

Final Draft



THE
UNITED
NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE
FRAMEWORK
2001-2005
TURKEY

FOREWORD

Following the launch of the United Nations reform program by its Secretary-General in 1997, the relevant organizations of the United Nations were mandated to elaborate a mechanism that would bring greater coherence to the activities of the United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programs at the country level. This new tool would be designed also to help strengthen the cooperation of these UN institutions with their partners. The *United Nations Assistance Framework (UNDAF)* was endorsed by the General Assembly resolution A/53/192 in December 1998.

After an initial pilot phase, it was decided that the preparation of the UNDAF would be enhanced if it were based on a joint process of review and analysis of the national development situation by the agencies, funds and programs which form the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). As an integral part of the UN reform, this *Common Country Assessment (CCA)* process would help create a common understanding of key issues within the UNCT, and contribute to the aim of increasing the coherence of UN programs. The CCA would be contained in a country-based document under the same title.

Turkey was among the pilot countries chosen to implement the full cycle of the CCA/UNDAF reform. The *Common Country Assessment (CCA) of the United Nations in Turkey* was finalized in January 2001. The present *United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Turkey* is based on the findings and conclusions of the CCA, but also on the views of the national partners of the UN who had the opportunity of reviewing it in its draft form.

During the elaboration of the CCA, the UN Country Team realized more fully the importance of the UN system's role regarding the follow-up to world summits, conferences and conventions. Under circumstances that are explained in the CCA document, the Team decided to focus its common endeavors on this aspect of its mandate, in line with resolution A/53/192.

The UNDAF for Turkey is meant to provide a planning and monitoring framework for the joint efforts of the UN Agencies, Funds and Programs that already have or are envisaging activities in the country. It is based on two specific elements. On the one hand, the CCA analysis of the national legislative framework and a set of issues and measures relevant to ensuring the implementation of international instruments that Turkey has signed and ratified. On the other, the four cross-cutting issues identified in the CCA:

- Governance and Participatory Development;
- Reduction of Socio-Economic and Regional Disparities;
- Gender Equality; and
- Increased Awareness of the UN Conventions and Increased Mobilization of Human and Financial Resources for Their Implementation

These issues were selected because they are significant to Turkey's efforts to meet its international commitments, they correspond to the country's priority development challenges as identified in the Eighth Five-Year Development Plan, and they match the respective mandates and priority areas of intervention of the UNCT members. More importantly, they

allow the UN Agencies, Funds and Programs in Turkey to structure their common support to the country in areas where they have a comparative advantage and work closely with national partners in consolidating the implementation of the relevant UN Conventions.

In this context, the process of elaboration of the UNDAF would not have been complete without consultation with governmental and non-governmental institutions. Without their leadership and partnership the efforts of the UNCT could not bear fruit. Therefore, the UNDAF draft document was presented to a selected set of partners and the national authorities in January 2001. On 2 February, at a workshop held with these stakeholders and the UNCT, the draft was discussed and suggestions for revisions made. The document was finalized on the basis of the written comments received subsequently and finally endorsed. It is also worth noting that in preparing the UNDAF, the UN Organizations concerned kept in mind the views of the World Bank as reflected in its Country Assistance Strategy (CAS).

In conclusion, the UNDAF is not meant to add a layer on to the cooperation agreements concluded individually by the UN organizations in Turkey. Rather, it is a living process that will be adapted to the evolution of the issues it addresses and it constitutes a framework that clarifies the common areas of intervention of the UN system. It also provides an opportunity for greater focus and enhanced monitoring of its combined support to Turkey in areas that are critical to the country's commitment to advance the implementation of the global principles and agendas embodied in the UN conventions.

