



**Executive Board of the  
United Nations Development  
Programme, the United Nations  
Population Fund and the United  
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General  
2 June 2025

Original: English

**Second regular session 2025**

25 to 28 August 2025, New York

Item XX of the provisional agenda

**UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters**

**DRAFT**

**United Nations Population Fund**

**Country programme document for Türkiye**

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance:	\$25 million: \$4.7 million from regular resources and \$20.3 million through co-financing modalities or other resources
Programme period:	Five years (2026-2030)
Cycle of assistance:	Eighth
Category:	Tier II
Alignment with the UNSDCF Cycle	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2026-2030

## I. Programme rationale

1. Türkiye, an upper-middle-income country and an economic and political power in the region, is largely urbanized, with well-developed institutions, public services and infrastructure. A member of the Group of 20, and a candidate of the European Union, the country ranks as the 17th largest economy globally, with a ‘very high’ human development index (0.85).
2. Türkiye has made remarkable progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in eliminating absolute poverty and hunger (SDGs 1 and 2), and enhancing overall access to basic services, such as health, education, clean water, sanitation and energy (SDGs 3, 4, 6, and 7). At the same time, disparities in income, education, healthcare and opportunities disproportionately affect women and youth, impeding the full realization of the country’s human capital. The Gini index of 0.41 (2024), places inequality higher than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average (0.31 in 2022). Similarly, the UNDP index regarding equality between men and women is 0.25 (2022). Disparities deepened following the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2023 devastating earthquakes, which have impacted over 9 million people across 11 provinces. Recovery efforts continue, and 1.6 million people are still in need of assistance (2024). The country also has a high vulnerability to disasters and humanitarian crises, according to the INFORM Severity Index (2023).
3. With a population of over 85 million (2025), Türkiye is in the late stages of a demographic transition. Improvements in healthcare, nutrition and living conditions have contributed to a decline in mortality and contributed to longer lives. Life expectancy (77.3) at birth (2024) has steadily increased during the last decade. The proportion of the aging population in Türkiye has reached 10.6 per cent (2024) and is expected to increase significantly in the coming decades. The total fertility rate has declined to 1.48 in 2025, marking the lowest level ever recorded in the country, yet the desired family size of currently married women is three children (2018); it is important to prioritize the role of women in decisions regarding the desired family size. To maintain a strong population structure in Türkiye, a Population Policies Council has been established under the leadership of the Vice President and with the participation of relevant Ministers and Heads of Institutions. Comprehensive work on this issue is being carried out by the Council. The country’s main priorities regarding population include: strengthening the family institution, supporting couple’s rights and choices; addressing the factors contributing to the rising average age at first marriage, while promoting healthy and informed family formation; supporting families who wish to have children to help maintain a healthy and dynamic population structure; improving the physical and mental well-being and quality of life of the aging population; enhancing their ability to live independently and actively; ensuring their meaningful participation in economic and social life; strengthening intergenerational structure and enabling equitable access to quality care and health services for all. Over the coming decade, the average number of annual births is expected to be just shy of 1 million, with an expected 1.6 million new entrants to the workforce annually.
4. Migration is a major factor affecting demographics, as the country is both a key destination and a transit route, currently hosting close to 2.8 million registered Syrians (2024). The large number of refugees, concentrated in certain regions, has strained public services and created tensions over resources and jobs. Since late 2024, following the political changes in Syria, voluntary returns have been gradually increasing, reaching 239,554 people (between 8 December 2024 and 22 May 2025).
5. Türkiye has a small window for a demographic dividend, as the working-age (15-64 years) population (68 per cent) will continue to increase until 2035. But achieving this potential requires targeted, timely investments. The female labour force participation is 37 per cent (Turkstat, 2024), which is the lowest among OECD countries (average 54 per cent) Similarly, youth (15-24 years) unemployment is high (16 per cent), while the OECD average is 11 per cent. The labour force participation rate of the older people is limited.
6. Access to healthcare, protection and education all play a pivotal role in shaping the well-being, employability and productivity of women and young people. Maternal mortality has dropped (to 13.5 per 100,000 live births) and universal health coverage is in place since 2023, in line with the ICPD25 commitment. The number of births taking place in hospitals has reached 97.5 per cent (2023). The uneven quality of care in other domains of reproductive health, affects particularly vulnerable women, influencing their health and that of the children, as well as their ability to plan and space pregnancies and, ultimately, their participation in economic and social life. The C-section rates (61 per cent) are among the highest globally, raising concerns about maternal health and healthcare costs. Cervical cancer is a reproductive health challenge due to gaps in HPV vaccination and screening; access to menstrual health management for the poorest remains an issue; menopause is not adequately

addressed in healthcare policies; infertility is rising and requires further research, especially related to multiple factors, including climate change.

