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## Turkey-UNDP Partnership in Development Phase II

### Progress Report

#### Government of Turkey

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## Acronyms

AAPCIL	Huíla Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Association
COMCEC	The Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation
CLED	The Local Electrification and Development Committees National Strategy for Transformation (DRC)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
INEFOP	The Provincial Institute for Vocational Training (Angola)
IRH	Istanbul Regional Hub
NRA	National Regulatory Authority of UXO/Mine Action Sector in Lao PDR
MLSW	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (country)
MRE	Mine Risk Education
PSF	The Rwanda Private Sector Federation
RBEC	Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

## I. Executive Summary

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This reporting period started with the Project Board's decision to grant an eight-month-long extension to the project activities due to delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic; Lao and Rwanda for 3 months and Angola and DRC for 6 months, respectively. The board also granted an additional 2 months to IRH to operationally close the project. During the extension time, Angola, Rwanda, and Lao offices successfully concluded all their activities while the DRC office requested an additional two months to complete its activities by August 2021. After the additional two-month-long extension in June, DRC office was able to complete its planned project activities successfully.

**Angola office** facilitated the finalization of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Public Administration, Labor and Social Security. The Turkey-UNDP Partnership in Angola became the pioneering initiative to implement the **first apprenticeship program** with the new **presidential decree** which set the new regulations for apprenticeship programs in Angola. Turkey's contribution was very timely and aligned with the national priorities of Angola which contributed to the strengthening the diplomatic relations between Turkey and Angola. **Benin office** was the only office, which completed all its planned project activities in 2020. In November 2021, Benin office, representatives from the Ministry of Labor and Civil Service and the Turkish Ambassador to Benin conducted a **joint monitoring mission** in which the strongly aligned national priorities of Benin and the Turkey-UNDP Partnership was highlighted.

**DRC CO** faced major delays due to the limitation of movement in Masisi Territory because of the COVID-19 pandemic precautions and the office was unable to complete the planned activities in 2020. Considering this development, the Project Board **granted** an additional two-month extension to the DRC office. In this timeframe, DRC office was able to accelerate the construction and complete all activities while cooperating with the local authorities to increase the security around the construction sites. **Lao CO** has established partnerships with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the District Radio Stations to strengthen the existing **local institutional crisis response capacity**. In addition to organizing trainings, the office provided additional early warning equipment and rescue boats to villages to complement the initial support.

**Rwanda CO** focused on validating the Private Sector Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, which provides a solid ground for the institutionalization of gender accountability in the private sector in Rwanda. The assessment and development of an **action plan** and the capacity building plan provided the Rwanda Standards Board (RSB), the needed information on gender equality seal gaps in national standards. The financial contribution from the Government of Turkey contributed to building the capacities of gender committees in the private sector as well as the assessment of gender equality gaps and the design of gender equality actions plans which are currently being implemented.

Overall, Turkey-UNDP Partnership in Development Phase II contributed to addressing poverty and inequalities through supporting growth and field-level cooperation between development partners, UNDP, and Turkish representation, contributing to further strengthening Turkey's South-South Cooperation.

All programme countries have concluded their planned project activities under Turkey-UNDP Partnership. By the end of November 2021, the budget utilization of the Turkey-UNDP Partnership in Development (Phase II) Project is 100%.

## **Introduction**

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The second phase of the Turkey-UNDP Partnership in Development project is designed to create a development partnership framework based on the outcomes of the 1st Phase, with the objective of:

- a) strengthening Turkey's contribution to global development through implementation of specific projects in UNDP Programme countries, including with a focus on the LICs/ LDCs and
- b) enhancing Turkey's role as a knowledge hub that forges South-South, triangular, and other forms of cooperation, while supporting the achievement of the SDGs, and presenting innovative development solutions.

The project aims to contribute to the development priorities of partner countries while positioning Turkey as a source of experience for the countries in the region and beyond. The project directly contributes to Output 2.3. of UNDP's Regional Programme for 2018-2021, "Enabling environment strengthened through diverse partnerships to expand opportunities for the public and private sector, including alternative financing for the achievement of the SDGs" through the diverse partnership structures it will help establish. For this to take place, active engagement of all key partners, i.e., UNDP CO's, TIKA offices and embassies, and other local partners must be ensured throughout the project cycle (from design to completion of the projects). For the second output focusing on knowledge building and exchange, active involvement and decision making of central government agencies also for consolidating lessons learned, are essential.

