

## Migration MPTF Annual / Report

| PROJECT INFORMATION                                       |  |
|---|--|
| Joint Programme Title:                                    | Supporting Migrants' Inclusion in Türkiye's Transition to A Green Economy  |
| Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative): | Türkiye  |
| Project Identification Number:                            | 00140810   |
| Start and Planned End Dates                               | Start: 23 October 2024      End: 22 October 2027   |
| Convening Agent (Lead PUNO):                              | International Organization for Migration (IOM)   |
| PUNO(s) (PUNOs):  | UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)   |
| Key Partners:<br>(include Implementing Partner)           | <p>The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK) – implementing partner</p> <p>Directorate General of International Labour Force (DGILF) under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security</p> <p>Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization (KOSGEB) under the Ministry of Industry and Technology</p> <p>Presidency of Climate Change (PCC) under the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change</p> <p>Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) under the Ministry of Interior</p> |
| Project Period (Start – End Dates):                       | Start: 23 October 2024      End: 22 October 2027   |
| Reporting Period:   | 23 October 2024 – 31 December 2024   |
| Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: (breakdown by PUNO) | <p>IOM: USD 1,250,000</p> <p>UNIDO: USD 1,250,000</p> <p>Total: USD 2,500,000</p>  |
| Total Funds Received To Date:<br>(breakdown by PUNO)      | <p>IOM: USD 875,000</p> <p>UNIDO: USD 875,000</p> <p>Total: USD 1,750,000</p>  |
| Report Submission Date:                                   | 31 March 2025  |
| Report Prepared by:<br>(Name, title, email)               | <p>Gökçe Yörükoğlu Sungar</p> <p>National Officer (Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction)</p>   |

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## Executive Summary

Türkiye experiences high levels of migration, serving as an emigration, transit, and destination country. With over 5 million foreign nationals, including 3.57 million Syrians under temporary protection (SuTPs), migrants face vulnerabilities exacerbated by climate change impacts. The country's economy is heavily reliant on micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), which constitute 99.8% of enterprises and play a key role in employment and exports<sup>1</sup>. However, MSMEs face challenges in adapting to climate change and aligning with Türkiye's Green Deal Action Plan, including carbon neutrality goals for 2053. Ensuring a just transition to a green economy requires the inclusion of MSMEs, migrant-owned businesses, and sectors employing large numbers of migrants, women, and youth.

The Joint Programme (JP), a collaboration between IOM and UNIDO, aims to integrate these vulnerable groups into Türkiye's green and circular economy. Despite its official start date in late October 2024, operational activities began in December following key administrative preparations including project activation. Planned activities for the first and second quarters of the JP were reviewed, possible programme revisions were assessed, more detailed workplans were prepared, and monitoring and evaluation and livelihoods teams were onboarded. Key events were also discussed and planned during this timeframe. Weekly planning meetings between IOM and UNIDO were also established to coordinate efforts. Engagement with key stakeholders such as the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK) was further reinforced to ensure government ownership and support for the JP as well as for effective implementation. One key development was the integration of IOM's Livelihoods Team into the JP, which has expertise in business development, job creation, and SME support, which will have a positive impact on the implementation.

This programme will play a critical role in promoting sustainable economic development in Türkiye by ensuring that MSMEs, migrants, and vulnerable communities benefit from the transition to a green economy.

## Annual (or End-of Project) Progress

### 1. Summary and Context

Türkiye experiences high levels of migration and is an emigration, transit, and destination country. The more than 5 million foreign nationals include approximately 3.57 million SuTPs<sup>2</sup> and 1.34 million foreign nationals with residence permits.<sup>3</sup> While many refugees and migrants have moved to Türkiye seeking a better life, their lives and livelihoods remain vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability in Türkiye.

