development, both at home and in their communities. Key priorities will include: (a) supporting the development and implementation of an integrated national strategy on ECD with related implementation mechanisms and adequate allocation of resources; (b) improving access to and quality of education services, making them more inclusive for the most vulnerable young children; (c) promoting nurturing care by parents and other caregivers (focusing on infant and young child feeding practices, immunization, early stimulation, positive discipline, and early identification and reporting of developmental delays); and (d) supporting monitoring and advocacy to ensure the health system adequately reaches the most vulnerable areas and groups.

25. Evidence-based analysis of relevant sector policies, plans and budgets will help to increase awareness of the importance of ECD and strengthen multisectoral approaches and accountabilities. UNICEF will leverage its convening role to contribute to the facilitation of coordination among national stakeholders and support the development and implementation of a national ECD strategy.

26. UNICEF will work closely with the Ministry of National Education to scale up access to quality, inclusive ECE, including supporting piloting, research and advocacy for alternative and community-based models to be integrated into the national system to expand coverage for the most vulnerable.

27. UNICEF will provide support to build institutional capacity in inclusive and quality teaching and learning processes and policies. This will include supporting the development of improved quality education standards and learning assessments; and contributing to strengthening pre-service capacity-building for education personnel in inclusive teaching that is sensitive to the needs of girls and boys and includes tailored approaches for vulnerable groups, such as distance-learning solutions to ensure continuity during emergency situations like the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF will contribute to evidence-based policy development on inclusive education and promote the engagement of families and communities to increase the demand for inclusive education.

28. Use of the Nurturing Care Framework for ECD will be promoted, in collaboration with relevant institutions, empowering caregivers with the knowledge, skills, competencies and resources to provide optimal nutrition, health, learning, stimulation and protection in the early years. Strengthening the capacity of existing service delivery platforms and frontline workers to address the developmental needs of young children and promoting responsive and care-seeking behaviours by parents and caregivers will be a key focus.

Adolescents and young people

29. This component envisions that by 2025, the most vulnerable and at-risk adolescents and young people are learning, acquiring relevant skills and participating meaningfully in a safe and inclusive environment. Key priorities will include: (a) supporting the development and implementation of inclusive policies and programmes for the education sector to ensure all out-of-school adolescents have access to appropriate learning opportunities; (b) strengthening the quality of formal and non-formal learning opportunities to ensure they are inclusive, relevant and enable both adolescent girls and boys to acquire key skills required for post-education life; and (c) supporting adolescents, families and communities to adopt positive behaviours and social norms that promote adolescents' participation, empowerment and protection.

30. These results will require addressing the multiple and intertwined barriers impacting enrolment, attendance, performance and completion of secondary education by the most vulnerable adolescents, many of which are related to limited access, but also to the quality, relevance and inclusiveness of the learning opportunities offered. UNICEF will contribute to increase the capacity of the education system to provide more inclusive and quality secondary education, including by strengthening the effectiveness and relevance of the multiple pathways for second-chance learning. Linkages between education and other sectors will also be strengthened to address barriers related to financial issues, violence and bullying.

31. UNICEF will support the Ministry of National Education to improve access to and the quality of alternative learning opportunities and skills development for the most vulnerable adolescents by addressing the relevance of learning and transition to post-educational opportunities. Efforts will focus on empowering adolescents and young people, including the most vulnerable, with foundational, transferable and job-specific skills, and enhancing the transition from school to work in both formal and non-formal settings. UNICEF will support partners in expanding adolescent engagement platforms and championing of adolescent participation in social innovations. Collaboration with other United Nations agencies and the private sector will be strengthened to scale-up technologies and innovations for youth.

32. Social change and adolescent engagement approaches, including volunteerism, will be employed to address the social norms that contribute to the perpetuation of harmful practices affecting adolescents, including child labour, child marriage and

other forms of violence against children, as well as to increase the support of parents and communities for the engagement of adolescents in decision-making that affects their lives.

Protective and inclusive environment for the most vulnerable children

33. This component envisions that, by 2025, the most vulnerable children and families will benefit from improved child and social protection services. This outcome seeks to address challenges related to the fragmentation and limited integration in the social and child protection systems in order to expand coverage and increase quality of services. Key priorities will include: (a) strengthening the efficiency, effectiveness and fiscal sustainability of social protection through support to the Government in evidence and equity-based design of policies and programmes; (b) strengthening the quality and increasing the coverage of preventive child protection services; and (c) increasing the capacity of the child protection system to provide quality response services.