## **II. Progress Review: Key Activities and Results, 2021**

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Following the extension of the projects, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub continued to closely cooperate with the respective UNDP Country Offices to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the projects. The projects were also subject to country/field level monitoring, as part of their Country Programmes. This was done by employing regular UNDP quality assurance mechanisms, ensuring proper visibility of project activities, and capturing project results. UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub continuously monitored the projects through quarterly reports. The respective Regional Hub (Africa and Asia Pacific) representatives were also engaged in monitoring of the activities and facilitating exchange. These monitoring efforts helped for

example, in flagging the forecasted delays in the project activities of DRC CO and resulted in taking timely action. These measures helped strengthen the partnership between the Government of Turkey and the respective recipient countries, through regular interactions between the UNDP country offices and Turkish embassies/TIKA.

The project is mainly designed as a project funding facility for third countries (LDCs). As such, project implementation can be reported as per the phases below:

***a) Progress of Country Office projects***

***Angola- Vocational training for women and youth building resilience to El Nino***

The ‘Vocational training for women and youth building resilience to El Nino’ Project is a pilot programme focused on addressing skills gaps in the Province of Huíla through an apprenticeship programme for youth. The Provincial Institute for Vocational Training- INEFOP as the principal beneficiary gained experience and benefit from the findings of the analytical study on the skills gaps in the province.

UNDP Angola has successfully implemented all the activities under Output 1 in cooperation with ILO and Mandume University. The CO also completed all the activities under Output 2 by publishing the report on the assessment of the skills supply and demand in 2020. After the approval of the presidential decree which regulates the apprenticeship modalities in Angola in November 2020, the Turkey-UNDP Partnership became the **pioneering initiative** to implement an apprenticeship program with the new regulation promoted by the Government<sup>1</sup>. The Angola CO has facilitated the finalization of the MoU between the Ministry of Public Administration, Labor and Social Security MAPTSS and UNDP, which provided the **framework** for the activities under Output 3 “apprenticeships and industrial attachment for 100 youth in 15 companies” for the apprenticeship programme<sup>2</sup>. The implementation of the Output 3 was completed in the second quarter of 2021 when 100 people completed their apprenticeship training. Moreover, Output 4 “Strengthening capabilities Provincial Business Association AAPCIL” was fully implemented by establishing operational business development centers and provincial corporate social responsibility mechanisms. Under Output 4, young entrepreneurs, and informal workers, (102 women and 63 men) have received trainings in informatics and business management. The Angola office also supported TIKA during the launching of the new **vocational training center in Luanda** by supporting the meetings between the local partners and TIKA. The closing ceremony of the Turkey-UNDP Partnership in Huíla Region took place in November 2021 with the participation of the Ambassador of Turkey.

The strong cooperation between the Turkish Embassy and UNDP on the ground already resulted in some **interest from Turkish private sector** Cassinga province of Huíla. To leverage the momentum, Angola office scheduled a meeting with the Ambassador and the business association to highlight Turkey’s support in the region and to share investment opportunities in the province. All planned activities of this project

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<sup>1</sup> All the visibility products produced for this project has been sent to the donor in the regular quarterly reports. You may refer to Annex 4 to see the photos and the video produced for the recent joint mission between Turkish Partners and UNDP Angola.

<sup>2</sup> You may refer to Annex 4 to see photos from the mission.

have been achieved with a great level of visibility to Turkey Partnership as the pioneer initiative in the apprenticeship program in Angola.

### ***Benin- Project for Implementing Smart Governance***

Implementing Smart Governance Project **reinforced** the initiatives undertaken by the Government of Benin by setting up a platform to increase public administration efficiency and effectiveness. The project established two one-stop shops (User Relations Service Desk) for the User Relations Service in **Abomey and Parakou**. These one-stop-shops made it easier for different users to access better quality public services regardless of gender, religion, origin, social class, geographic location, and political sensitivity.

All activities under Output1 “Public service platforms are accessible through municipal public service counters” are completed. Benin CO designed a secure platform for the formal bureaucratic procedures for civil servants. The country office also developed and implemented the established administrative mechanisms to handle citizens’ concerns and increase the overall satisfaction rate among the recipients of user relations service within the project. To increase the user satisfaction, civil servants have received a capacity building training on the newly established system. Under Output 2, the office has installed all the equipment to be used for the one-stop-shops and set up the stop shops in the Departmental Directorates of Labor and Civil Service (DDTFP) of Parakou and Abomey. These one-stop-shops they have been operational **since September 2020**. Currently over 1000 civil servants are working in the locations serving an estimated number of 5,000 people per location covering over 15 regions in the country.