The UNCT in Turkey
March 2001

The UNCT in Turkey

United Nations Resident Coordinator Registry.tr@undp.org	Alfredo Witschi-Cestari, RC/RR
International Labor Organization (ILO) ankara@ilo-ankara.tr-net.net.tr	Gulay Aslantepe, Director
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) FAO-TUR@field.fao.org	Maharaj Muthoo, Representative
United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) Undcp@un.org.tr	Alfredo Witschi-Cestari, Rep
United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Registry@undp.org	Claire Van der Vaeren, Dty. Res Rep
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Tur01apm@undp.un.org.tr	Alain Mouchiroud, Representative
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Turan@unhcr.ch	Mirza Hussain Khan, Representative
United Nations Information Center (UNIC) unic@un.org.tr	Alfredo Witschi-Cestari, Director
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Ankara@unicef.org	Philippe Heffinck, Representative
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Unido@un.org.tr	Celal Armangil, National Director
World Health Organization (WHO) Whotur@dominet.in.com.tr	Bekir Metin, Liaison Officer
Focal Point for the CCA/UNDAF exercise	Halide Caylan, RC Support Officer & UNDCP National Project Officer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I: INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 BASIC FACTS ABOUT TURKEY	6
1.1.1 <i>Territory and Population</i>	6
1.1.2 <i>The Turkish Government System</i>	6
1.2 RECENT POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS	7
1.2.1 <i>Economic Performance</i>	7
1.2.2 <i>The Macro-economic Adjustment Program</i>	8
1.2.3 <i>The Eighth Five-year Development Plan</i>	9
1.3 THE EVOLVING INTERNATIONAL ROLE OF TURKEY	9
PART II: JUSTIFICATION	11
2.1. PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND NEEDS.....	11
2.1.1 <i>Social, Economic and Regional Disparities</i>	11
2.1.2 <i>Adapting Governance to a Changing Environment</i>	13
2.1.3 <i>The International Role of Turkey</i>	14
PART III: THE UN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK.....	15
3.1 GOAL	15
3.2 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIES	16
3.2.1 <i>Governance and Participatory Development</i>	16
3.2.2 <i>Reduction of Socio-economic and Regional Disparities</i>	20
3.2.3 <i>Gender Equality</i>	23
3.2.4 <i>Increased Awareness of the UN Conventions and Increased Mobilization of Human and Financial Resources for Their Implementation</i>	26
3.3 REGIONAL DIMENSION OF THE UN SYSTEM IN TURKEY	28
PART IV: FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW	30
PART V: PROGRAM RESOURCES FRAMEWORK	31
ANNEX A: MAP NO. 1 – TURKEY AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES	33
ANNEX B: MAP NO. 2 – GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF TURKEY.....	34
ANNEX C: TURKEY AND UN CONVENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND CONFERENCES.....	35
ANNEX D: DETAILED UN AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS	36

Part I: Introduction

1.1 Basic Facts about Turkey

1.1.1 Territory and Population

The Republic of Turkey occupies an area of 779,008 sq. km. It is located in the warm climatic zone, having long and cold winters in the Central Eastern parts and maritime climate around the coastal areas. The country covers the whole Anatolian Peninsula (the Asian part) and East Thrace (the European part) and islands in the Marmara and Aegean Seas. Turkey shares borders with Greece and Bulgaria in the northwest and with Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iran, Iraq and Syria in the east and southeast (See Annex A: Map No.1).

The population of Turkey in 2000 was about 65.4 million. Slightly more than 50% are women of which half are between 15 and 49 years of age. The population of Turkey is relatively young with about 40% 18 years or less and more than 50% below 25 years. The current population growth rate is estimated at 1.5% per year.¹

The Turkish population is rapidly changing with internal migration being a major factor. The urban population has increased from 22.5% in 1955 to 56.3% in 1990, and to 66.4% at present. Migration is mainly from the rural areas to the western and southwestern cities, between cities, and to European countries.

1.1.2 The Turkish Government System

The Republic of Turkey was established on 29 October 1923. It is a secular multi-party parliamentary democracy that has significantly paved the way for the granting of equal rights to women, their enfranchisement and their representation in parliament.

Turkey is divided into 81 administrative provinces. Each province has an appointed Governor who reports to the Council of Ministers, as well as to each line ministry separately. The Governor is charged with coordinating all central government activities in the province. The provinces are further divided into districts, each administered by a District Governor functioning under the Office of the Governor. Other local administrative entities are Special Provincial Administrations, municipalities and villages. Large cities like Istanbul are metropolitan municipalities.

