

JOINT  
SDG  
FUND



## Joint Programme Document

### Window on Digital Transformation: Early-state joint programmes

### Cover-page

<b>MPTFO Project Reference Number</b>	(Leave blank, for automatic population in Quantum)
<b>Country</b>	Türkiye
<b>Region</b>	Europe and Central Asia
<b>Joint programme title:</b>	The Transformative Growth of Care Economy in Türkiye
<b>Duration:</b>	12 months
<b>Anticipated start and end dates:</b>	10/2024 to 10/2025
<b>Short description:</b>	<p>(Max 250 words) The program will improve capacities of public institutions, local authorities, social partners, and civil society on opportunities, especially digital transformation to improve care policy and services in Türkiye in line with international norms and standards including labour standards and international good practices and country models It has two main outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of care economy and service provision models ready-for-implementation and endorsed by central and local actors, including those harnessing the potentials of digital transformation.</li> <li>2. Increased capacity among the government institutions and social partners to develop, implement and monitor a road map on improvement of policies and financing strategy of care economy in Türkiye.</li> </ol> <p>This initiative is timely as Türkiye's 12th National Development Plan increasingly recognizes the care economy. The Women Empowerment Strategy Document and Action Plan 2024-2028 commits to expanding quality care services. However, Türkiye lacks a unified vision on closing the financial gap in the care economy, investing in it, developing necessary tools and strategies, and leveraging digitalization for care recipients and providers. This Joint Programme aims to address these gaps by creating a national vision for the care economy. It promotes inclusive growth aligned with SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth). It proposes a roadmap for financing, improving care services' quality and accessibility for all, creating decent jobs, and enhancing Türkiye's care system through digital solutions.</p>
<b>Joint Programme team:</b>	
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<b>Total budget:</b>	\$ 270.000
<b>Source of funds:</b>	
<b>UN Joint SDG Fund</b>	\$ 240,000
<b>PUNO 1 cofunding-ILO</b>	\$ 15.000
<b>PUNO 2 cofunding-UNDP</b>	\$ 15.000
<b>Government cofunding</b>	N/A
<b>International donor co-funding</b>	N/A
<b>Other sources cofunding</b>	N/A
<b>Legal context</b>	UNSDCF is implemented in the framework of the official letter exchange between Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UN and the UN RC.



## Joint Programme Profile

<b>Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcome(s) and Output(s)</b>	<p>The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Türkiye aims at supporting and complementing Türkiye’s national development priorities and efforts towards achieving the SDGs, in line with international norms and standards and the principle of leaving no one behind. The proposed programme aligns with the following UNSDCF outcomes and sub-outputs.</p> <p>Outcome 1.1: ‘By 2025, people, in particular disadvantaged groups, have better access to quality basic services and opportunities’ encompassing access to early-childhood education including pre-school education [Sub-outputs 1.1.2.2. and 1.1.2.4] and provision of care services to the elderly [Sub-outputs 1.1.3.1].</p> <p>Outcome 1.2: By 2025, women and girls have improved and equal access to resources, opportunities, and rights, and enjoy a life without violence and discrimination. [Sub-outputs 1.2.2.17] Efforts to transform gender and social norms and male engagement also is covered under this outcome. [Sub-outputs 1.2.3.9 and 1.2.3.12].</p> <p>Outcome 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. [Sub-output 2.1.2.7]</p>
<b>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</b>	Care work (SDG 5.4), decent work (SDG 8.3, 8.5), social protection (SDG 1.3), migration (SDG 10.7), and sustainable development (SDG 13.1)
<b>Expected key results of the Joint Programme</b>	<p>Outcome 1: Public institutions, local authorities, social partners, and civil society have improved capacities on opportunities, especially digital transformation to improve care policy and services in Türkiye in line with international norms and standards including labour standards and international good practices and country models.</p> <p>Output 1.1 Development of care economy and service provision models ready-for-implementation and endorsed by central and local actors, including those harnessing the potentials of digital transformation.</p> <p>Output 1.2. Increased capacity among the government institutions and social partners to develop, implement and monitor a road map on improvement of policies and financing strategy of care economy in Türkiye.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Project Management and Oversight</p>
<b>Anticipated direct beneficiaries</b>	<p>The total number / per centage of the targeted / overall populations Direct beneficiaries of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-government institutions</li> <li>-social partners, care workers and their organizations</li> <li>-CSOs working with care receivers such as children, elderly and people with disabilities.</li> </ul> <p>Policy improvements on care economy will have ultimate impact on children, elderly and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Paid and unpaid care providers and workers                  22.206.034 children (TURKSTAT, 2023)                  8.722.806 people age 65+ (TURKSTAT, 2023)                  4.876.000 people with disabilities (Population and Housing Survey results, 2011)</p>



	Total population: 35.804.840 people (Approx. 43% of population of the country)
Anticipated financial leverage	270.000 USD
Localization marker score	2

<p>The primary focus on SDG Transitions in the JP. <b>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</b></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Transforming Education <input type="checkbox"/> Climate, Biodiversity, Pollution
<p>Main engine room actions that the JP supports. <b>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</b></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity building at scale <input type="checkbox"/> Deal room (financing mix) <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline of bankable and market-ready projects

**Contributions to Digital Transformation**

<p>Digital Offerings addressed by the JP. <b>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</b></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government service systems transformation. <input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive digital connectivity. <input type="checkbox"/> Digital finance and payment systems. <input type="checkbox"/> E-commerce, market access, and trade enablement. <input type="checkbox"/> Digital for the planet.
<p>The drivers for digital transformation that this JP enables. <b>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Digital public goods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Digital inclusion in underserved areas. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Digital capacity-building and digital skills. <input type="checkbox"/> Digital human rights

## JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

**Situation analysis** *(maximum of 500 words)*

### Legal & Policy Framework

Care for children, the elderly, the sick, and the person with disabilities is recognized as a human right in both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Türkiye's Constitution. The 12th National Development Plan (2024-2028) and the Ministry of Family and Social Services' Women's Empowerment Strategy (2024-2028) reaffirms this commitment. The Aging 2030 Vision Document, Disability Inclusion 2030 Vision Document, and Elderly Rights National Action Plan (2023-25), Rights of People with Disabilities National Action Plan (2023-25) of the Ministry of Family and Social Services, Child Rights Strategy and Action Plan (2023-28) constitute other policy documents outlining the rights of people with care needs and policy targets for improving their access to rights and services.

### Challenges

Türkiye has significant challenges and opportunities present in the care economy. Its growing elderly population, relatively high proportion of 0–6-year-olds, patchy formal public services and largely informal nature of care work are inherent gaps in Türkiye care economy. The current estimation shows that care policies and services have been underfunded in Türkiye, and at least 6.25% gross additional annual investment (%GDP) is required for adequately financing all care policies in Türkiye.<sup>1</sup>

The enrolment rate for children aged 0-2 in early childhood care and education services is only 0.9% vis-a-vis the OECD average of 33%. For 3-year-olds, the enrolment rate is 16%, with the standard half-day pre-school classes necessitating additional family arrangements while the universal pre-school coverage in public sector is mostly serving 4- and 5-year-olds. Türkiye's share of elderly population is projected to be 12.9 percent by 2030, signalling a steep increase in the demand for elderly care and active aging services. The social care service sector, including care for older persons and persons with disabilities remains underdeveloped and highly reliant on family-based care, the brunt of which falls upon women due to prevailing gender norms. The Cash-for-Care (CfC) program offers a small stipend to predominantly female caregivers who provide home-based care for elderly or disabled family members, partially recognizing their unpaid labour. However, it falls short of fully compensating their work, providing social security, or addressing the time poverty and physical and mental toll on caregivers.

Women and girls perform four times more unpaid domestic work than men. As of 2023 women's labour force participation in Türkiye is 35.8%, less than half that of males at 71.2%, 9,093,000 women indicating housework as a major impediment. In addition, reliance on non-institutional childcare and long-term care also entails reliance on support from domestic workers. Where care requirements exceed the family's capacity to provide the required support, they rely on the provision of care work – direct and indirect – by domestic workers. An estimated 90% of national and migrant domestic workers are informal with no social security coverage, excluded from protections under the Labour Law. Paid care workers are

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<sup>1</sup> ILO Care Investment Simulator: <https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/ilo-launches-global-care-policy-portal-and-care-policy-investment-simulator>



predominantly women and often face low status, low pay, and lack of representation, decent working conditions in care jobs could increase women's labour force participation, significantly.

### **Programme Strategy and theory of change (maximum of 1500 words)**

The Joint Programme (JP) in Türkiye aims to strengthen policy and capacity to establish a coordinated national vision for financing the care economy, promoting equitable and inclusive growth aligned with the SDGs. Recognizing care as a crucial public investment for gender equality, intergenerational equity, and sustainable development, the JP seeks to build consensus on the care sector's importance and develop a national roadmap for enhancing care economy investments. The goal is to accelerate SDG achievement and create a digitally enabled, financially sustainable care economy.

Research highlights the significant impact of care infrastructure investment. For example, it creates 2.72 times more jobs than similar investments in hard infrastructure. Strategic investment in Türkiye's care sector could generate 3.9 million jobs, reduce the gender employment gap by 7.45%, and narrow the wage gap by 5.32%, yielding a \$2.93 return for every dollar spent. UNICEF's Public Finance for Children (PF4C) Framework emphasizes investments in children and caregivers, particularly in marginalized communities, to generate long-term economic and social benefits.

The JP aligns with Türkiye's 12th National Development Plan and the Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy, focusing on advancing SDG 5 and SDG 8. It will develop financing strategies and tools to implement quality, accessible care services, leveraging digital transformation and offering ready-to-implement models. The program emphasizes a human rights-based approach, ensuring that caregivers and care receivers are central to the design, implementation, and evaluation of care policies.

The project outcomes will play a pivotal role in the successful implementation of public policies related to the care economy and services, as outlined in the 12th National Development Plan (2024-2028) and the Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy (2024-2028). By focusing on these critical areas, the project will not only support national development objectives but also enhance women's participation in the workforce, promote gender equality, and strengthen the overall care infrastructure. This will lead to sustainable economic growth and improved social well-being, making it a cornerstone initiative for the country's future prosperity and development.

Both the [Active Aging Vision Document](#) and the [Elderly Rights National Action Plan](#) emphasize active and healthy living, participation in social life, and age-friendly, accessible environments for all. Within this context, the policy documents highlight the importance of "aging in place" and "access to built environments, transportation, and information and communication technologies" for the elderly. In addition, the centrality given to community-based solutions points out the importance of devising strategies for multi-sectoral partnership for service delivery.

Similarly, the [Disability Rights National Action Plan \(2023-2025\)](#) introduces a rights-based perspective, prioritizing independent living for persons with disabilities. The plan also anticipates increased collaboration with the private sector to provide effective labour market and employment programs geared towards the special needs of persons living with disabilities.