In November 2021, UNDP Benin, the Minister of Labor and Civil Service and the Ambassador of Turkey to Benin has conducted a joint mission to monitor the progress in the one stop shops to monitor the activities in the one-stop-shops<sup>3</sup>. All operational activities planned for this project were completed in 2020, with good level of visibility of the Turkish contribution.

### ***Democratic Republic of Congo- Building an Electric Power (Renewal Energy) Distribution Network in Masisi***

The ‘Building an Electric Power (Renewal Energy) Distribution Network in Masisi project’ aims to directly supply electricity to 1000 households and public facilities (administration, health centers and schools), which will indirectly benefit over 40,000 people. The project aims to influence the local economy following the development of small production units, by creating jobs, to reduce the strain on manual labor by gradually using machines running on electricity and to facilitate the preservation of foods and other perishable products.

In 2021, DRC CO has completed the tendering process to recruit the firm for construction of the Masisi micro-power plant water intake under Output 1 “Investment in the Masisi micro-power plant is consolidated and power is available from two communities in Masisi”. However, other activities under

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<sup>3</sup> You may find photos from the mission under Annex 5.

Output 1 were severely delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic and the increased security threat level in the region. The CO was only able to start the construction on the sites in the third quarter of 2021, exceeding the initially framed timeline of the project activities. Due to the exceptional nature of delays in DRC, the Project Board has granted *an additional two-month long extension* to the DRC CO. In the extended timeframe, DRC CO was able to accelerate the construction process and began the development of the access road and the diversion of the river. After establishing the CLED, CO has conducted a **capacity building training** which for the members of CLED. The training focused on strengthening the capacity of CLED in the fundamentals of the operation and maintenance of micro-hydropower plants, the administrative and financial management of a CLED, the requirements of the electricity sector law and human resources (Output 2 2 “the plant management mechanisms and the Local Electrification and Development Committees (LEDC) are established). Currently the construction on the sites is complete (indicator 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). The indicator 1.4 “Number of households with access to electric power” is expected to be achieved once the power plant is fully operational in 2022<sup>4</sup>. *The Electric Distribution Center in Masisi* is expected to be fully operational in the first quarter of 2022.

### ***Rwanda- Enhancing Gender Accountability in the Private Sector to Boost Economic Transformation***

The project “Promoting Gender Accountability in the Private sector in Rwanda” aims to create a system of accountability to gender equality in the private sector. This system is the implementation of national and global commitments on gender equality integrated to the national, regional, and global instruments, including the National Strategy for Transformation (NST) of Rwanda, the Rwanda Vision 2020 and Vision 2020, the African Agenda 2063, the UN CEDAW, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Rwanda Private Sector Federation prepared a **gender mainstreaming strategy**, which will guide gender equality interventions in the private sector until 2024 (Output 2: National capacities to promote gender accountability and gender mainstreaming in the private sector enhanced). *To build the capacity of PSF*, the project strengthened capacities of over **600 members** in gender equality and gender analysis. Also, as part of the project, over **1000 PSF leaders** at different levels were mobilized on gender responsive governance (Indicator 2.1, 2.2). Under the Output 3 “Research and assessments conducted to generate data for evidence-based advocacy on gender accountability in the private sector”, the project conducted assessments on gender equality which **availed** reliable data for programming and policy actions on gender. The targeted number of companies that implement **Gender Action Plan** under Component 1 increased to 21 while (indicator 1.1). While the companies are implementing the action plans and they were also evaluated for their *certification* and currently 19 companies and public institutions received their certificate (indicator 1.3).

The financial support from the Government of Turkey contributed the assessment that led to the institutionalization of gender equality in national standards (indicator 2.2: Number of companies and

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<sup>4</sup> It is worth noting that one of the advantages of this project is the DRC office’s commitment to working closely with local communities which ensures the ownership of local authorities as well as the awareness of the locals. The local authorities have increased their commitment to the protection of the teams on site which has allowed the service provider to finalize the work on the construction sites.

institutions that integrate gender equality principles in their processes and procedures). The assessment and the development of an action plan and a capacity building plan provided the Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) with information on gender equality seal gaps in national standards and capacity building needs for effective gender mainstreaming in national standards (indicator 2.2). Overall, the Gender Equality Seal initiative which was initiated with the project has proved to be successful in breaking gender-based discrimination practices in participating companies and contributed to the creation of a conducive environment for mainstreaming gender.