Municipalities are the basic urban administrative units whose jurisdiction is delimited by the cities' boundaries. Municipalities are administered by an elected municipal mayor and supported by a Municipal Council whose members are also elected and by a Municipal Executive Committee consisting of both elected and appointed members who form the majority. More than 70% of the municipalities in Turkey have a population of less than 5,000 inhabitants and as such have rural as well as urban characteristics.

¹ These figures will be updated later in 2001 when the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) will have concluded the processing of the national census undertaken in October 2000.

1.2 Recent Political, Social and Economic Developments

Two important elements have recently influenced the political, social and economic environment in Turkey, namely the effort to conduct a macro-economic reform and the steps taken towards meeting the criteria for Turkey's accession to the European Union. In the past several months, Turkey has experienced two economic crises, which have led to further developments in the country's macro-economic adjustment program. The most recent one has seen the devaluation of the Turkish Lira and the appointment of a new Minister in Charge of the Economy. Under his leadership, further negotiations with the IMF have taken place, as well as discussions with the World Bank. On the EU accession front, at the time of taking the UNDAF to print, the Government's National Program of Action has been finalized in response to the EU's Accession Partnership Document. Due to the timing of the preparation of the UNDAF, it has not always been possible to include data reflecting events to-date, but these developments are acknowledged and it is felt that they do not invalidate the orientation of the proposed development assistance framework.

1.2.1 Economic Performance

Turkey is a middle income country whose economy has demonstrated remarkable growth rates in the past decade. This economic growth, however, has not been sustained. In the past 10 years the country has experienced three boom and bust cycles. In 1991 the GNP growth rate dropped to near zero after the previous years' high growth, due largely to losses in revenue from trade with Iraq and the oil pipeline rentals after the Gulf War. In 1994 GNP growth again dropped to minus 6% at constant prices due to the financial crisis of that year when the high volume of deficit in the public finances became unmanageable. The expansionary demand policies of the previous years as well as before the 1994 March municipal elections relied heavily on external financial resources as domestic savings were decreasing. Subsequently, inflation rose together with the speculative demand for foreign exchange. With the downgrading of the country's credit rating in January 1994, further external borrowing became more difficult and capital flight ensued. Then in 1999 GNP again dropped to minus 6.4% (constant prices). Per capita income also decreased to US\$2,912 after years of increases (US\$3,000 in 1996, US\$3,105 in 1997 and US\$3,247 in 1998). This decrease was, *inter alia*, due to the impact of the Southeast Asian crisis in 1997 and 1998 and capital outflows from Turkey following the Russian crisis in 1998. The state of uncertainty that preceded the early general elections in 1999 also had an impact on the prevailing situation during the first half of the year. In the second half, the two devastating earthquakes that affected one of the most dynamic regions of Turkey had a dramatic effect on the whole country. The inflationary situation combined with the instability in money markets and interest rates, have had a negative impact on investments and national productivity which has stabilized around US\$200 billion GNP during the past few years.

The following selected indicators show recent economic trends in Turkey.²

² The State Planning Organization supplied the data for 1996 to 1999. The State Institute of Statistics Report of November 2000 was used for the year 2000 data.

Indicator (Unit)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
					Q1	Q2	Q3
1. GNP Growth (%)	7.1	8.3	3.9	-6.1	4.1	4.6	6.9
2. Unemployment (%)	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.3	8.3	6.2	5.6
Urban	9.3	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	8.9	8.0
Rural	2.9	4.1	2.9	4.0	5.5	3.0	2.8
3. Inflation (%)							
Wholesale	85	91	54	63			33
Retail	80	99	70	69			39
4. Outstanding Domestic Debt/GNP(%)	21.0	21.4	21.9	29.3			
5. Outstanding External Debt (US\$ Billion)	79.6	84.9	96.9	101.8		106.0	
6. Interest Expenses/GNP(%)	11.5	8.9	12.6	14.9			
7. Foreign Trade excluding shuttle trade (US\$ Billion)							
Exports	23.2	26.3	27.0	26.6		27.3 (Jan-Dec)	
Imports	43.6	48.6	45.9	40.7		54.0 (Jan-Dec)	
Trade Deficit	-20.4	-22.3	-18.9	-14.1		-26.7 (Jan-Dec)	
8. Balance of Payments							
Current Account	-1.3	-1.4	0.9	-0.7			
Balance/GNP(%) (including shuttle trade)							