The first output of the proposed project addresses these issues by facilitating solutions for aging in place and enhancing accessibility and independent living through cross-sectorial cooperation and the use of digital technologies. The creation of ready-to-implement models and implementation frameworks in



these areas of care services and independent living, along with partnership and governance models to complement them, will support the realization of the targets outlined in the related national policy plans.

Through research, capacity building, and collaboration, the JP will facilitate a nationally owned vision, identify gaps, and explore sustainable financing and digital solutions for long-term impact, contributing to broader social and economic goals.

## **OBJECTIVES:**

The outcome of the project is that public institutions, local authorities, social partners, and civil society have improved capacities on opportunities, especially digital transformation to improve care policy and services in Türkiye in line with international norms and standards including labour standards and international good practices and country models.

This outcome will be achieved through two main outputs:

Output 1.1 Development of care economy and service provision models ready-for-implementation and endorsed by central and local actors, including those harnessing the potentials of digital transformation.

Output 1.2. Increased capacity among the government institutions and social partners to develop, implement, and monitor a road map on improvement of policies and their financing strategy in the care economy of Türkiye.

The Joint Programme (JP) will be implemented through inclusive multistakeholder platforms, involving key ministries such as Labour and Social Security (MoLSS), Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Education, and Treasury and Finance, along with municipalities, civil society organizations (CSOs), worker and employer organizations, and care service enterprises, including care cooperatives. The focus will be on public-private partnerships, digital, and financial solutions, allowing care economy actors—both recipients and providers—to contribute their perspectives and initiatives. Capacity development activities will specifically target digital and financial solutions to enhance knowledge and cooperation, fostering commitment to scaling up care policies and services, and creating decent jobs for care workers through sustainable financing strategies. These efforts will be evidence-based, drawing on existing research and new knowledge products generated by the JP.

The JP will provide policymakers and partners with guidance and tools to assess the scope and impact of care investments. Using tools like the ILO Global Care Policy Portal, Investment Simulator, and UNICEF ECE Accelerator Simulation Modelling, the JP will identify necessary investments in policies such as child-related paid leave, early childhood care and education (ECCE), and long-term care in Türkiye. The findings will drive policy advocacy and awareness-raising activities, emphasizing the socio-economic benefits of investing in care policies, including job creation, reduced gender inequalities, and improved health and well-being. The capacity development of partners will focus on increasing knowledge of these tools, investment options, and best practices to address the financial gaps in care policies and services. The final output will be a roadmap for improving care policies and financing strategies, which the JP will support through its implementation, monitoring, and reporting processes.

The JP will also address the redistribution of care responsibilities between men and women, supporting policies, analyses, training, and social media campaigns that promote men's involvement in care work



and equitable, non-violent relationships. The UN system in Türkiye has prioritized the care economy to advance progress under multiple SDGs and objectives of the current UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) with the Government of Türkiye (2021-2025). Five UN agencies—ILO (lead), UNDP (participant), UN Women, UNICEF, and UNFPA (technical support)—are proposing this joint programme to advance care policies and services in Türkiye.

The JP will reinforce existing UN programs that strengthen national care policies, exploring new collaborations and interventions for more equitable care economy solutions. It will identify challenges and opportunities for securing adequate financing for national care policies. Ultimately, the JP aims to leverage broader funding and financing, improving the quality of life for children, the elderly, and people with disabilities through accessible, quality care services. It also seeks to increase job opportunities and enhance working conditions for care workers, particularly women, who often face precarious conditions, low wages, and poverty.

### THEORY OF CHANGE

The proposed JP objective is to improve capacities of public institutions, local authorities, social partners, and civil society on opportunities, especially digital transformation, to improve care policy and services in Türkiye in line with international norms and standards including labour standards and international good practices and country models. The underlying theory of change is:

- IF public institutions, local authorities, social partners, and civil society have improved knowledge on the areas for policy and financial deficit of existing care policy and services in Türkiye,
- IF public institutions, local authorities, social partners, and civil society have increased capacity to acknowledge the importance of care economy investments and about the financially and digitally enhanced solutions to strengthen care economy,
- IF ready-to-use models have been developed for adoption by central and local governments and private sector,
- THEN the *public policies on care economy and services within the 12th National Development Plan (2024-2028) and the Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy (2024-2028) are implemented effectively*
- THEN human-rights-based policies and investment on care economy are improved.
- THEN this will increase women's economic participation in decent work through diminishing the amount of time women dedicated to unpaid care work, generation of new employment opportunities, protections for paid care workers, improved services to care recipients and unlock economic growth potential.
- THEN access to quality and affordable ECCE opportunities for all income groups will be improved. This joint intervention will set the pathway for a greater level of intervention by the UN Family and its partners toward development of a comprehensive care system that accelerates progress on the SDGs.

Outcome: Public institutions, local authorities, social partners, and civil society have improved capacities on opportunities, especially digital transformation to improve care policy and services in Türkiye in line with international norms and standards including labour standards and international good practices and country models.

**Output 1.1.: Development of care economy and service provision models ready-for-implementation and endorsed by central and local actors, including those harnessing the potentials of digital transformation**

The output foresees conceptualization and implementation framework development for key care solutions. The inter-ministerial working group will help with the ownership and the sustainability of these ready-for-implementation models. Two focuses are foreseen for this output.