### ***LAO PDR- Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Incorporating UXO Risk Education***

This project aimed to strengthen the community-based approach in Bolikhamxay and Saravane provinces through integrating an early warning and notification system with one or several monitoring systems (Department of Meteorology and Hydrology and NRA) through telecommunications. In the provision of UXO/Mine Risk Education, the project sought to ensure that the risks associated with UXO movement during natural disasters will be averted in affected areas.

Under output 1 “Sensitization of partners and community stakeholders at provincial levels on pilot testing of early warning systems” and Output 2 “Establishing partnership with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, and the telecommunication Network”, all activities achieved all the targets in the target districts of Saravane provinces in 2020. Through these activities, UNDP established a **partnership** with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (indicator 2.1, 2.2) including strengthening existing collaboration and capacity of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and the District Radio Stations. The office also established *early warning systems* for hard-to-reach areas or areas with poor network connectivity by working with local radio stations and TV channels to enhance the dissemination of information by broadcasting (indicator 1.2). In 2021, address the additional demand, LAO office utilized the project balance to procure additional rescue boats and teleconference systems for the *Emergency Operation Center* at both the national and provincial levels.

Under the UXO component Output 3 “Conducting training workshops in Bolikhamxay and Saravan provinces”, all planned activities have been achieved in 2020 and the Lao Youth Union members from Bolikhamxay province are well versed in MRE (indicator 3.2). Output 4 “MRE activities conducted by the trained Lao Youth Union members” has been achieved with the distribution of early warning awareness materials. Furthermore, nearly *20,000 villagers*, including primary school children received UXO awareness and risk training in Bolikhamxay and Saravane provinces (Indicator 4.1, 4.3). Two follow-up and monitoring missions were conducted by NRA, UNDP, and Turkish Embassy Team (indicator 4.4).

The project used local news outlets to promote the project and Turkish contribution, as well as social media to share real time information, using the Turkish twitter handle and hashtag to ensure visibility of the contribution from Turkey. As needed, the project also used promotional materials such as banners and printed materials and displayed logos of Turkey and UNDP for increased visibility for all stakeholders.

### **III. Key Challenges, Lessons Learned and Recommendations**

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The main challenge that affected project activities in all country offices in 2021 continued to be the COVID-19 pandemic. UNDP IRH closely monitored each project and their activities on the ground and offered its support to all the country offices. Both UNDP IRH and COs closely cooperated with Turkish Partners to maintain a transparent information flow. Some lessons learned in this process are listed as below:

- Ensuring a continuous and open communication channel between the donor and the project management teams engaging with all parties helps resolve issues and prevents delays.
- Involvement of the Regional Offices in both project evaluation and project implementation processes proved to have added value to the project. Their involvement was especially beneficial when evaluating the proposed projects with relevant contextual knowledge, as well as overcoming language and context knowledge barriers.
- When the selected project is strongly connected to the CO's programmatic focus area and part of a broader programme, these projects have been more successful in achieving the targeted goals. On the other hand, linking to broader programs with multiple donors creates challenges in differentiating Turkish contributions and identifying the actual impact of the project/contribution.
- The size of the project funding to Country offices is critical in ensuring efficiency. The transactional and reporting requirements of running a small project (like those supported under the Turkey-UNDP Partnership-Phase 2) are very similar to running a much larger scale project. Hence, small projects might raise the risk of limited interest among country offices (during the application or implementation stages).
- Country offices, which have involved the Turkish Embassies from earlier stages of the project implementation have been more successful in establishing a strong cooperation on the ground and regularly engaging with Turkish counterparts.
- Projects with multiple contingency plans and proactive problem-solving approaches had a higher chance of success and could more easily adapt to the challenges caused by COVID-19. For example, LAO CO was particularly successful in its proactive approach to move activities from Q4 to Q3 with the anticipation of another lockdown.
- While some projects were designed for local level interventions, Rwanda and Angola CO's have achieved institutionalizing their efforts and scaling the work to the national standards. In Rwanda's case, it also resulted in attracting more partnerships from the country including the Central bank.
- When the selected project is aligned with the national priorities of the recipient country, it resulted in stronger cooperation with the local institutions on the ground. For example, when Turkey-UNDP Partnership in Angola became the pioneering apprenticeship program, Turkey-UNDP Project became an incentive for companies to join the training program.
- When planning the project budget, leaving a contingency budget for unexpected expenses (ex. increased staff costs due to project extension) and being flexible to respond to changing needs would help avoid disruptions in the project cycle.