34. UNICEF will support the Government to improve coverage and quality of social assistance services, with a special focus on inclusion of the most vulnerable groups. This will be achieved through support for child well-being analysis, assessment of existing social protection programmes, and design and piloting of child-sensitive programmes that integrate social protection with social service components and are responsive to shocks, including the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Mechanisms to improve national intersectoral coordination on social protection will also be supported.

35. UNICEF will contribute to the reinforcement of preventive strategies within the child protection system, with specific focus on family strengthening and parenting support programmes, as well as support to the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services to improve the coverage and quality of child protection services at the local level through the expansion of social service centres. The expansion of guardianship schemes, family-based alternative care options and efforts to improve identification, referral and reporting mechanisms and promote improved coordination in child protection will also be supported.

36. UNICEF will work closely with relevant government ministries and academic institutions for sustainable and comprehensive capacity development for further professionalization of the social welfare workforce, with a focus on frontline workers.

37. UNICEF will support the continued improvement of child-friendly judicial processes, practices, physical facilities and access to quality legal aid for child victims and witnesses, and children in administrative and asylum proceedings. The organization will also provide technical assistance for psychosocial support and training programmes and the establishment of diversion programmes.

Investments and monitoring mechanisms for child rights

38. This component envisions that, by 2025, public and private entities and civil society organizations (CSOs) demonstrate a shared commitment to, and increased investments in, child rights. The focus of this outcome is to increase investment of financial and non-financial resources to advance child rights through the creation of a “social compact” for children, involving public authorities at the central and local levels, relevant national institutions, civil society, the private sector, and children and young people, to improve monitoring for child rights. Key priorities will include: (a) improving collection and use of evidence on the situation of children to inform policy development, implementation and monitoring by government institutions at the national and local levels; (b) supporting the Government, as well as the private sector and civil society, to leverage investments to enhance the well-being of children and families; (c) improving the child rights promotion and monitoring capacities of key

national actors, including national human rights mechanisms, CSOs and provincial child rights committees.

39. The policy environment for children will be improved by expanding the range and quality of data and reducing data gaps for monitoring of child-related Sustainable Development Goals. Generation and dissemination of data and evidence on children, especially to highlight the situation of the most vulnerable, will be expanded in collaboration with the national statistical system, and evidence-based planning, monitoring and inter-sectoral coordination at the national and local levels will be strengthened.

40. UNICEF will support increased public expenditure for children through advocacy and capacity development for child-focused budgeting with relevant national and local authorities. Together with the Turkish National Committee for UNICEF, efforts to mobilize spending and social investment for children by other stakeholders, including the private sector, will be scaled up. UNICEF will continue to work closely with the private sector to promote child-sensitive and responsible business practices.

41. UNICEF will support the strengthening of the capacity of national human rights bodies such as Ombudsman Institution, the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey and the Parliament Sub-Committee on the Rights of the Child, to better monitor and promote child rights and increase the use of redress mechanisms, and will encourage the active participation of children in child rights monitoring mechanisms.

Summary budget table^a

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Young children	1 460	37 400	38 860
Adolescents and young people	1 460	37 400	38 860
Protective and inclusive environment for the most vulnerable children	1 031	26 400	27 431
Investments and monitoring mechanisms for child rights	215	5 500	5 715
Programme effectiveness	129	3 300	3 429
Total	4 295	110 000	114 295

^a In addition to the amounts shown, other resources emergency (up to \$300 million) are expected to be raised in 2021–2025 under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in Response to the Syria Crisis.

Programme and risk management

42. This document outlines UNICEF planned contribution to national results for children and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for alignment of results with the resources assigned to the programme at country level.

43. The country programme outcomes derive from the objectives of the Eleventh Development Plan and the pillars of the UNSDCF 2021–2025. UNICEF contributes to improved coordination and coherence within the United Nations through leadership of selected outcome results groups.