In first place, development of implementation frameworks for private-public partnerships, inter alia other models, for early childhood care and education service model for Organized Industry Zones responds to the critical needs for an important reform area in Türkiye. Ministry of Family and Social Services as well as Ministry of Industry, Ministry of National Education is committed to implement the model in Türkiye. However, there is room for improvement and interventions with regards to the designing the specifics of the implementation process and modelling for the meaningful involvement of businesses, including their financial contribution. The project will serve these needs by carrying out consultations, bringing international experiences (through UNDP and ILO's regional and other offices) to prepare the ground for the implementation. This will build on the results of the study; "[Early Childhood Care and Education Services in Organized Industrial Zones: Diyarbakır Model Study with Supply and Demand Analysis](#)".

In second place, digital solutions for supporting "independent living" and "aging in place" will be explored and adapted to Türkiye context. The digitalization of the care economy integrates technologies like telemedicine, AI, wearables, and digital health records to improve care services for children, the elderly, and the disabled. This shift can change roles and skills, offering new opportunities. The action would benefit from a series of consultations with the key stakeholders to (1) understand the digital readiness of the Ministry of Family and Social Services and municipalities; as well as (2) the needs of potential users; and (3.) to integrate rights-based standards of homecare services provision into the mobilization and adaptation of the suggested technological solutions and financing models for ensuring accessibility and inclusivity through formulation of a rollout roadmap.

The intersectoral working group will also serve as a policy dialogue platform in which continuous and facilitated exchanges and learning on the international norms, standards and good practices will lay the groundwork for establishment of a common understanding and evidence-based, integrated policy development agenda.

**Output 1.2: Increased capacity among the government institutions and social partners to develop, implement and monitor a road map on improvement of financing strategy of care economy in Türkiye.**

The Joint Programme (JP) aims to redistribute care responsibilities more equally between men and women, as well as across families, communities, and the state, in line with the 5R Framework. The JP will support policymakers and partners in Turkey by assessing policy and financial gaps and analysing the return on care investments. This analysis will use tools like the ILO Global Care Policy Portal, Investment Simulator, and UNICEF ECE Accelerator Simulation Modelling.

Based on these findings, the JP will advocate for and raise awareness of the need for increased financing in care policies, conducting an investment case study to strengthen the care economy. The JP will also enhance the knowledge of project partners on investment options and best practices to address financial gaps in care services.

The training also addresses to the shared responsibility of care work between men and women. These capacity development activities will result in a roadmap for improving care policies and financing strategies, promoting equal sharing of care responsibilities through awareness campaigns, and encouraging non-violent, caring relationships. The JP will support the roadmap’s implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups <sup>1</sup>	Dedicated Output
Women and girls	All outputs
Children	All outputs
Youth	N/A
Persons with disabilities	All outputs
Older persons	All outputs
Indigenous peoples	N/A
Refugees & asylum seekers	N/A
Internally displaced persons	N/A
Other groups: (please specify which)	N/A

The action contains activities explicitly grounded in the realization of rights under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and ILO Fundamental Conventions. It also contributes to the State’s commitments under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The project design is informed by the latest country recommendations of CEDAW (2022) and CRPD (2019) on unpaid care roles, coverage of childcare



for children with disabilities, independent living, among others, as well as CRC (2023) on the availability and affordability of quality childcare.

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1 The other marginalized and vulnerable groups include, amongst other, minorities (incl. Ethnic, religious, linguistic...), people of African Descent, persons deprived of their liberty, peasants and rural workers, human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...), migrants, stateless persons, LGBTIQ+ persons (sexual orientation and gender identity), persons living with (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...), persons with albinism, victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances, victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...). List as per the standard 20 LNOB groups according to the Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals: [https://1102656428files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe\\_y0zwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5ycyL%2FG%20-%20221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89](https://1102656428files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe_y0zwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5ycyL%2FG%20-%20221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89).

2 Please consult the full list of human rights mechanisms here:

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Yu6wJSofqhZV\\_J5HpCjismUBWtA4Baw/edit?usp=drive\\_link&oid=102351661986173461034&rtpof=true&d=true](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Yu6wJSofqhZV_J5HpCjismUBWtA4Baw/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=102351661986173461034&rtpof=true&d=true) Please, consult this database, as well: <https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/>



### Sustainability and Exit Strategy (maximum 500 words)

Several approaches adopted by the Project contribute to its sustainability:

Focusing on building capacities of policy makers and implementors, promoting the ratification of International Labour Conventions and Standards geared to the priority of advancing equality between

- women and men. Through its partnership strategy and involving a wide array of public representatives, the Project aims for rights-based, equitable, and inclusive care systems solutions.
- Through building on the established strategic targets of the government partners towards expanding and improving care services for children, the elderly and persons with disabilities, which are outlined in strategic policy documents including 12th National Development Plan, Women's Empowerment Strategy and Action Plan and Aging Vision Document and Action Plan.
- Through developing consensus and rollout roadmaps on the ready-to-implement models designed within the scope of the Action for public-private partnership and digital solutions
- By the efforts of the five UN Agencies in Türkiye towards designing and initiating a UN Joint Programme for Transformative Growth of Care Economy in Türkiye, which will continue following up and expanding on the strategic objectives of the JP. By adhering to these strategic objectives, the UN Joint Programme aims to build on the existing foundation, creating a robust and transformative care economy in Türkiye that enhances social well-being, promotes equality between women and men, stimulates economic growth, and supports sustainable development.

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### Steering and management arrangements (maximum 500 words)

For ensuring integrated implementation and decision-making as well as effective governance of the JP under the RC leadership, there will be the following multi-layered governance structure for the execution of the JP:

Coordination and programmatic leadership: The ILO Office for Ankara provides coordination and programmatic leadership to the JP team during implementation.