#### **IV. Update on risks and mitigation measures**

One risk identified in the beginning of the project was the possibility of limited demand from the beneficiary countries during the call for proposal process. However, this risk was not materialized with high demand from the beneficiary countries for the project. Another risk identified was the possibility of delays in project implementations. These delays indeed happened due to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

To mitigate this risk, UNDP IRH continuously communicated with all parties, to take quick action and prevent delays. High-level decision makers in important milestones of the project were involved whenever necessary to ensure commitment for the project objectives and efficient resolution of any pending items.

The final risk factor identified in the beginning was the possibility of a change of the priorities or key actors of partner countries. However, all partners maintained their interest in implementing the selected projects.

## **V. Partnerships and Sustainability**

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UNDP IRH and country offices prioritized visibility to give credit to the Turkey-UNDP Partnership in the project activities. Country offices continued to involve Turkish Embassies and TIKA to project activities. Communication materials ensured the visibility of the contribution from the Republic of Turkey at various stages by preparing media scripts, using logos etc. *On the regional level*, the partnership with the Government of Turkey was strong. Involving UNDP Regional Service Centers for Africa and the Asia Pacific in the project implementation process proved useful in giving broader visibility to the Partnership between Turkey and UNDP and increased the awareness on Turkey's development cooperation and partnership opportunities in Africa.

*On the sub-regional level*, country offices have engaged local Turkish counterparts to the respective projects from the onset. Country Offices engaged with the local embassies and TIKA whenever possible and adjusted their work plan to maximize the engagement local Turkish Partners in project activities. This has resulted in strong partnerships between Turkish Partners and the local stakeholders. Country offices continued to give visibility to the Turkey-UNDP Partnership. Turkish Embassies and TIKA were involved in the project activities (e.g., opening ceremonies, joint virtual missions, trainings). Local stakeholders were made aware of the Turkey-UNDP Partnership at all stages, through traditional and social media.

*On the country level*, countries have used participatory and inclusive approaches to facilitate the project design and implementation process to create ownership for the beneficiaries. After the completion of the project activities, Benin office have handed over the one-stop-shops to Minister of Labor and Civil Service to be operationally run by the government since December 2020. Similarly, once electric power plants are fully operational in early 2022, local electricians committee CLED and local authorities will be operationally running the power plant sites. In Lao, the locally established early warning committees and the local authorities are responsible from continuing the awareness raising around natural disasters and the country team already designed another project based on the lessons learned from the Turkey-UNDP Partnership. In Rwanda, project team have taken part in the national standardization Gender

Mainstreaming Strategy. In Angola, the project team worked with government on the national standards for the vocational training centers. Overall, the projects continuously collaborated with the local state authorities and have organized joint monitoring missions to assess the possible improvements to ensure sustainability of the projects.

## VI. Financial Summary

**Table 1: Overview of available resources for the project duration**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>Opening Balance</i>	<i>Contribution Received</i>	<i>Available Resources</i>
2019	Government of Turkey	\$500,000	0	\$500,000
2020	Government of Turkey	\$477,413	0	\$236,858
2021	Government of Turkey	\$236,858	0	\$1,739

**Table 2: Overview of allocation and utilization per project<sup>5</sup>**

<i>Implementing Office</i>	<i>Government of Turkey</i>				<i>Utilization Rate</i>
	<i>Budget, USD</i>	<i>Utilization, USD</i>			
		<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	
<i>Project Management IRH</i>	49,120	22,587	36,962	49,071	100%
<i>Angola CO</i>	99,360	0	43,000	99,360	100%
<i>Benin CO</i>	56,160	0	55,723	55,723	99%
<i>DRC CO</i>	96,000	0	0	94,764	99%
<i>LAO CO</i>	99,360	0	77,950.20	99,344	100%
<i>Rwanda CO</i>	100,000	0	54,161	100,000	100%
<i>Total</i>	500,000	22,587	268,028	498,261	100%

<sup>5</sup> Disclaimer: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial provided above is provisional. Utilization reflects the expected expenses and will be finalized in Q1, 2022.