The Turkish economy is an MSME-based economy. In 2020, MSMEs constituted 99.8% of the total

<sup>1</sup> TOBB, *SMEs of Turkey*, 26 December 2020. Available at [SMEs of Turkey Report 2020.pdf \(tobb.org.tr\)](https://tobb.org.tr)

<sup>2</sup> Home - asylum information database | European council on refugees and ... Accessed May 24, 2023. [https://asylumineurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/AIDA\\_AT\\_2021update.pdf](https://asylumineurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/AIDA_AT_2021update.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> 2 Nagihan, Ece. 2023. "Foreigners with Residence Permit in Turkey Increased by 657% in 17 Years." Expat Guide Turkey. January 11, 2023. <https://expatguideturkey.com/foreigners-withresidence-permit-in-turkey-increased-by-657-in-17-years/>.

number of enterprises, and the MSMEs accounted for 73.8% of employment, 64.5% of total enterprise turnover, and 56.3% of total exports.<sup>4</sup> Overall, climate change impacts are causing significant concern among MSMEs, creating additional requirements for them to fulfill in line with the country's Green Agenda as well as due to their limited awareness of the risks and adaptation measures.<sup>5</sup> Addressing climate change and variability together with other global challenges such as economic downturn and security has become inevitable. Türkiye's Green Deal Action Plan also stresses that economic growth needs to consider climate change impacts. In response, Türkiye has committed to a just transition to a green economy and a target of carbon neutrality by 2053.<sup>6</sup> For the just transition to be achieved, it is important that all sectors of the economy, particularly those contributing significantly to carbon emissions and/or use resources intensively, are engaged. Therefore, any programme that aims to realize just transition should consider MSMEs at the centre of their intervention. Thus, supporting green transition among MSMEs is a central element for ensuring their competitiveness towards sustainable exports and economic resilience and to ensure their competitiveness in a European circular economy under the EU Green Deal.<sup>7</sup> To ensure that the benefits of a just transition are shared and that no one is left behind, migrant populations, MSMEs owned by migrants, MSMEs employing migrants, and those sectors that include high numbers of migrant workers need to participate in efforts to transition to a green economy. These efforts also need to consider the needs of women and youth.

This JP aims to ensure the inclusion of women, youth, migrants and migrant-owned MSMEs in the sustainable development and just transition of Türkiye. This JP was developed based on a mix of UNIDO's global 'CleanTech' programme and IOM's ongoing engagement with migrant communities and MSME development programme.

Although the official start date of the JP was 23 October 2024, it became operational as of mid-December 2024. Although this may indicate a delay of approximately two months, significant administrative and preparatory work was undertaken during this period. Official communication that the funds had been transferred was sent by MPTFO to IOM on 29 October 2024. During November 2024, both UNIDO and IOM worked to finalize their internal administrative procedures. UNIDO signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, while IOM as the convening agent of the JP finalized administrative formalities. During this time, bilateral discussions were also held with the donor to address budgetary and other administrative issues.

As of 2 December 2024, IOM and UNIDO teams held their first meeting in which they discussed several issues such as the involvement of TÜBİTAK in the JP and any potential revisions considering that the programme was submitted and approved for funding approximately two years ago. The teams also discussed the need to hold bilateral meetings with the project partners to ensure their engagement in the JP including with TÜBİTAK, the Directorate General of International Labour Force (DGILF), the

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<sup>4</sup> TOBB, *SMEs of Turkey*, 26 December 2020. Available at [SMEs of Turkey Report 2020.pdf \(tobb.org.tr\)](https://tobb.org.tr)

<sup>5</sup> EBRD and IFRC, 2013, *Climate Risk Case Study: Pilot Climate Change Adaption Market Study: Turkey*. Available at [turkey-adaptation-study.pdf \(ebrd.com\)](https://turkey-adaptation-study.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> "Turkey's 2022 Climate Decisions to Pave Way for 2053 Net Zero Target." Daily Sabah. January 12, 2022. <https://www.dailysabah.com/business/energy/turkeys-2022-climate-decisions-to-paveway-for-2053-net-zero-target>.

<sup>7</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en)

Presidency of Strategy and Budget (PSB), the Presidency of Climate Change (PCC), the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), and the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization (KOSGEB). More importantly, during this meeting, IOM and UNIDO decided to hold these coordination meetings weekly to ensure smooth implementation of the JP and a better flow of up-to-date information between each PUNO. It was also decided to involve IOM's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Unit in these regular weekly meetings to ensure proper monitoring of the JP from an early stage. A total of four weekly planning meetings were held between IOM and UNIDO throughout December 2024.

