

# Outcome 1

**By 2020, relevant government institutions operate in an improved legal and policy framework, and institutional capacity and accountability mechanisms assure a more enabling (competitive, inclusive and innovative) environment for sustainable, job-rich growth and development for all women and men.**

## OUTPUT 1.2

**Solutions developed and applied to improve sustainable management of natural resources and waste**

Strategic Plan outputs to which the CPD output contributed during the year:

1.1.2 Marginalized groups, particularly the poor, women, and people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs

2.1.1 Low emission and climate resilient objectives addressed in national, sub-national and sectoral development plans and policies to promote economic diversification and green growth

2.5.1 Solutions developed, financed and applied at scale for energy efficiency and transformation to clean energy and zero-carbon development, for poverty eradication and structural transformation

3.1.1 Core government functions and inclusive basic services restored post-crisis for stabilization, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities

To ensure sustainable management of natural resources, the EU Regional Trust Fund for the Syria Response (MADAD) project introduced waste management facilities in the least developed regions of Turkey which are also one of the biggest recipients of Syrians under the Temporary Protection (SuTP). Out of the 6 targetted waste management facilities by 2020, 4 of them have been completed as of 2019. These are Greenhouse Solar Dryer Facility in Kilis, Wastewater Treatment Facility in Hassa (Hatay) and two Waste Transfer Stations in Şanlıurfa and Hatay. These infrastructural projects clearly contribute to the resilience of municipalities to respond to increased population pressure and free resources to be used where there are additional needs.

To reduce pressure on local governments, integrated waste management solutions were introduced in the urban settings hosting Syrians. Through the United States Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (USBPRM) Project, 2 Civic Amenity Centers were established in Haliliye / Şanlıurfa and Kilis, two women's collectives were established, and others were supported. 10,000 households have been engaged, 2,500 tons/annum recyclables were collected, 20% of savings per ton of solid waste were achieved.

Additionally, municipalities were strengthened on strategic management of waste. All four municipalities of Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Hatay covered under the MADAD project have improved their infrastructure and technical capacities to respond to the increase in demand for municipal services. Solid Waste Management Plan studies were prepared for Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Hatay municipalities, and a Climate Change and Carbon Footprint study has been prepared for the latter.

To further improve municipal capacities, 3 Project Management offices were established in Gaziantep, Hatay and Şanlıurfa to provide assistance to municipalities in project management, developing project portfolios and donor relations.

### **Gender equality and women's empowerment**

Within the framework of EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (EUTF) Municipal Services Project (GEN2), UNDP have supported Hatay and Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipalities for developing a gender responsive approach in service provision where inputs and suggestions provided by UNDP were integrated in both municipalities' five-years strategic plan.

### **Integrating long-term aid and humanitarian assistance**

UNDP has been a pivotal development actor in the shift from humanitarian assistance to long-term resilience building approach among Syria Crisis response mechanisms in place. The focus of the Syria Crisis Response and Resilience (SCRR) portfolio was on responding to the immediate needs of vulnerable refugees and host community members while creating and tracking strong linkages between those actions and the SDGs, as well as global and country-specific targets of UNDP. By doing so, UNDP has also contributed to the capacity building of national governmental actors and local administrations, which is another important nexus between development and humanitarian aid for improving the access of the most vulnerable groups to more inclusive and sustainable services.



To reduce pressure on local governments, integrated waste management solutions were introduced in the urban settings hosting Syrians. Through the United States Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (USBPRM) Project, 2 Civic Amenity Centers were established in Haliliye / Şanlıurfa and Kilis, two women's collectives were established, and others were supported. 10,000 households have been engaged, 2,500 tons/annum recyclables were collected, 20% of savings per ton of solid waste were achieved.

Additionally, municipalities were strengthened on strategic management of waste. All four municipalities of Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Hatay covered under the MADAD project have improved their infrastructure and technical capacities to respond to the increase in demand for municipal services. Solid Waste Management Plan studies were prepared for Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Hatay municipalities, and a Climate Change and Carbon Footprint study has been prepared for the latter.

To further improve municipal capacities, 3 Project Management offices were established in Gaziantep, Hatay and Şanlıurfa to provide assistance to municipalities in project management, developing project portfolios and donor relations.

### **Gender equality and women's empowerment**

Within the framework of EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (EUTF) Municipal Services Project (GEN2), UNDP have supported Hatay and Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipalities for developing a gender responsive approach in service provision where inputs and suggestions provided by UNDP were integrated in both municipalities' five-years strategic plan.

### **Integrating long-term aid and humanitarian assistance**

UNDP has been a pivotal development actor in the shift from humanitarian assistance to long-term resilience building approach among Syria Crisis response mechanisms in place. The focus of the Syria Crisis Response and Resilience (SCRR) portfolio was on responding to the immediate needs of vulnerable refugees and host community members while creating and tracking strong linkages between those actions and the SDGs, as well as global and country-specific targets of UNDP. By doing so, UNDP has also contributed to the capacity building of national governmental actors and local administrations, which is another important nexus between development and humanitarian aid for improving the access of the most vulnerable groups to more inclusive and sustainable services.