For ensuring effective coordination, the lead PUNO (ILO) organizes and supports meetings of the JP SC; and coordinates advocacy with donors and external stakeholders.

Regarding programmatic leadership, the lead PUNO (ILO) ensures programmatic coherence and quality in accordance with the JP results framework, work plan and budget and quality standards, by performing the following functions: (1) Organizing and chairing JP team meetings; (2) Updating the JP results framework, work plan and budget; (3) Facilitating programmatic learning and adjustments, (5) Consolidating the annual and final results-based report, based upon inputs from other PUNOs; and (6) Reporting to JP SC meetings.

The JP Steering Committee is accountable for the achievement of JP results. It provides strategic oversight and guidance for the JP team from launch to closure, including adjustments to JP results and strategy, progress reports and learning. The Members include all PUNOs, namely ILO, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF and UNFPA, government partners, social partners. UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA provide technical contributions to its implementation.



The UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) and Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO): The UNRC will provide strategic guidance for the development and implementation of the JP. The UNRC participates as co-chair in the Steering Committee, monitoring progress in collaboration with the Directors/Representatives of PUNOS, updating the UNCT and the UNSDG Fund Secretariat in the JP SC. Moreover, UNRC coordinates reporting (monitoring and review) with the JP Lead Agency (ILO).

The JP team will discuss day-to-day project execution related matters and determine next steps and report on deliverables. The JP team is accountable to, and has a dual reporting role to, the JP SC and to their respective PUNOs for the achievement of results. This is done according to the JP results framework, work plan and budget. JP teams are expected to meet at least monthly.

### Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Standard text – do not change

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be focused on concrete results and grounded in evidence. The RCO focal point and lead PUNO is responsible for coordinating and drafting a concise annual report (using the Fund Secretariat template/guidance), which is submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC by January 31st of the following year. Additionally, a final narrative report must be prepared and submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the Joint Programme activities.

The JP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the RC, is mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information upon request. Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat may request additional insights, such as policy papers, value-for-money analysis, case studies, infographics, or blogs/articles, as needed.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding/financing) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the report.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (MultiPartner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Program in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

A minimum of 5% of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%, with exception of



WFP and UNHCR which should be 6,5%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

## Annex 1: Integrated results framework and workplan

### JP Outputs

Title: The Transformative Growth of Care Economy in Türkiye			
Outcome 1: Public institutions, local authorities, social partners, and civil society have improved capacities on opportunities, especially digital transformation to improve care policy and services in Türkiye in line with international norms and standards including labour standards and international good practices and country models.			
Output 1.1 Development of care economy and service provision models ready-for-implementation and endorsed by central and local actors, including those harnessing the potentials of digital transformation			
	Baseline:	Target:	Means of verification:
Output indicator 1: Existence of a multi-sectoral working group	1	2 (a new working group)	Meeting minutes of the working group and participant list
Output indicator 2: Number of reports	4 (ILO- <a href="#">ECBE report</a> , 2 UNDP <a href="#">Municipal Home Care Service Delivery to Elderly</a> ; <a href="#">ECCE services IN OIZs</a> Türkiye ECE Investment Case Study)	5 (1 new report on digital solutions supporting independent living)	Reports
Output indicator 3: Number of implementation frameworks for the models developed and endorsed	0	2 implementation frameworks on ECCE services in OIZs and digital solutions for independent living)	Implementation frameworks

Act 1.1. Development of an implementation frameworks on private-public partnerships models for expanding care services, including for early childhood care and education service model provisions in Organized Industry Zones	0	1	Implementation frameworks
Activity 1.2: The scoping study and model development for utilizing digital technologies to facilitate independent living and aging in place.	0	1	Study report
Activity 1.3. Development of an implementation framework for the accessible and inclusive rollout of digital solutions that support independent living and aging in place.	0	1	Implementation framework

meetings of the multi-sectoral working group (total 3 meetings) to discuss and verify the models and implementation frameworks developed within the scope of the project	0	3	Meeting reports
Output 1.2: Increased capacity among the government institutions and social partners to develop, implement and monitor a road map on improvement of policies and financing strategy of care economy in Türkiye			
	Baseline:	Target:	Means of verification:
Output indicator 1: A Brief note on potential returns and benefits of investing in care economy	0	1	Brief note
Output indicator 2: Training module	0	1	Training module with components covering policies, budgeting/financing for care economy and harnessing the potentials of digital transformation
Output indicator 2: Number of participants completing the training programme	0	25	Training reports and participant lists
Activity 2.1. Preparation and dissemination a brief note on potential returns and benefits of investing in care economy			
Activity 2.2. Developing training modules on planning and budgeting for care policies and services, with a special focus on the harnessing the potentials of digital transformation			

Activity 2.3. Delivering the training and preparation of a road maps for financing care polices and services			
Activity 2.4. Proving further technical support for implementation and monitoring of the road map.			