The JP's second weekly meeting was held on 9 December 2024. One representative from the MEAL Unit was assigned to the JP who also attended the meeting and provided a briefing on the MEAL Plan for the JP. During this reporting period, the M-MPTF Secretariat requested the JP team to organize a project launch event. As this launch event was not originally planned and budgeted for in the JP, initial discussions on such a project launch event were also discussed during this meeting including potential budget allocation for this new activity from existing activities. It is noteworthy to mention that both TÜBİTAK and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) in Türkiye have offered their meeting venues for the project launch event.

The third regular weekly meeting of the JP, which was held on 16 December 2024, focused more on some of the programme activities. During this meeting, UNIDO informed that the Cleantech Week would be held in Istanbul during the first half of September 2025 following TÜBİTAK's green light (Activity 2.1.4). Discussions were also held on how the grants will be provided (Activity 1.3.1). UNIDO informed the JP team that the budget of this activity may be transferred to TÜBİTAK based on the M-MPTF Secretariat's approval as TÜBİTAK is already providing these grants to start-ups for almost a decade as the executing agency of Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP)<sup>8</sup> in Türkiye. The first phase of the GCIP was carried out between 2013-2018. Currently, the second phase covering the period 2022-2026 is ongoing.

Throughout December 2024, IOM also held several internal meetings with both the IOM Project Team and among senior management to enhance project implementation. Initial meetings (3 December 2024) were held with IOM's Livelihoods team based in Gaziantep and on 17 December 2024 a formal decision was made by IOM senior management to also include this team in the JP due to their extensive expertise working with businesses and SMEs. Their work includes providing business development services including specialized training programmes, providing cash grants for small business start-ups, supporting women's cooperatives, organizing job matching events and community farming. However, their most noteworthy initiative is the Enterprise Development Programme that provides financial capital to small and medium-sized enterprises to aid their recovery and expansion efforts. This facilitates job creation and economic development.

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<sup>8</sup> UNIDO's Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) promotes innovation and entrepreneurship in emerging markets and developing economies to address climate and environmental challenges. GCIP supports start-ups and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with innovative cleantech ideas in establishing and upscaling robust business models. GCIP also strengthens entrepreneurship ecosystems and facilitates partnerships and networking between private and public actors to ensure the long-term sustainability of its interventions.

The IOM Livelihoods team was briefed about the JP and started to be actively involved in the JP as of December 2024. During the reporting period, a variety of topics were discussed more in-depth including the project launch (i.e., budget, invitees), possible project revisions, and comparison of the JP's workplan to the project document as well as an overview of the activities scheduled for Quarter 1 and 2 of the JP. IOM informed that preliminary discussions had taken place with the Gaziantep Chamber of Industry who are willing to contribute to the sectoral analysis (Activity 1.1.1), the development of the training programme (Activity 1.1.2) and the delivery of the training (Activity 1.1.3) as they are already conducting similar activities not only in the province of Gaziantep but also in the whole Southeast region of the country. Discussions also took place on the National Technical Team (NTT) (Activities 3.1.1 and 3.1.2), its content and composition but it was agreed that the content and composition of the NTT should be decided with the Project Steering Committee that will be established. It was also decided that bilateral meetings with project stakeholders would start in January 2025.

During this reporting, efforts were also directed toward preparing internal workplans, creating a shared space for all JP documents, and organizing IOM's internal kick-off meeting to introduce the JP to all IOM support staff which would be involved in the administrative aspects of the JP.

A key development that positively impacted the JP was the inclusion of IOM's Livelihoods Team alongside IOM's Climate Change Team, ensuring that IOM's expertise in both climate change and enterprise development is effectively reflected in the implementation. Additionally, TÜBİTAK's involvement from the project design phase onwards fostered strong Government ownership and commitment to the JP implementation process.

## **2. Results**

As this report covers the period of 23 October 2024 to 31 December 2024, the implementation is still in its early stages, and measurable results have yet to materialize. Although preliminary works have started for Activity 1.1.1. that aims to "Develop a study on the sectoral distribution of migrant women, men, and youth, migrant-owned MSMEs and their contribution to the economy and barriers including gender analysis" under Output 1.1.. More information on this will be reported in the next reporting period. Similarly, preparations for the project launch event (a new activity suggested by the M-MPTF Secretariat) and upcoming bilateral meetings with stakeholders which will take place in the next reporting period were also undertaken.