Annex 1: Progress Review				
Output 1	Indicators	Baseline	Annual target	Progress / Milestone
Turkey's contribution to South-South and triangular Cooperation strengthened. <b>Budget: \$500,000</b> <b>Expenditure to date: \$498,148.082</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of country specific projects launched and implemented in developing countries, including LDCs</li> </ul>	4	4	9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of SDG indicators contributed within the national implementation framework</li> </ul>	0	0	9
Planned Activities		Results		
<b>Activity 1: Rwanda- Promoting Gender Accountability in the Private Sector in Rwanda</b>				
1.1 Capacities of Private sector companies and participating public institutions to implement the gender equality seal initiative enhanced  1.2. National capacities to promote gender accountability and gender mainstreaming in the private sector enhanced  1.3 Research and assessments conducted to generate data for evidence-based advocacy on gender accountability in the private sector		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoted gender equality for the private and public sector and strengthened the Rwanda Private Sector Federation's capacities with 21 companies developing/implementing Gender Action Plans.</li> <li>- The national gender mainstreaming strategy for the private sector has been validated with the aim of anchoring gender accountability in the private sector accountability systems.</li> <li>- Strengthened capacities of over 600 PSF members in gender equality and gender analysis.</li> <li>- Strengthened capacities of over 1000 PSF leaders at different levels on gender responsive governance.</li> <li>- Built capacities of women in top and middle management positions and gender equality committees within companies and public institutions through training 25 women entrepreneurs and the members of PSF</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supported stakeholders to conduct evidence-based advocacy and advise on strategic gender programs that need to be implemented in addition to the gender seal initiative</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2: LAO- Strengthening Early Warning Systems and incorporating UXO1 Risk Education in Lao PDR</b>	
<p>2.1 Sensitization of partners and community stakeholders at provincial levels on pilot testing of early warning systems</p> <p>2.2 Establishing partnership with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, and the telecommunication Network</p> <p>2.3 Conducting training workshops in Bolikhamxay and Saravan provinces</p> <p>2.4 MRE activities conducted by the trained Lao Youth Union members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The district-level partnerships and trainings on disaster management/early warning strengthened the community-based response to natural disasters.</li> <li>- Provided early warning equipment to over 200 village members including women, men, and children.</li> <li>- Contributed to the overall objective of ensuring people are safe from the threat of UXO.</li> <li>- Ensured sustainability of the project through selected focal points who will continue the community-community trainings.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 3: Angola- Vocational Training for Women and Youth Building Resilience to El Nino</b>	
<p>3.1 Designed and developed youth employment programme</p> <p>3.2 Published skills supply and demand study</p> <p>3.3 Apprenticeships and industrial attachment for 100 youth in 15 companies</p> <p>3.4 Strengthened capabilities of Provincial Business Association APCIL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designed and developed the apprenticeship program based on the findings of UNDP-ILO study.</li> <li>- 100 people trained under the apprenticeship training programme in private and public companies.</li> <li>- Strengthened the capacities of Provincial Business Association APCIL by training 165 (102 female, 63 male) young entrepreneurs and informal workers in informatics and business management</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 4: Benin Project for Implementing Smart Governance</b>	

<p>4.1 Public service platforms are accessible through municipal public service counters.</p> <p>4.2 Municipal counters for public services and human resources management are set up and operational</p> <p>4.3 Civil servants and other users support the reform</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased users' satisfaction rate with the provision of public services through designing a secure platform for formal bureaucratic procedures.</li> <li>- Reduced the time required for providing services in Benin's national and local public administrations by increasing the infrastructural capacities of one stop shops for the municipal service centers.</li> <li>- Helped providing public services with effective anti-corruption mechanisms at the central, deconcentrated, and decentralized levels by training and raising awareness among civil servants.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 5: DRC- Building an Electric Power (Renewable Energy) Distribution Network at Masisi</b></p>	
<p>5.1 Investment in the Masisi micro-power plant is consolidated and power is available from two communities in Masisi.</p> <p>5.2 The plant management mechanisms and the Local Electrification and Development Committees (LEDC) are established</p> <p>5.3 The technology from the transformation units to the one that uses electricity instead of diesel is supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Electrification and the Development Committees are established. 30 people benefited from the capacity building trainings which took place to increase the effective and sustainable management of the construction sites.</li> <li>- The project promoted new/modern energies and renewable energies by building a renewable electric power.</li> <li>-The construction on site is completed. The newly built micro-power plants are expected to be operational in 2022.</li> <li>- The newly built micro-power plants will be producing and delivering clean energies to people for their domestic needs and to small production units.</li> <li>- 1000 households will have electricity for the first time and 30,000 people are expected to benefit from this micro-power plant.</li> </ul>