Output 3. Management and Overview			
Activity 3.1. Establishment of Management and Administrative team			
Activity 3.2 Monitoring and Reporting (Establish SC and conducting its regular meetings)			
Activity 3.3. Visibility and communication efforts for promotion of SDGs and contribution of the Care Economy to realization of the SDGs			
Activity 3.4. Mission			

Activity 3.5 Operation			
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JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators (select only relevant indicators for the JP)

Engine room 1. Shifting policy/regulatory frameworks			
Number of new or enhanced integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes formulated to accelerate SDGs with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 4	MOV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 policy brief with policy recommendations</li> <li>• 1 Road Map on improving care policies and financing strategies</li> <li>• 2 implementation frameworks of the ready-for-implementation service models</li> </ul>
Number of targeted countries where the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes are implemented to promote equal access to and use of services, goods and resources by women and girls with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of individuals benefiting from the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes implemented with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by population segments (e.g. sex, age, persons with disabilities, etc.) with a focus on Leaving No One Behind	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Engine room 2. Capacity building at scale			

Number of governmental (both at central and sub-central levels) and non-governmental organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for SDG acceleration, with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 25	MOV: Both through involvement in the multisectoral working group for policy dialogue and through participating in the capacity development trainings, capacities of the at least 25 public and civil society institutions and social partners will be increased
Number of tools, procedures and mechanisms (e.g. SOPs, training module, incentive structures) developed or implemented, focused on building capacities for SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support (disaggregated by central and local actors).	Baseline: 0	Target:1	MOV: 1 training module will be developed and delivered on integrated solutions aligned with international human-rights norms and standards
Number of experts identified and deployed to support RCs/UNCTs on SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 4	MOV: One national expert for conducting the care economy gap analysis, one expert to study digital care economy solutions and two experts to develop and deliver trainings will be onboarded
Engine room 3. Developing market-ready pipeline of actions.			
Number of integrated multi-sectoral financing solutions or instruments created and launched with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by theme/type.	Baseline: 0	Target: 2	MOV: 2 implementation frameworks of the ready-for-implementation service models
Number of actions, projects, businesses or organizations identified for inclusion in market-ready pipeline with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:

Ratio of actions, projects, businesses or organizations securing funding and receiving investments, in relations to those identified with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Engine room 4. Devising a financing mix (deal room)			
Amount in US\$ of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Ratio of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions against the committed funds provided by the Joint SDG Fund.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of investors providing direct financing to integrated multisectoral solutions developed, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:

**Joint Programme Workplan**

Output	Geographic focus	Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget (US\$)
Output 1.1 Development of care economy and service provision models ready-for-implementation and endorsed by central and local actors, including those harnessing the potentials of digital transformation.	Countrywide(National and municipal levels)	1 <sup>st</sup> month	11 <sup>th</sup> month	UNDP	Carework(SDG5.4),decent work(SDG8.3,8.5),social protection(SDG1.3), migration(SDG10.7);SDG 13.1,15.C	2	3	3,5	
Output 1.2: 2. Increased capacity among the government institutions and social partners to develop a road map on improvement of policies and financing strategy of care economy in Türkiye	Countrywide(National and municipal levels)	1 <sup>st</sup> month	11 <sup>th</sup> month	ILO	Carework(SDG5.4), decentwork(SDG8.3, social protection, SDG1.3),migration SDG10.7);SDG6.2,	2	3	3,4	
Output 1.3 Management and oversight		1 <sup>st</sup> month	12 <sup>th</sup> month	ILO					

## Annex 2: Risk Matrix

Assess the main risks related to implementation of the JP in the simplified risk matrix below. Risk level should be determined by multiplying the likelihood by the impact. Risk level should be described as Very High, High, Medium, or Low based on the image below. See further instruction below (delete the instructions before finalizing the ProDoc)

Risks	Categories	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Essential – 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
Weak ownership by the policy makers and service providers to continue after the end of the project due to new austerity programme	Political	Medium (6)	3	2	The action highlights the critical role of care investments in driving economic growth. Implementing agencies will closely follow with partners and adjust outputs as necessary. Additionally, the working group constitutes as a lasting and durable structure for the future continuance of the project results	UNDP and ILO
Limited technical resources and capacity in government for implementation	Strategic	Medium (6)	3	4	Mobilization of experts including international expert where needed, integrating capacity building components and sessions to the overall workplan and activities.	UNDP and ILO

Likelihood	Occurrence	Frequency	Consequence	Result
<b>Very Likely</b>	The event is <b>expected</b> to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently	<b>Extreme</b>	An event leading to <b>massive or irreparable</b> damage or disruption
<b>Likely</b>	The event <b>will probably</b> occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently	<b>Major</b>	An event leading to <b>critical</b> damage or disruption
<b>Possibly</b>	The event <b>might</b> occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently	<b>Moderate</b>	An event leading to <b>serious</b> damage or disruption
<b>Unlikely</b>	The event <b>could</b> occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently	<b>Minor</b>	An event leading to <b>some degree</b> of damage or disruption
<b>Rare</b>	The event <b>may</b> occur in exceptional circumstances	Once every seven years or more frequently	<b>Insignificant</b>	An event leading to <b>limited</b> damage or disruption

	Consequences					Level of risk	Result
Likelihood	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)		
<b>Very likely (5)</b>	Medium (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)	<b>Very High</b>	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
<b>Likely (4)</b>	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)	<b>High</b>	Immediate action required by senior/executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
<b>Possible (3)</b>	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)	<b>Medium</b>	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/ treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
<b>Unlikely (2)</b>	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)	<b>Low</b>	Management attention required. Specified ownership of risk. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or consequence. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.
<b>Rare (1)</b>	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)		

Risk Categories (for reference)