7. This figure reaches 18 per cent for the lowest wealth quintiles and 20 per cent for the women who did not finish primary school. Only one in four Syrian women is using modern contraceptive methods. This group has an unmet need for family planning of 21 per cent, while 39 per cent of adolescent Syrian girls are mothers or pregnant with their first child (2018). Similarly, seasonal migrant agricultural workers (an estimated 1 million persons when including their families) have higher maternal mortality ratios and reproductive health risks than the national average (Parliamentary Commission, 2015). The Roma population in Türkiye (estimated to be 2 million) has specific reproductive health needs, with high levels of unmet need for family planning and teenage pregnancies (2024).

8. Inequality between men and women still needs to be addressed. Türkiye ranks 127th out of 146 countries in the 2024 World Economic Forum *Report*. According to the 2015 Time Use Survey, the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work by women (aged 15 years and older) is 19.2 per cent. Barriers, including unequal hiring, pay gaps, limited childcare and unpaid care burdens, hinder the workforce participation of women. Estimates published by WHO indicate that globally about 1 in 3 (30%) of women worldwide have been subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime. The latest survey in Türkiye was conducted in 2014, a new survey is currently underway. Strong policies and legislative measures are in place, yet enforcement gaps and cultural barriers hinder progress, particularly for women, as they face heightened risks. Women are also experiencing increasingly technology-facilitated violence (2023). According to WHO, abuse of older people is expected to rise due to rapidly ageing populations, with older women and women with disabilities facing especially high risks, yet their experiences often remain invisible in global and national violence data (2024).

9. The youth population (aged 15-24 years) constitutes 14.9 per cent (2024) of the population, higher than the European Union average of 10.7 per cent (2024), while 26 per cent of the Turkish youth (aged 15-29 years) are classified as not in education, employment or training (2024); this is higher than the OECD average (13 per cent, 2023). This rate is higher for young women (37 per cent, 2024; OECD average, 15 per cent, 2023), highlighting the challenges faced by young women in accessing education, training opportunities and employment. The high school completion rate for girls is 83 per cent (2024).

10. National efforts have led to steady reduction in early and forced marriages over the last decade. Latest national data on early and forced marriages is expected to be available in the next 2025 DHS. Data disaggregated by socioeconomic dimensions will be important to design further interventions.

11. Türkiye is one of the few countries where the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment results have improved consistently, over more than a decade, across most subjects. However, health literacy, associated with better health behaviours and lifestyle choices, is low among adolescents (2024). Information regarding reproductive health is limited or inaccurate. Only half of young people are aware of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV; among them, 85 per cent are aware of preventive measures. The majority of youth would prefer to receive the information from reliable sources such as health service providers (2024) and not social media. Although the overall HIV incidence is low, over 16 per cent of the HIV infections are among young people aged 15-24 years (2024). The compulsory education curriculum meets only 20 per cent of the learning objectives of the United Nations guidance on comprehensive health education. Digital addiction among youth is a growing concern, with significant implications for their mental health, academic performance and overall well-being. Strong national policies on digital safety are being rolled out to address these challenges.

12. In the 12th National Development Plan and related policies on strengthening the dynamic population structure, the Government has prioritized population issues, strengthening the family and empowering women and young people, focusing on measures related to health, social security, employment, active aging and raising productive generations, as well as increasing fertility rates above replacement levels and developing strong family structures.

13. With its expertise in population dynamics and a multisectoral approach to demographic resilience and socio-economic development, UNFPA will be supporting the national priorities, in line with international human rights frameworks and global development commitments.