44. Internal structures will be revised to reinforce cross-sectoral programming, and staff capacities will be strengthened in areas that require new operational and programmatic expertise.
45. Coordination and oversight of the country programme by national actors will be ensured through the Child Inter-sectoral Board, which meets yearly and is co-chaired by Presidency of Strategy and Budget and UNICEF.
46. All components will be funded through regular resources and other resources, as well as emergency-related funding. UNICEF will further explore and diversify funding sources, including through leveraging of national resources and increasing partnerships with the Turkish National Committee for UNICEF, the private sector and multilateral development banks. The programme effectiveness component supports the other four outcomes.
47. UNICEF will continue to apply the harmonized approach to cash transfers to address the real and potential risks associated with implementing partners, and will continue its cooperation with the Turkish Court of Accounts.
48. A multi-hazard risk analysis that included risks to programme implementation arising from regional developments, economic difficulties, earthquakes, population movements, the COVID-19 crisis and other epidemics, and climate change-related disasters has informed the preparation of the programme. Such risks will be mitigated through risk-informed programming approaches, including a cross-cutting emphasis on promotion of social cohesion, close situation monitoring, regular update of emergency preparedness platforms, and leveraging of existing partnerships with the Government, CSOs and United Nations agencies. UNICEF will work closely with national authorities, including the Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, to ensure risk reduction and disaster response efforts are child-sensitive and inclusive.

Monitoring and evaluation

49. The country programme will be monitored and evaluated based on the results and resources framework and the costed evaluation plan, in close cooperation with the Government. The integrated monitoring, evaluation and research plan will guide evidence generation to inform programming. Performance monitoring systems will track progress against targets set in the workplans and programme cooperation agreements. Midyear and annual reviews, as well as field visits, will also be used to monitor progress and assess the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of programme implementation.³⁶
50. The monitoring system will be tailored to the needs of the country programme, which is largely focused on system-strengthening approaches and is implemented in an upper-middle-income country with a solid level of institutional capacity. Therefore, a significant part of the results, especially at the outcome level, will be measured through national data.³⁷ Programme monitoring will therefore be partly interlinked with the programmatic efforts to ensure availability of adequate age and gender-disaggregated data in collaboration with the Turkish Statistical Institute and other relevant entities.

³⁶ In line with the Eleventh Development Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, relevant programme data will be shared for monitoring purposes through the online information system of the Presidency of Strategy and Budget.

³⁷ Outcome-level results reflect the contributions of multiple stakeholders.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Turkey – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2021–2025

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2, 6, 12, 19, 22, 26, 29, 32, 34 and 40.

National priorities: Eleventh Development Plan (2019–2023): 2.1-Stable and strong economy (2.1.7); 2.3-Qualified people, strong society (2.3.1, 2.3.3–2.3.10, 2.3.12); 2.5-Democratization, good governance (2.5.1, 2.5.2)

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework outcomes involving UNICEF:

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

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.

1.3 By 2025, persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection are supported towards self-reliance.

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

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

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 Goal Areas: 1, 2, 3 and 5

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
1. By 2025, more young children, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from learning, nurturing, care and development at home and in	Percentage of 3–4-year-old children developmentally on track in literacy, numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning domains B (2018): Turkish 73.7% (69.8% male; 78% female) Syrian 74.8% (70.6% male; 79.4% female) T: Turkish 80% (80% male/female) Syrian 80% (80% male/female)	Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS)	By 2025, parents, caregivers and relevant frontline workers have improved knowledge and skills to provide young girls and boys with adequate nurturing care, as well as to detect and provide support for developmental delays and disabilities.	Ministries of National Education; Health; Family, Labour and Social Services; Interior Directorate General of	1 460	37 400	38 860

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
their communities.	Percentage of children 0–11 months vaccinated with three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP)-containing/Pentavalent vaccine nationally B (2019): Turkish: 98% (98% male/female) Syrians: 74.6% T: Turkish: 98%; Syrians: 90%	Ministry of Health	By 2025, the education system has increased capacity to provide quality and inclusive ECE services. By 2025, the education system has increased capacity to offer inclusive and quality education (including primary) for the most vulnerable children.	Migration Management; Presidency of Strategy and Budget; civil society organizations			
	Pre-school net/gross enrolment rate B (2018/19 school year for Turkish and January 2020 for Syrians): Turkish (net enrolment ratio (NER), 5-years-olds) 68.3% (female:67.2%, male:69.3%); (Low-performing – Şanlıurfa province: 51.3%), Syrians (gross enrolment ratio (GER), 3-5-year-olds) 30.8% T: Turkish: 80% (80% male/female); (Şanlıurfa: 65%) Syrians: 45%	Ministry of National Education					
	Student achievement in mathematics and science at 4th grade B: Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) results expected in 2020 T: To be determined (TBD)	TIMSS					
2. By 2025, the most vulnerable and at-risk adolescents and young people are learning, acquiring relevant skills, and participating meaningfully in an environment	Upper secondary education net/gross enrolment rate B (2018/19 school year for Turkish and October 2019 for Syrians): Turkish (NER) 84.2 (84.5% male, 83.9% female), (low-performing – Muş province: 53.5%); Syrians (GER) 32.9% T: Turkish: 88% (88% male/female), (Muş: 65%); Syrians: 50%	Ministry of National Education	By 2025, the formal education system has increased capacity to ensure access, retention and relevant quality learning opportunities for adolescent girls and boys. By 2025, the education system and other stakeholders have increased capacity to equip the most vulnerable adolescent girls and boys, including those out-of-school and at	Ministries of National Education; Youth and Sports; and Family, Labor and Social Services; CSOs	1 460	37 400	38 860