1.Social and Environmental	2. Financial	3.Operational	4.Organizational	5. Political	2.Regulatory	7. Strategic	8. Safety and Security
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1.1. Human rights	2.1. Cost recovery	3.1. Alignment with national priorities	4.1. Governance	5.1. Government commitment	6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation	7.1. Theory of change	8.1. Armed Conflict
1.2. Gender	2.2. Value for money	3.2. Responsiveness to lessons learned and evaluations	4.2. Monitoring	5.2. Political will	6.2. Changes in the international regulatory framework affecting the whole organization	7.2. Alignment with UN Strategic priorities	8.2. Terrorism
1.3. Biodiversity and use of natural resources	2.3. Corruption and fraud	3.3. Leadership & management	4.3. Independence and quality of evaluation	5.3. Political instability		7.3. Capacities of the partners	8.3. Crime
1.4. Climate change and disaster	2.4. Fluctuation in credit rate, market, currency	3.4. Flexibility and opportunity management	4.4. Knowledge management	5.4. Change/turnover in government	6.3. Deviation from UN internal rules and regulations	7.4. Roles and responsibilities among partners	8.4. Civil Unrest
1.5. Community health and safety	2.5. Delivery	3.5. Synergy potential (linking with other initiatives as relevant)	4.5. Grievances			7.5. Code of conduct and ethics	8.5. Natural Hazards
1.6. Labour conditions/standards		3.6. Reporting and communication	4.6. Due diligence of private sector partners		7.6. Public opinion and media	7.7. Synergy with UN / Delivery as One	8.6. Manmade Hazards
1.7. Cultural heritage		3.7. Partnership	4.7. Human Resources				
1.8. Rights of Indigenous Peoples		3.8. Capacity development of national partners	4.8. Budget availability and cash flow				
1.9. Displacement and resettlement			4.9. Internal control				
1.10. Pollution and resource efficiency							
1.11. Stakeholder engagement							

1.12. Sexual exploitation and abuse		3.9. Engagement of national partners in decision-making 3.10. Transition and exit strategy	4.10. Procurement 4.11. Innovating, piloting, experimenting,				
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### Annex 3: Localization, Gender Equality and Human Rights markers

#### SDG Localisation Marker Score: 3

Please see refer to the detailed guidance on applying the marker here: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/publication/sdg-localization-marker>

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Programme Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the programme or initiative explicitly include results and/or expected outcomes directly related to advancing SDG localization?</li> </ul>	Yes	The action strives to provide perspectives for transforming care services including at the local and municipal levels and gauge good practices from the experience of local authorities. Two expected results (outputs) of the project foresee clear identification of the role of municipalities as local service provider hubs. Furthermore, both Union of Turkish Municipalities and selected municipalities will be directly involved in research and capacity building activities.	Project reports; products knowledge
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is at least 70% or more of the programmatic budget allocated specifically to activities that enhance advocacy, actions or monitoring related to SDG localization?</li> </ul>	No		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Were local and regional governments actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase?</li> </ul>	No		

<p>Advocacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has the programme or initiative planned to develop new knowledge material, research, publication, or relevant resources related to SDG localization, specifically building on local experience?</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Over the years good practices among municipalities that has embraced the SDGs framing sustainable care economy and services have emerged. The Project will produce a study of policy, service including at the local level, and investment gaps in the care economy in Türkiye and another one outlining the opportunities for introducing digital solutions for a transformative expansion of the care economy. Such practices will also be discussed in multisectoral platforms foreseen in the project.</p>	<p>Knowledge products, meeting reports</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has the programme or initiative planned to develop specific events, campaigns, communications, or capacity-building activities on SDG localization, especially targeted at local or regional governments, local service providers, or other local actors and stakeholders?</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>It is envisaged to dedicate the communication activities to disseminate knowledge on SDGs 5.4, 8.3, 8.5, 1.3, 10.7,6.2, 13.1, 15.C and good practices from local actors from Türkiye and beyond.</p>	<p>Project report, visibility and communication materials.</p>
<p>Actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative incorporate mechanisms, spaces or activities designed to bolster coherent policies, regulations, plans, programmes, and service delivery approaches or models by local and regional governments and/or local service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs and addressing the principles of leaving no one behind?</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The project foresees multisectoral working groups as crucial mechanisms for policy making at the national level. While this working group would be chaired by a national level actor, representatives of local actors such as Union of Turkish Municipalities would be invited into the discussions to provide for good practices and lead the way for translation of national level policies into local level actions and policies.</p>	<p>Project reports, working group meeting minutes</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative have an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, academia, citizens, the private sector and/or others to jointly implement transformative initiatives toward localizing the SDGs? This could include, for example, mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs at the local level.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Civil society organizations will be the part of the multi-sectorial working group which is designed as the main mechanism for implementation in the project. This working group will also serve as a partnership development platform across the different sectors and actors involved.</p>	<p>Project reports</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative include a multi-level governance approach to address the SDG challenges through collaboration between different levels of government, as well as with international organizations, and local communities? This approach recognizes that effective action requires coordinated efforts at various scales, from local and regional to national and global.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Regional initiatives, international expertise, national actors and UN organizations will collaboratively conduct the project. UNDP regional initiative for reviewing the care regimes in the countries of the RBEC region will effectively contribute to knowledge and perspective development among the partners and stakeholders. ILO expertise on designing training programmes on care economy and labour will be directly translated into country context through tailored training programmes. Both national government and local government representatives will cooperate at all levels of policy dialogue and policy development. Hence international, regional, national and local level accumulated expertise will be channelled and utilized and multi-scale dialogue across national, regional and local levels will facilitated.</p>	<p>Project reports</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative feature mechanisms or activities aimed at improving the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization? This may include the development of decentralized financing policies, the creation of market-ready pipeline of local actions, expansion of local fiscal space, resource mobilization by local or regional governments, participatory budgeting approaches, etc.</li> </ul>	No		
Accountability & Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiatives include dedicated results, supported by a robust accountability framework, to systematically collect and report on contributions to SDG localization, both at the outcome and output levels?</li> </ul>	No		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the joint programme or initiative include a dedicated plan to ensure the sustainability, leveraging of financial resources and replication/expansion of the SDG actions in additional localities, developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other local actors and stakeholders?</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>Upcoming UN Joint programme on care economy and labour, which will continue building on the groundwork laid by this initiative, will ensure the sustainability of the efforts and longer-term achievements. Multi-sectorial working group will continue serving as the policy dialogue platform and sample roadmaps developed as a part of the Output 2 will enable broader application and replication of the designed policy solutions.</p>	
<p>Criteria for Scoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marker 3: Between 9 and 12 criteria marked as Yes.</li> <li>Marker 2: Between 4 and 8 criteria marked as Yes.</li> <li>Marker 1: Between 1 and 3 criteria marked as Yes.</li> <li>Marker 0: None of the criteria marked as Yes.</li> </ul>	7	Marker 2		