14. During the previous country programme, UNFPA conducted more than 20 studies and trained more than 10,000 service providers, building over 120 business partnerships. Through 120 service units it served over 660,000 people, including refugees in the country, and distributed over 160,000 hygiene and dignity kits,

improving access to reproductive services and rights. Reviews and evaluations of the previous programme confirmed that ‘leaving no one behind’ is central to the UNFPA mandate in Türkiye, and the country office has been actively applying these principles in its programming. The evaluations also emphasized the need to focus on demographic change and preparedness; adaptability to crises; equality between women and men; disability inclusion and youth empowerment, particularly by integrating health and protection with socio-economic policies. Partnerships with national and local governments, civil society and the private sector were identified as key to the long-term impact of the programme.

15. Accordingly, in the new country programme UNFPA, as the leading agency on population, women and youth and committed to ‘leaving no one behind,’ will provide evidence-based data and policy support, enhance system preparedness, and develop models to expand access to essential services (with a wide range of partners), fostering long-term demographic resilience.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

16. Türkiye is at a crucial juncture in its demographic transition. Women and youth are among the key drivers of population change, resilience and socio-economic progress. Their health, well-being and empowerment are crucial to fostering stability and the possibility of a demographic dividend, economic prosperity and social progress, ensuring a sustainable and equitable future for all. The high number of refugees play a significant role in population transition and socio-economic development.

17. Addressing the challenges related to access to services and opportunities – education; employment; physical and mental well-being, including reproductive health and protection from violence; and managing inequalities, through strategic and rights-based investments – is essential for unlocking the country’s demographic potential.

18. With the new country programme, UNFPA presents a cross-sectoral strategy covering governance, health, education and protection, focusing on human capital, particularly for women and youth, to capitalize on the opportunities offered by the demographic transition. The programme will focus on improving the well-being and potential of women and youth, including those with disabilities, refugees, offering a variety of interventions, including research on population dynamics, evidence-based policies, systems strengthening, financing solutions and innovative service models in a range of areas – including safe motherhood and desired fertility; increasing the quality and accessibility of reproductive health services; youth empowerment and health; prevention of violence against women; and unequal care burden – aligning them with national demographic priorities, while upholding the right of couples to informed choices. The focus on demographic resilience will support global development goals, reducing maternal health risks and enabling couples to achieve their fertility intentions, as well as strengthening efforts to prevent violence against women.

19. The programme will employ a dual-track approach, focusing on systems strengthening and community engagement to ensure a sustainable impact. UNFPA Türkiye will focus on supporting policy development, standard-setting and delivering strategic advocacy, to ensure alignment with national priorities. By understanding public systems and forming alliances with national and local authorities and the private sector, it will tailor solutions to local needs, especially in healthcare, education and protection. Sustainable financing mechanisms will be advanced, in collaboration with the Government and other stakeholders. Innovative methods, such as community engagement models (health mediators), voucher assistance, digital solutions, artificial intelligence (AI) and municipality partnerships, will be used to enhance service delivery and governance, with scalable models to broaden impact. The programme will target inequalities, with strategies responsive to equality between women and men, disability inclusive, youth-centred strategies, promoting behavioural and social norm shifts and building resilience to future challenges. In response to Türkiye hosting a large refugee population, systems strengthening and community empowerment interventions that benefit both refugees and host communities will be prioritized, across the humanitarian-development continuum.

20. The programme will build collaborations across multiple sectors. Partnerships – with strategic government institutions and line ministries, municipalities, civil society organizations, the private sector and professional associations, academia and international partners, such as multilateral development banks and United Nations agencies – will be expanded. Consultations with relevant public institutions will be held during the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation phases of the programme. UNFPA will strategically work with donors and multilateral institutions, including the European Union, international financial institutions and private-sector companies, to mobilize resources, leverage financing and expand partnerships. UNFPA will

partner with women-led and youth-led organizations and with communities for localized implementation and advocacy. The programme will help to create opportunities for Türkiye to transfer expertise and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation.

21. The programme has been prepared in extensive consultations with the Government, civil society (representing women, youth and refugees), as well as implementing partners, academia and the private sector, in line with the current national and international development agenda. The proposed country programme is aligned with national development priorities, particularly the 12th National Development Plan Goals 3.3 (qualified people, strong family, healthy society); 3.4 (disaster-resilient living areas, sustainable environment); and 3.5 (democratic good governance based on justice).