As summarized in the above section, during November 2024, both UNIDO and IOM worked to finalize their internal administrative procedures. UNIDO signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the M-MPTF, while IOM as the convening agent of the JP finalized administrative formalities. During this time, bilateral discussions were also held with the donor to address budgetary and other administrative issues.

Regular weekly JP team meetings and discussions on its activities started as of December 2024 and IOM's MEAL team and Livelihoods team also joined the JP during December 2024.

| Results Reporting Framework  |          |                             |  |     |     |  |       |
|--|----------|-----------------------------|--|-----|-----|--|-------|
| INDICATORS   | Baseline | Target (end of programme)   | Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year) |     |     | Cumulative Results<br><i>Note: For Y1 report, this will be the same; For Y2 report, it will be Y1+Y2; and for Y3 report, it will be Y1+Y2+Y3</i> | Notes |
|  |          |                             | Y1   | Y2  | Y3  |  |       |
| <b>OUTCOME 1: Migrant-owned and migrant-employed startups and established MSMEs, including those established by women and youth entrepreneurs, adapt and innovate for circular economy and EU market access.</b> |          |                             |  |     |     |  |       |
| Indicator 1a: # number of startups and MSMEs that adapt their business model for circular economy and EU market access (disaggregated by number of female and young entrepreneurs)                               | 0        | 50 (30% female + 30% youth) | 0  | N/A | N/A | 0  |       |
| Indicator 1b: % of startups and MSMEs report having adequate skills and knowledge to adapt to circular economy and EU market access  | 0        | 70%                         | 0  | N/A | N/A | 0  |       |
| <b>OUTPUT 1.1: Startups and MSMEs, including women and youth-led businesses, have the green skills and knowledge needed to support green business development.</b>   |          |                             |  |     |     |  |       |
| Indicator 1.1a   |          |                             |  |     |     |  |       |
| Indicator 1.1b: % of participants and trained advisors reported a knowledge increase on green business development   | 0        | 70%                         | 0  | N/A | N/A | 0  |       |
| Indicator 1.1c: # of trained and certified business and sustainability advisers (disaggregated by sex and age)   | 0        | 20 (30% female + 30% youth) | 0  | N/A | N/A | 0  |       |
| Indicator 1.1d: # of MSMEs/startups provided with sustainability advisory services (owners disaggregated by sex and age)   | 0        | 50 (30% female + 30% youth) | 0  | N/A | N/A | 0  |       |
| Indicator 1.1e: # of women that receive dedicated  | 0        | 20 (30% youth)              | 0  | N/A | N/A | 0  |       |

**Commented [GY1]:** The signed project document does not have an indicator 1.1a (due to typo mistake). The results frameworks of this report therefore matches the log frame of the signed proposal. This will be rectified during project revision.

|  |   |                              |   |     |     |   |  |
|--|---|------------------------------|---|-----|-----|---|--|
| mentoring (disaggregated by age)   |   |                              |   |     |     |   |  |
| <b>OUTPUT 1.2: Acceleration processes are available to support the development and growth of green businesses</b>  |   |                              |   |     |     |   |  |
| Indicator 1.2a: # of Accelerator Guidebooks with migration consideration is available to TÜBİTAK and shared with startup and MSME Accelerators   | 0 | 1                            | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 1.2b: # of digital sustainability and business courses accessible in GCIP's platform for entrepreneurs   | 0 | 2                            | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 1.2c: # of startups and MSMEs with migrant founders participating in the Entrepreneurship Accelerator (disaggregated by sex, nationality and age)  | 0 | 30 (30% female + 30% youth)  | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| <b>OUTPUT 1.3: Seed funding and small-grant schemes are designed and institutionalized to improve early-stage circular economy initiatives and enterprise expansion in the context of the green transition</b>                       |   |                              |   |     |     |   |  |
| Indicator 1.3a: # of grants provided to startups and MSMEs owned by or employing migrants (disaggregated by sex and nationality)   | 0 | 25 (30% youth)               | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 1.3b: # of grants provided to women-owned startups and MSMEs   | 0 | 8                            | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 1.3c: # of investors participating in the networking events with migrant entrepreneurs   | 0 | 5                            | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 1.3d: % of participants reporting knowledge increase on investment in the context of the green transition (disaggregated by sex and nationality)   | 0 | 70% (30% female + 30% youth) | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| <b>OUTCOME 2: Migrant-owned and migrant employing startups and established MSMEs, including those established by women and youth entrepreneurs build partnerships, access finance, and build peer links to grow their businesses</b> |   |                              |   |     |     |   |  |