### Gender Equality Marker

Joint Programme Outputs	GEM Score	Justification
Output 1	3	The project directly addresses the care policy, services and resource gaps as the main cause of women’s very high unpaid care burdens and inequality generating divisions of labour between women and men in line with the 5 R framework (recognize, reduce, redistribute, reward, represent).
Output 2		The JP directly addresses the care policy, services, and resource gaps as the main cause of women's very high unpaid care works and inequality-generating divisions of labour between women and men in line with the 5 R framework (recognize, reduce, redistribute, reward, represent).

### Human Rights Marker

Joint Programme Outputs	HRM Score	Justification
Output 1	2	The action contains activities explicitly grounded in the realization of rights under CRPD and ILO Fundamental Conventions. It also contributes to the State’s commitments under CEDAW and CRC. The project design is informed by the latest country recommendations of CEDAW (2022) and CRPD (2019) on unpaid care roles, coverage of childcare for children with disabilities, independent living to name few, as well as CRC (2023) on availability and affordability of quality childcare. Through involvement of civil society and inclusion of right holders’ perspective through the use of past needs assessments etc. demands of these has been integrated. In return, the Project pushes for the responsiveness of the duty bearers through technical assistance for transforming care services at local and central level. During the implementation of the project CSOs, social partners (workers’ and employers’ associations) are included in dialogue structures.
Output 2	2	The project significantly contributes to human rights by aligning with several international frameworks and commitments. It explicitly supports the realization of rights in the ILO Fundamental Conventions

		and the other international labour standards related with care economy such as ILO C156 “Convention concerning Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities” and C189 “Convention concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers” for ensuring that care policies and services are inclusive and equitable. Additionally, the project advances the State’s obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) as well as Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
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**Sustaining Peace Marker (optional- please only fill out if you added the marker to the workplan above)**

Please copy the output/outcomes as per in the workplan and add the Sustaining Peace marker score justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidanceon-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	SPM Score	Justification

**Annex 4: Budget per UNDSG Categories**

UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	ILO (Leading agency)		UNDP		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	54,150	15,000\$	30,000	15,000\$	84,150	30.000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0		0			
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	1,553		0			
4. Contractual services	65,000		55,000			

5.Travel	9,000		5,000		14,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0		0	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	4,596.07		0		4,596.07	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>134,299.07</b>		<b>90,000</b>		<b>224,299.07</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total direct costs – except for WFP and UNHCR which should apply 6.5% of total direct costs)	9,400.93		6,300		15,700.93	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>143.700</b>	<b>15.000</b>	<b>96.300</b>	<b>15.000</b>	<b>240.000</b>	<b>30.000</b>



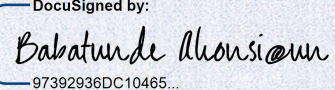
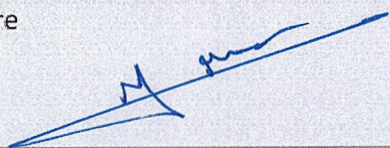
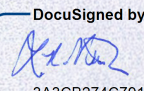
## **Declaration of commitment and signatures of Joint Programme**

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the results framework, work plan and budget.

## Declaration of commitment and signatures of Joint Programme

By signing this Joint Programme document, all signatories commit to work together in a spirit of partnership to achieve the results identified in the results framework, work plan and budget.

I hereby confirm that the funds requested are in accordance with the approved Work Plan & Joint Programme Document. I also certify that the copy transmitted to the MPTF Office is a true copy of the original which is secured by the RC Office. I have received documentation from Participating Organizations demonstrating committed amounts where applicable. I also confirm that the PUNOs' indirect cost does not exceed 7%.

Co-Chairs of JP Steering Committee	
<b>GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART</b>	Name of Representative: Date and Signature Name of Ministry or Department
<b>RESIDENT COORDINATOR</b>	<b>Name, Title: Dr Babatunde Ahonsi</b> Date and Signature 01-Oct-2024 DocuSigned by:  97392936DC10465...
UN Entities	
<b>LEAD PUNO ILO</b>	<b>Name, Title: Yasser Ahmed Hassan, Director, ILO Office for Türkiye</b> Date and Signature 
<b>PUNO 1 UNDP</b>	<b>Name, Title: Louisa Vinton, Resident Representative, UNDP Türkiye Country Office</b> Date and Signature 01-Oct-2024 DocuSigned by:  3A3CB274C79149D...