22. The country programme will contribute to the UNFPA global strategic goals by: (a) addressing maternal health risks; (b) increasing planned, spaced pregnancies and reducing STIs; and (c) reducing inequalities and violence faced by women and girls (d) demographic governance, supporting the achievement of SDGs 3 (health); 4 (education); 5 (equality between women and men); 8 (decent work); 10 (disparities); and 17 (partnerships and data).

23. Accordingly, the programme will contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2026-2030 outcomes on inclusive services and protection; women's rights and opportunities; ending violence and discrimination; climate resilience; and governance.

**A. Output 1. Improved national capacity to integrate demographic change and preparedness into policymaking and financing, to facilitate investing in education, healthcare and protection of women and youth.**

24. This output aims to support the government capacity to integrate demographic change into policymaking, prioritizing human capital and preparedness (for emergencies). By fostering strategic investments in education, healthcare and the protection of women and youth, including in employment, it seeks to leverage demographic dynamics for sustained economic growth and resilience. In partnership with public institutions, academia and finance institutions UNFPA will: (a) provide technical support to relevant public institutions to integrate demographic factors and preparedness into policy-making, ensuring long-term resilience; (b) generate evidence on demographic shifts, including aging and megatrends, such as climate change, migration (including international migration), urbanization and changes in political and socioeconomic conditions, and their linkages with reproductive health and fertility, protection and the well-being of women and youth; (c) offer policy solutions informed by global good practices to harness the demographic dividend and plan for demographic resilience, mainstream population dynamics into sectoral policies, including at the local level, and promote women, youth and family-friendly approaches, as well as elderly care policies for aging population; (d) offer financing solutions for policies on demographic resilience, including return-on-investment analyses; (e) strengthen capacity-building initiatives to enhance disaster preparedness in health and protection, including through the utilization of geo-spatial mapping, to better identify and support groups with special needs and (f) foster South-South and triangular cooperation to exchange and showcase Turkish best practices and address shared regional and global challenges.

**B. Output 2. Strengthened capacity of institutions and communities to protect and empower women and girls, for an enhanced role in economic and social development.**

25. This output aims to advance the economic empowerment of women and uphold their rights and promote equal opportunities as well as financial independence, addressing barriers, such as the unequal burden of unpaid care work and violence against women, which are essential to ensuring equal opportunities, improving access to services, enabling women to fully exercise their rights and contribute to demographic resilience. In partnership with public institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), academia and the private sector, UNFPA will contribute to: (a) strengthening both public and private-sector capacity to enhance the rights of women, and their well-being and productivity, through women-friendly and family-friendly workplaces, including care economy solutions, as well as promoting special measures and participation in the labour market, particularly in emerging and innovative sectors; (b) enhancing public-sector (national and local government) capacity on the protection of women, including violence against women, through the Essential Services Package for women and girls subject to violence, the Minimum Standards for prevention and response to violence against women in emergencies, and addressing technology-facilitated violence against women; (c) enhancing the capacities of municipalities to advance women-friendly cities, ensuring access to services at local levels; (d) strengthening

CSOs on the rights of women, enhancing responses to violence against women and building strategic partnerships with the private sector, municipalities and local government on protection from violence against women and promotion of women's inclusive employment; (e) designing and piloting digital solutions (inclusive mobile applications, platforms and AI) on preventing violence against women and raising awareness; (f) promoting male engagement to end harmful practices and providing good examples via communication campaigns and advocacy; (g) designing and piloting protection models to provide services to reach and build the resilience of the most vulnerable women and girls (including seasonal migrant workers, persons with disabilities, elderly, refugees), during both protracted and acute emergencies as well as in the context of voluntary return, via empowerment activities and services, in partnership with expert agencies; and (h) identifying innovative financing mechanisms for women's empowerment and employment.