|  |   |                              |   |     |     |   |  |
|--|---|------------------------------|---|-----|-----|---|--|
| Indicator 2a: % of beneficiaries reporting improved networking and partnership opportunities disaggregated by sex, nationality and age                               | 0 | 70% (30% female + 30% youth) | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 2b   |   |                              |   |     |     |   |  |
| Indicator 2c: # of migrant entrepreneurs have increased access to finance (disaggregated by sex and age_   | 0 | 10 (30% female + 30% youth)  | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| <b>OUTPUT 2.1: Startups and MSMEs are supported in green transition and partnerships via exchange with MSMEs in Türkiye, Europe and GCIP partner countries</b>       |   |                              |   |     |     |   |  |
| Indicator 2.1a: # knowledge exchange sessions arranged with Entrepreneurship Support Organizations (ESOs) in partner countries                                       | 0 | 3                            | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 2.1b: # of international ESOs participating in the knowledge-sharing events (sex-disaggregated participants)   | 0 | 10 (30% female)              | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 2.1c: # of startups, including alumni, provided advance business support (disaggregated by sex and age)  | 0 | 10 (30% female + 30% youth)  | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 2.1d: # of startups and MSMEs attending the Cleantech Week abroad (sex and age disaggregated)  | 0 | 6 (30% female + 30% youth)   | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 2.1e: # of startups and MSMEs participating in the Cleantech Week (sex and age disaggregated)  | 0 | 50+ (30% female + 30% youth) | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| <b>OUTPUT 2.2: Tailored networking opportunities to promote partnerships and access to finance are available to migrant entrepreneurs, including women and youth</b> |   |                              |   |     |     |   |  |
| Indicator 2.2a: # of participants joining the international workshop on business sustainability and green transition disaggregated by sex, nationality and age       | 0 | 150 (30% female + 30% youth) | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |  |
| Indicator 2.2b: # of knowledge management, communication and advocacy strategy and action  | 0 | 1                            | 0 | N/A | N/A |   |  |

**Commented [GY2]:** Again, the signed project document does not have an indicator 2b (due to typo mistake). The results frameworks of this report therefore matches the log frame of the signed proposal. This will be rectified during project revision.

**Commented [GY3]:** Again, the signed project document does not have an indicator 2.1e (due to typo mistake). The results frameworks of this report therefore matches the log frame of the signed proposal. This will be rectified during project revision.

|  |   |     |   |     |     |   |   |
|--|---|-----|---|-----|-----|---|---|
| plan for the JP is available   |   |     |   |     |     |   |   |
| Indicator 2.2c: # of visibility products materials (gender responsive)   | 0 | 20  | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 | Various visibility materials are being developed in preparation for the project launch and will be detailed in the next reporting period. |
| <b>OUTCOME 3: Inter-institutional support for inclusive entrepreneurship and green economy is improved with a focus on increasing women's access and participation</b> |   |     |   |     |     |   |   |
| Indicator 3a   | 0 | 70% | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |   |
| <b>OUTPUT 3.1: A National Technical Team (NTT) is established to map out and identify inter-institutional support mechanisms, tools and needs</b>                      |   |     |   |     |     |   |   |
| Indicator 3.1a: # of meetings conducted by NTT   | 0 | 3   | 0 | N/A | N/A | 0 |   |



### 3. Partnerships

One of the key partnerships under the JP is being established with TÜBİTAK, which will act as a primary government partner. TÜBİTAK has been actively involved in the design of the JP and will continue its engagement throughout the implementation phase, ensuring strong national ownership.