## Annex 2: Updated Risk Log

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Last Update	Status
1	There are delays caused by COVID-19.	March 2020	Operational	Activities might be delayed due to restrictions imposed by local authorities.  P = 4  I =4	Activities can be shifted to virtual platforms.	Partnerships Specialist	October 2021	Dead
2	There are delays in implementation of the projects	October, 2019	Operational	P=3 I=3	UNDP IRH continuously communicated with all parties including available procedural/project management information to quickly resolve disagreements and prevent delays	Partnerships Specialist	January 2020	Dead
3	A lack of interest from countries to submit project proposals.	January, 2018	Strategic	P=3 I=2	UNDP IRH continually informed country offices regarding the delays. However, all	Partnerships Specialist	June, 2019	Dead

					partners maintained their interest in benefiting from the Turkey-UNDP Partnership in Development Phase II.			
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**Annex 3- Revised Annual Work Plan**

<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Activity Description</b>	<b>Budget Description Amount, USD</b>	<b>Project Budget Expenses as of October 31st, USD</b>	<b>Budget Balance as of November 2021, USD</b>
UNDP IRH	71400-Contractual services-ind *UNV (2018-2021)	37,355.00	38,696	-1,104.53
UNDP IRH	71600-Travel (2018-2020)	400	400	0
UNDP IRH	Cost Recovery <sup>6</sup>	2,950	1800	1150
UNDP IRH	74500-Miscellaneous	4,540	4,540	0
UNDP IRH	75100-F&A/GMS (2018-2020)	\$3,638.52	\$3,634.89	3.64
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>49,120.00<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>49,070.90</b>	<b>49.1</b>
UNDP Angola	Design and development of Youth employment program	20,000	20,000	0
UNDP Angola	Apprenticeships and industrial attachment for 100 young people	62,000	62,000	0
UNDP Angola	Visibility, Monitoring and Evaluation	5,000	5,000	0
UNDP Angola	Strengthening capabilities Provincial Business Association APCIL	5,000	5,000	0
UNDP Angola	GMS	7,360	7,360	0
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>99,360</b>	<b>99,360</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>6</sup> This budget was diverted from the 72100-Contr.serv-comp (2018-2020) line as per approved by the Project Board in 2020.

<sup>7</sup> The additional budget allocation to UNDP IRH was granted by the Project Board Decision in June 2021 to rollover the left-over budgets from Benin and Lao country offices.

UNDP DRC	Investment in pilot sites	64,349	63,212	1,137
UNDP DRC	Training for Local Electricians Committee (CLED)	6,750	6,750	0
UNDP DRC	Capacity Building Training	15,500	15,500	0
UNDP DRC	Monitoring and Communication	2,290	2,290	0
UNDP DRC	GMS 8%	7,111	7,012	99
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>96,000</b>	<b>94,764</b>	<b>1,236</b>
UNDP Rwanda	Institutional capacity building (including i.e., TA, Consultancy, Trainings, research, assessments, etc.)	77,592	77,592	0
UNDP Rwanda	Advocacy and communication of results	6,825.00	6,825.00	0
UNDP Rwanda	Project monitoring, evaluation, and audit	3,175	3,175	0
UNDP Rwanda	Direct Project Costing	5,000	5,000	0
UNDP Rwanda	General Management Services (8%GMS)	7,408	7,408	0
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>0</b>
LAO CO	Institutional capacity building	44,000.00	44,000	0
LAO CO	Investments (i.e., supplies, equipment, IT infrastructure etc.)	27,000.00	27,000.00	0
LAO CO	Monitoring and Evaluation Costs	7,000.00	6985.0224	15
LAO CO	Printing and distribution costs	14,000.00	14,000.00	0