**C. Output 3: Strengthened capacity of institutions and civil society organizations to empower youth well-being, education and employability, for economic dynamism and demographic resilience.**

26. This output aims to strengthen the national capacity to promote youth education, skills development, health and participation, to harness the potential of young populations and maximize the opportunities presented by demographic transition. Programmes will complement national initiatives, such as the Social and Economic Support (SED) Programme, Child Homes, Social Service Centres, and the National Child Forum of the Ministry of Family and Social Services, which is a critical actor in the planning and delivery of youth related interventions. In partnership with public institutions, CSOs, academia, young people and the private sector, UNFPA will support: (a) promoting adolescent health/life skills education online, in formal and informal education settings, including for boys; (b) strengthening systems of the Government, universities, municipalities and CSOs via enhanced policies and training programmes in youth-friendly health service provision, including youth mental health and voluntary counselling and testing centres for STI and HIV prevention; (c) strengthening systems on prevention and response to early and forced marriages; (d) offering interventions, co-created with youth, which provide youth with the skills and education on cyber-safety, violence, addiction including digital addiction, bullying, digital rights and financial literacy, as well as responsible and healthy behaviour; (e) offering youth education and awareness programmes on climate change, engaging youth on climate science, sustainable practices and the socio-economic effects of environmental changes; (f) increasing the resilience of youth, including refugees during protracted and acute emergencies, through services and empowerment activities; and (g) identifying innovative financing mechanisms for youth empowerment and employment.

**D. Output 4. Strengthened capacity of institutions and civil society organizations to promote safe motherhood and reach a desired family size, to enhance women's health and contribute to employability.**

27. This output seeks to enhance the well-being and employability of women by advancing access to reproductive health. Empowering women with reproductive health enables knowledge and services that contribute to informed birth spacing and safer motherhood, improving health outcomes and greater workforce participation. In partnership with public institutions, CSOs, academia and the private sector, UNFPA will provide support for: (a) strengthening systems (via capacity building, data and policies) for safe motherhood (quality of care for safe deliveries, midwifery programmes) and other reproductive health services (including menstrual hygiene management, menopause), with a focus on the most vulnerable women (seasonal migrant workers, refugees, persons with disabilities) to promote well-being and healthy, spaced pregnancies and deliveries, and to eliminate mortalities and morbidities; (b) enhancing capacity for emergency preparedness, to include reproductive health, including the minimum initial service package for emergencies; (c) building the capacity of municipalities on women's health, with a focus on the most vulnerable women; (d) strengthening systems and CSO platforms to promote the reproductive health of women; and (e) designing, piloting and delivering outreach models for health services, including mobile services and health mediators, for women and girls, including refugees during protracted and acute emergencies.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

28. In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Presidency of the Strategy and Budget, UNFPA will implement the country programme, in line with national priorities, through an evidence-informed, results-based programming approach. In cooperation with the established coordination bodies, and building on the positive outcomes of government, university, non-governmental and private-sector partnerships, UNFPA will

select partners, based on their strategic position and ability to deliver high-quality programmes, monitor their performance, and ensure the implementation of audit recommendations. The Programme Partnership Plan, 2026-2030 reflects the upper-middle-income country context, the UNFPA business model and the governance system of Türkiye in the various partnership modalities. UNFPA will seek additional resources from national and international institutions and the private sector and will proactively participate in joint United Nations initiatives. Programme and project appraisal mechanisms identified in the UNSDCF will be followed and, accordingly, relevant programme data will continue to be shared for monitoring purposes through the International Development Cooperation Information System of the Procurement Services Branch.

29. UNFPA is active in the UNSDCF and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, as well as all the coordination structures related to inclusive and equitable social development and good governance.

30. The programme will be executed by UNFPA with its implementing partners. The United Nations harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used to manage financial risks, and the relevant government authorities will be informed on the use of the approach through the monitoring mechanism defined in the UNSDCF and the National Development Plans.

31. UNFPA will be aligned with the new programme vision, focusing on demographic resilience. It will consist of a representative, an assistant representative, programme specialists or analysts in the related areas of work, a partnership and resource mobilization analyst, a communications analyst, an operations manager, and programme and operations support staff, funded from the core and non-core programme budgets. Staffing will be adjusted based on the scale and scope of funding. Technical support from academic institutions, UNFPA headquarters and regional and country offices will be utilized, as required.

32. The programme is designed with a strong commitment to risk management, aligned with audit recommendations and management commitments, to ensure accountability and efficiency. It systematically identifies political, socio-economic, environmental and humanitarian risks, integrating clear mitigation measures to enhance programme resilience and adaptability. The programme is closely linked with the enterprise risk management processes of Türkiye, ensuring a structured approach to risk assessment and response. By embedding risk management into all phases of planning and implementation, UNFPA Türkiye enhances its ability to navigate uncertainties, maintain programme integrity and effectively deliver results, while remaining aligned with the national priorities and the global commitments of UNFPA.