A strategic implementation agreement is planned to be signed with TÜBİTAK in 2025. Through this partnership, JP's Accelerator component will be co-managed by UNIDO, IOM, and TÜBİTAK. The collaboration will include seed funding mechanisms, mentorship support, and the joint management of relevant funding streams and activities. Strategic collaboration and co-management partnership (i.e., non-financial and financial elements included), will be formalized in 2025. The scope will entail the co-management of accelerator calls, seed funding, mentorship schemes, and financial flows related to support services.

This model will not only align national innovation systems with JP objectives but also provide a sustainable and scalable structure to engage entrepreneurs, migrants, women and youth in a participatory and co-designed manner.

#### 4. Cross-Cutting Issues

IOM follows a people-centred approach that is gender- and child-sensitive. The Organization is committed to supporting governments and partners in upholding the human rights of migrants, regardless of their migration status, across all stages of the migration cycle, while endeavouring to eliminate all forms of discrimination against migrants and their families.

UNIDO's vision is that women and men equally lead, participate in, and benefit from inclusive and sustainable industrial development. UNIDO fully recognizes that gender equality and the empowerment of women lie at the heart of its mandate. The Organization is committed to addressing gender inequalities in industry and to harnessing women's full potential as leaders and economic agents of change, thereby transforming economies and generating inclusive growth.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls are fundamental human rights and are among the founding values of the Treaty of the European Union and the Charter of Fundamental Rights. In addition, GCM objectives comprehensively address the linkages between gender and migration in all its dimensions. The JP will take appropriate steps to ensure that MSMEs and start-ups supported by the JP respect women's human rights and integrate the gender framework into all training curricula and the Global Cleantech Innovation and Entrepreneurship Accelerator Programme. The JP will provide guidance and create incentives to encourage enterprises supported by the JP to respect women's human rights and eliminate discrimination, sexual harassment, and gender-based violence wherever they operate, including in supply chains. During the selection process, the JP will encourage women entrepreneurs to apply and encourage all MSMEs and start-ups to employ a certain percentage of women. More importantly, as the IOM Livelihoods team has extensive experience supporting women's cooperatives, their involvement in the JP will be a key building block in achieving the proposed targets and addressing gender gaps in MSMEs. Moreover, the following actions will be taken to ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed throughout the JP:

- Gender-sensitive recruitment will be conducted at all levels where possible, especially in the selection of programme staff. Gender-responsive TORs will be used to mainstream gender in the activities of consultants and experts. Furthermore, whenever possible existing staff will be trained and their awareness raised regarding gender issues;
- Gender and age dimensions will be included in the results framework, in respective outputs, outcomes, activities, indicators, and targets. Collection of gender-disaggregated data and youth participation-related data will also be considered;
- Consultations with and involvement of stakeholders focusing on gender equality and women's empowerment issues, such as gender experts and organizations, CSOs and NGOs, especially, those who work with female migrant workers or female migrant entrepreneurs, will be held for outreach purposes; and
- Gender dimensions will be considered in all decision-making processes (e.g., efforts to achieve gender balance/representation in such processes), and gender-sensitive selection of Programme Steering Committee PSC Members will be encouraged.
- Women and youth will be encouraged in entrepreneurial development and job creation.
- Women-led enterprises will be given the equal opportunity to benefit from the project activities.

- A gender mainstreaming strategy and gender action plan will be developed. The gender action plan will be integrated into the detailed project workplan, and it will include validation of the key gender dimensions in the project outputs, activities, indicators, and targets.
- Awareness on gender will be raised among stakeholders and beneficiaries, and information about gender dimensions and gender mainstreaming in the sector will be disseminated to project stakeholders.
- Engagement of youth from different backgrounds will be ensured when possible. Young people from different socioeconomic, cultural, and educational backgrounds will be engaged. This will help capture a broader range of perspectives and avoid the marginalization of certain groups.

This JP does not intend to make a noticeable contribution to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs. However, young entrepreneurs will be a priority target group of the JP thus it will contribute to youth empowerment and skills development.