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
that is safe and responsive to the needs of both girls and boys.	Percentage of population 20–24 years old that completed upper secondary education B (2018): Turkish: 64.3% male, 61.6% female Syrian: 15.1% male, 18.2% female T: Turkish: 70% male/female Syrian: 24%, male/female	TDHS	risk of drop-out, those engaged in child labour, and children in or at risk of child marriage, with relevant learning, including life skills. By 2025, adolescent boys and girls most at risk and their families and communities demonstrate increased knowledge of participatory, inclusive and protective behaviours and practices.				
	Share of low performers in scores for mathematics and science B (2018): Mathematics: 36.7%, Science: 25.2% T: 32%, 20%	Programme for International Student Assessment					
	Percentage of youth age 15–19 not in employment, education or training B (2019): female 21.9%, male 14.5% T: 15%, 8%	Turkish Statistical Institute					
	Proportion of women aged 20–24 who are married before age 18 B (2018): Turkish: 14.7%, Syrians: 44.8% T: 11%, 36%	TDHS					
3. By 2025, vulnerable children and families benefit from improved child protection and social protection services.	Percentage of children aged engaged in economic activity B (2019): 4.4% overall: 6% male; 2.6% female T: 3% overall: 3.9% male; 2.1% female	Turkish Statistical Institute	By 2025, the national social protection system has increased capacity to design, implement and monitor policies and programmes that better respond in an integrated and shock-responsive manner to the multidimensional vulnerabilities of children and families. By 2025, national, local and community-based child protection capacity to identify, prevent, report	Ministries of Family, Labor and Social Services; Justice; Interior Directorate General of Migration Management; CSOs.	1 031	26 400	27 431
	Number of households reached by cash transfer programmes B (2018): 2.5 million T: 3 million	Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	Percentage of children in foster care or adopted out of the total number of children under State care B (2018): 61% T: 75%	Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services	and deliver integrated child protection services is increased. By 2025, the justice system has increased capacity to implement child-friendly procedures for children in contact with the law.				
	Percentage of children in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who benefit from interventions to improve children's access to justice B (2018): 47.2% of child offenders tried before specialized courts 39% of children sentenced with alternatives to detention T: 60%, 50%	Ministry of Justice					
4. By 2025, public and private entities and civil society demonstrate a shared commitment and increased investments in child rights.	Percentage of child-related SDG indicators produced at national level and disaggregated for vulnerable groups in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics B (2019): 69% of SDG child-related indicators produced 30% of available SDG child-related indicators disaggregated for Syrian refugees T: 85%, 60%	UNICEF/ Turkish Statistical Institute analysis	By 2025, relevant national and local authorities have increased capacity to generate relevant and solid evidence to inform policy-making as well as to monitor and ensure implementation of policies for children. By 2025, relevant national and local public authorities and private sector actors have increased capacity to make child-friendly, effective and efficient use of public budgets and other social investments. By 2025, relevant human rights monitoring mechanisms and civil society and children have increased capacity to monitor child rights violations and activate redress actions in line with international standards and good practices as well as to promote child rights awareness.	Turkish Statistical Institute, Hacettepe University; Ministries of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management, and Treasury and Finance; Union of Municipalities; Ombudsman Institution; Human Rights and Equality Institution, Parliament; Presidency of Strategy and Budget; CSOs	215	5 500	5 715
	Number of complaints brought by or on behalf of children to independent human rights mechanisms (annually) B (2017): OI: 436, HREI: 0 T: 900, 200	Ombudsman Institution Human Rights and Equality Institution					

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
5. The country programme is effectively and efficiently coordinated and managed to meet quality programming standards.	Percentage of performance indicators meeting the global scorecard benchmarks B: 100% T: 100%	Insight scorecard	Programme coordination; Communication and external relations.		129	3 300	3 429
Total resources					4 295	110 000	114 295