LAO CO	GMS	7,360.00	7,358.72	1
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>99,360</b>	<b>99,343.72</b>	<b>16</b>
Benin CO	Institutional capacity building, investments, GMS	52,000	51,598	402.3804
Benin CO	GMS	4,160	4,125	34.9896
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>56,160</b>	<b>55,723</b>	<b>437.37</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>500,000</b>	<b>498,148.082</b>	<b>1,852</b>

## Annex 4- Visibility Products from Angola<sup>8</sup>

Figure 1 and 2 Visibility products from the recent joint mission of UNDP Angola and the Ambassador of Turkey in Angola

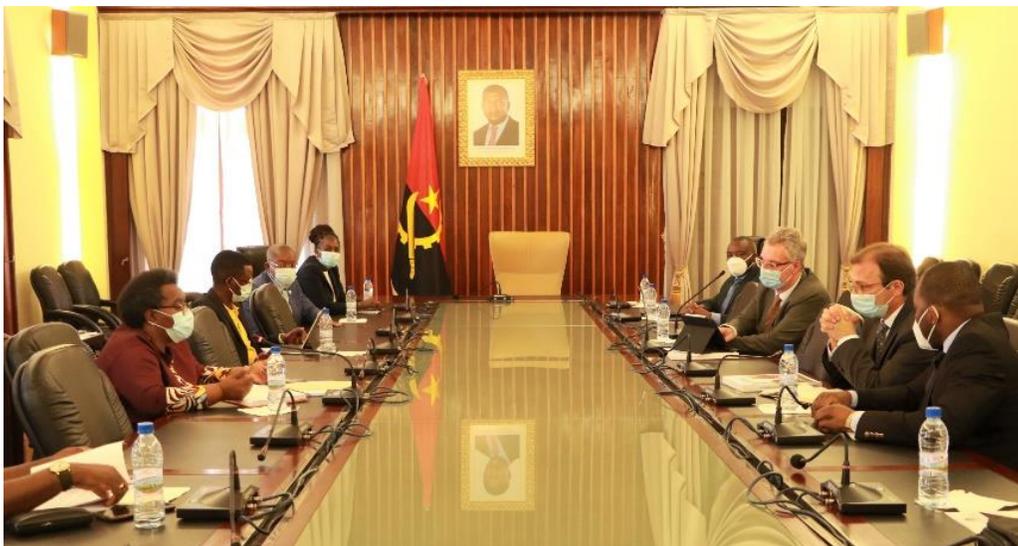


Figure 3 Meeting of the Ambassador of Turkey to Angola and UNDP Resident Representative with the Vice-Governor of the Province of Huíla- Lubango, 1st November 2021

<sup>8</sup> You may refer to following links to see the visibility products of UNDP Angola highlighting the Turkey-UNDP Partnership: [Jornal de Angola](#), [Angola Press](#), UNDP Angola's [Blog](#), The [video](#) from the joint mission.



Figure 4 and 5 Ambassador of Turkey delivering the certificates to the 100 young apprentices supported by the Turkey-UNDP partnership. Lubango, 1st November 2021



**UNDP Angola**

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Na Cerimónia de Entrega de Certificados de Estágio, no Lubango, conhecemos a Herodina e o Celestino. Ela fez um estágio profissional de pastelaria, na Matala, e ele fez um estágio de electricidade, na Chibia.

Os estágios apenas foram possíveis graças ao financiamento da República da Turquia e à parceria com o INEFOP.

No total, 100 jovens da Huíla beneficiaram de estágios profissionais, num projecto para promover a formação e o empreendedorismo nas comunidades, potenciar o desenvolvimento local e combater o alto desemprego entre os jovens.

[See translation](#)



## Annex 5- Benin



PNUD Bénin  
@PNUDBenin

...

Visite de terrain de la Min du Travail & de la Fonction publique, de SEM l'Ambassadeur de Turquie près le Bénin & du RR @PNUDBenin dans le Zou, Collines, Borgou et Alibori pour apprécier le fonctionnement des Guichets de Services de Relation avec les Usagers.

#AdministrationIntelligente

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Figure 7 From the recent joint mission of the Ambassador of Turkey to Benin, Ministry of Labor and UNDP Benin in one-stops on 6 November 2021.

Figure 6 Visibility products from the recent joint mission of the Ambassador of Turkey to Benin, Ministry of Labor and UNDP Benin in one-stops on 6 November 2021.