#### 5. Programme Management and Coordination

The JP is implemented by IOM (as the convening agent) and UNIDO. The TÜBİTAK under the Ministry of Industry and Technology is the main implementing partner of the JP. More specifically, the JP will work with the Technology and Innovation Funding Programs Directorate (TEYDEB), which is responsible for the management of a series of Research and Development, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Grant Programmes that aim to strengthen the competitiveness of Turkish private companies.

The JP will be coordinated through a PSC comprising UN agencies, DGILF, TUBITAK, KOSGEB, the Presidency of Climate Change, and the Presidency of Migration Management. As this is a JP, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) will also be a member of the PSC to ensure smooth joint implementation. The PSC will be co-chaired by TUBITAK and UNRCO. Based on need and interest other members can also be included in the PSC such as the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye. The PSC will meet to review progress and provide guidance on implementation issues. The PSC will be responsible for providing operational and strategic guidance as well as overall high-level coordination and validation during the implementation of the JP.

Given the proactive engagement of the Government of Türkiye in GCM implementation and following Türkiye's submission of voluntary national reports for GCM regional reviews, the United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM) in Türkiye was established in February 2021. The UNNM aims at achieving a coordination mechanism within the UN System in Türkiye to ensure programme complementarity with UNSDCF, aiming at contributing to state-led efforts to implement GCM objectives. Within this scope, the UNNM will take an overall consultative role in the implementation and monitoring of the M-MPTF, tabling updates on the JP, and providing policy advice. IOM, building on its UNNM co-chair and secretariat role, will be convening Network members, providing management support for the JP, and compiling narrative reports. UNIDO, as a PUNO, will implement the planned activities in coordination with IOM under the overall guidance of the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Türkiye.

## 6. Constraints, Adjustments, Lessons and Good Practices

During this reporting period, no major constraints were encountered but the JP may need some revision based on need. The PUNO teams are currently reviewing and considering the revisions that may be required.

One of the risks identified during the JP preparation was the national elections for the President of Türkiye and possible changes in ministerial structures or shifts in senior management within Ministries. Although these structural changes did occur, they did not impact the JP as the country's goals toward green transition remain unchanged. Therefore, support from the Government is expected to continue.

Regarding sustainability and exit strategy, entrepreneurs and MSMEs assisted during the JP will be linked to existing government support systems, leveraging capital set aside by the government in MSME support schemes. Beneficiaries will be assisted in identifying ways in which their businesses could be more successful while addressing just transition-related requirements, laying the groundwork for future financial success. Further, building the capacity of individuals within different migrant populations will introduce new opportunities for increased awareness of climate change and climate action amongst stakeholders not directly targeted by JP activities. The sustainability of impacts will be aided through the strengthening of the capacity of ongoing businesses and their employees. Further, increased coordination between actors will ensure that existing government support for business development is more accessible to future businesses and entrepreneurs. Most importantly, the active engagement of TÜBİTAK within the JP also ensures institutional sustainability as TÜBİTAK will retain the knowledge and skills developed under the JP.

## Conclusion and Next Steps

As summarized in this report, during this reporting period, the teams worked on initial preparations for the JP including administrative work, preparation of detailed workplans, and identifying implementing teams. While the JP did not achieve progress against the target indicators during this first reporting period, both IOM and UNIDO are expecting to make significant progress in the next reporting period as the initial coordination and planning actions have laid the foundation for effective implementation. It is also promising for the JP that TÜBİTAK from the Government side is fully invested in the JP, which secures the ownership, success, and sustainability of the JP.

The JP had major developments during January-March 2025 such as the inclusion of new local authorities into the JP, new internal teams being added to the JP as well as the successful project launch event that was held. However, more information on these activities will be reported in the next reporting period. Additionally, going forward IOM and UNIDO plan to focus on the sectoral assessment, the training of trainers, the establishment of the PSC, the establishment of the National Technical Team, the call for proposals for the Accelerator programme, and completing all bilateral meetings with stakeholders are among the key activities planned for the next reporting period. Lastly, both the MEAL Plan and the JP's Communication Strategy will be finalized in the next reporting period and will be submitted as annexes to the report.

**ANNEX**

N/A