33. As a United Nations agency operating in Türkiye since 1971, with strong networks at all levels, the programme will strengthen and expand partnerships among a broad range of stakeholders, at the national and local levels, such as government ministries, including for health, education, the interior, social services, labour and youth, and parliamentary commissions, as well as United Nations development partners, civil society, international financial institutions, the private sector, the media, volunteers and beneficiaries.

34. This country programme document outlines UNFPA contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNFPA programme and operations policies and procedures, and the internal control framework.

## **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

35. UNFPA employs results-based management principles and engages in United Nations joint monitoring and evaluation initiatives, contributing to UN-Info, in line with the UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation framework and National Development Plan, as well as specific evaluations, in line with UNFPA policy.

36. UNFPA and the Government will conduct programme and annual review reviews with the active participation of stakeholders. UNFPA, together with partners, will conduct field monitoring visits to assess how joint policy and system-level interventions are translated into service provision, meeting the demand of young people and women, and will use the information to continuously optimize programming based on evidence. Accessibility of programme outputs for persons with disabilities will be included in monitoring and evaluation activities.

37. UNFPA and partners will implement high-quality assurance activities to improve accountability and a budgeted results-based management culture. Milestones will be documented to improve programme monitoring. Thematic and country programme evaluations will be conducted as per the country programme evaluation plan,

adopting innovative and participative approaches to generate evidence, ensure accountability and promote a learning culture. Standard operating procedures on accountability to affected populations will be applied in the field to ensure high-quality service provision and feedback on UNFPA interventions.

38. UNFPA will support the strengthening of national statistical capacities to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs. UNFPA will support the overall United Nations contribution to the voluntary national reviews, the Universal Periodic Review and treaty body monitoring mechanisms, working together with the United Nations country team and the Government to implement an integrated approach to monitor and evaluate the Cooperation Framework.



## RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR TÜRKİYE (2026-2030)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Türkiye 12th National Development Plan: Goal 3.4: Disaster resilient living areas, sustainable environment; and 3.5: Democratic good governance based on justice.				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME:</b> 4.1. By 2030, the governance system in Türkiye is more transparent, accountable, inclusive and rights-based, with active civil society participation, and the quality of judiciary services is improved. 3.1. By 2030, all people benefit from strengthened policies and collaborative action for climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental sustainability, as well as enhanced disaster preparedness and resilience.				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S):</b> Outcome 1; Outcome 2; Outcome 3				
<b>UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Output indicators, baselines and targets</b>	<b>Partner contributions</b>	<b>Indicative resources</b>
<u>UNSDCF outcome indicator(s):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level, with full disaggregation, when relevant to the target <i>Baseline: 50% (2020); Target: 70% (2030)</i></li> <li>The next national development policy responds to population dynamics (1: does not reflect, 2: partially reflects, 3: fully reflects) <i>Baseline: 2 (2025); Target: 3 (2030)</i></li> </ul>	<u>Output 1.</u> Improved national capacity to integrate demographic change and preparedness into policymaking and financing, to facilitate investing in education, healthcare and protection of women and youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new evidence-based studies on demography, and their links to sustainable development, prepared and presented to public authorities <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 5 (2030)</i></li> <li>Number of financing models developed and adopted for sustainable funding of women and youth empowerment, demographic resilience, humanitarian response <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 3 (2030)</i></li> <li>National disaster preparedness/response plans consider demographic shifts and special health and protection needs of women and youth <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes (2030)</i></li> </ul>	High Council on Population; Presidency of Strategy and Budget; Ministry of Family and Social Services; Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD); Climate Change Directorate, universities; development banks and agencies; parliamentary commissions	\$2.3 million (\$1.3 million from regular resources and \$1.0 million from other resources)
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Türkiye 12th National Development Plan Goal 3.3: Qualified people, strong family, healthy society.				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME:</b> 1.2. By 2030, women and girls have improved, equal access to resources, opportunities and rights, and enjoy a life without violence and discrimination.				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S):</b> Outcome 3				
<b>UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Output indicators, baselines and targets</b>	<b>Partner contributions</b>	<b>Indicative resources</b>
<u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome indicator(s) and UNSDCF outcome indicator(s)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-49 years) subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months <i>Baseline: 38% (2014); Target: 30% (2030)</i></li> </ul>	<u>Output 2.</u> Strengthened capacity of institutions and communities to protect and empower women and girls, for an enhanced role in economic and social development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new policies, standard operating procedures and training programmes institutionalized on women's and girls' empowerment and protection services, including persons with disabilities and the elderly <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 3 (2030)</i></li> <li>A national private sector mechanism/network on violence against women and women's health in place <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes (2030)</i></li> </ul>	Social Policies Council and the Local Administration Policies Council of the Presidency; Ministry of Family and Social Services; Ministry of Interior; Turkstat; Parliamentary Commissions on: Health; Family; Labour and Social Affairs; Commission on Equal Opportunities; municipalities; universities; NGOs/CSOs	\$10.3 million (\$1.3 million from regular resources and \$9.0 million from other resources)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting/beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances <i>Baseline: 9% (2018); Target: 5% (2030)</i></li> <li>Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work by women <i>Baseline: 19.2% (2015); Target: 12% (2030)</i></li> <li>Female labour force participation rate (15 years and older) <i>Baseline: 37% (2024); Target: 40% (2030)</i></li> </ul>				
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Türkiye 12th National Development Plan Goal 3.3: Qualified people, strong family, healthy society.				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME:</b> 1.1. By 2030, people benefit more from inclusive quality services, promoting equity and resilience.				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S):</b> Outcome 1; Outcome 2; Outcome 3.				
<b>UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Output indicators, baselines and targets</b>	<b>Partner contributions</b>	<b>Indicative resources</b>
<u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome indicator(s):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth not in Employment, Education or Training (15-24 years-old) <i>Baseline: 22.9% (2024); Target: 19.7% (2030)</i></li> </ul>	<u>Output 3.</u> Strengthened capacity of institutions and civil society organizations to empower youth well-being, education and employability, for economic dynamism and demographic resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new policies, standard operating procedures and training programmes on youth institutionalized <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 3</i></li> <li>Inclusion of a comprehensive adolescent health programme in national education curricula <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes</i></li> </ul>	High Council on Population; Health and Social Policies Council of the Presidency; Presidency of Strategy and Budget; Education Council of the Presidency; Ministry of Family and Social Services (strategic partner) Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Parliamentary Commissions on: Health; Family; Labour and Social Affairs; Commissions on: National Education; Culture; Youth and Sports; municipalities; universities; NGOs/CSOs.	\$3.9 million (\$0.6 million from regular resources and \$3.3 million from other resources)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY:</b> Türkiye 12th National Development Plan Goal 3.3: Qualified people, strong family, healthy society.				
<b>UNSDCF OUTCOME:</b> 4.1. By 2030, governance systems are more transparent, accountable, inclusive and rights-based with the participation of civil society, and judiciary services are improved quality.				
<b>RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S):</b> Outcome 1; Outcome 2				
<b>UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Output indicators, baselines and targets</b>	<b>Partner contributions</b>	<b>Indicative resources</b>
<u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome indicator(s):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100.000 live births) <i>Baseline: 13.5 (2023); Target: 12 (2030)</i></li> <li>Modern contraceptive prevalence rate <i>Baseline: 49 % (2018); Target: 53% (2030)</i></li> </ul>	<u>Output 4.</u> Strengthened capacity of institutions and civil society organizations to promote safe motherhood and reach a desired family size, to enhance women's health and contribute to employability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new policies, standard operating procedures and institutionalized training programmes on health services <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 3</i></li> <li>Number of reproductive health units and voluntary counselling and testing centres established by government/municipalities for both Turkish citizens and refugees, with support from UNFPA <i>Baseline: 10 (2025); Target: 20</i></li> <li>The national contingency plan includes the minimum initial service package for emergencies for reproductive health in emergencies <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes</i></li> </ul>	Health and Social Policies Council of the Presidency; Presidency of Strategy and Budget; Ministry of Health; Parliamentary Commissions on: Health; Family; Labour and Social Affairs; Commissions on: National Education; Culture; Youth and Sports; Social Security Institution; private hospitals; municipalities; universities; NGOs/CSOs	\$7.9 million (\$0.9 million from regular resources and \$7.0 million from other resources)
Programme coordination and assistance				\$0.6 million from regular resources.