1.2.2 The Macro-economic Adjustment Program

Following the election of 1999, the government built a program of structural reforms and stable growth at a lower inflation rate to strengthen the country's path towards sustainable development. A Stand-by Arrangement was signed with the IMF in December 1999 which frames a loan of US\$4 billion over a period of three years. The macro-adjustment program defined in the agreement includes structural reforms in agricultural support policies, social security, public finance, transparency, tax policy, privatization, and monitoring and auditing of the banking system. For the first time ever, the macro-economic program also includes an incomes policy that is expected to regulate the increases in income and rent of fixed assets in line with the targeted inflation.

Following are the main features and policies of the macro-economic adjustment program (source: Under-secretariat of the Treasury/IMF, February 2001):

1. Macro-economic objectives:
 - inflation target of 5-7 % by end 2002, CPI inflation rate at 25 % by end 2000, CPI and WPI 10-12 % by end 2001;
 - growth, spurred by low inflation and lower interest rates GNP, to be in the range of 5-5.5% in 2000 and 5.6% in 2001-2002;
 - external account deficit to be 1.5-2% of GNP beginning 2000 up to 2001-2002;
 - to sustain public debt-to-GNP ratio at 58% for 2000 and lower in the coming years.
2. Fiscal policies:
 - increase in public sector finance surplus (2.2% of GNP in 2000 and 3.7% in 2001);

- privatization at least 3.5% of GNP (US\$7.6 billion) coupled with legislative reforms to accelerate privatization;
3. Monetary and exchange rate policies:
 - exchange rate path for January 2000 to June 2001 with respect to US and Euro currency basket to be announced daily; the depreciation rate of 20% equal to the target for WPI inflation;
 - gradual shift to more flexible exchange rate regime by July 2001;
 4. Incomes policy:
 - support for inflation and exchange rate policies, salary and wage rate increases to be set in line with targeted CPI inflation rate (25% for 2000);
 5. Structural reforms in the agricultural sector, social security, administration of public finance, privatization and banking sector.

The current government coalition of three parties has shown political will by retaining the macro-economic adjustment reforms to put a rein on inflation. This implies short-term social costs, however, because this means lower salary and wages increases relative to inflation, loss of subsidies to the agricultural and rural sectors, and reduced government spending overall.

In pursuing the economic reforms, the government of Turkey aims at putting its house in order and to move towards a path of sustainable economic growth. Similarly, the aim is to improve its chances of joining the common rules of the political and economic bloc of the European Union as well as to consolidate its major role in the region. These motivations have encouraged greater openness on the part of the state machinery to new perspectives and international standards in governance and in implementing international covenants such as those of the United Nations.

1.2.3 The Eighth Five-year Development Plan

The Eighth Five-year Development Plan (2001-2005) was accepted by the parliament and put into action on 27 June 2000. The main objectives of the Plan are to:

1. improve the quality of life and raise the living standards;
2. increase Turkey's share in the world's economic output;
3. accelerate the integration of Turkey into the world economy within the perspective of its accession to the European Union; and
4. promote the economic effectiveness of Turkey in the world and in the region.

The program for the year 2001, the first year of the Eighth Five-year Development Plan, was approved by the Council of Ministers on 14 October 2000. The main macro-economic objective of this program is to ensure a further decrease in inflation, to control the current account deficit and to continue with the positive developments in the public finance to avoid the destabilizing effects of a large budget deficit.

1.3 The Evolving International Role of Turkey

Turkey's location at the crossroads of the Balkans, Mediterranean, Black Sea, the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Middle-East regions continues to enable the country to play an important economic and political role in the international context. The Turkic countries of the former Soviet Union that are now in transition to market economies have looked up to Turkey as their transition market model, as well as their link to foreign capital and

technology. In recent years, the Turkish Eximbank, helped by Turkey's economic growth in the past two decades, was able to provide credits of US\$1.6 billion to the countries of the Black Sea and Central Asia between 1989 and 1996. Turkish companies have also implemented about US\$8 billion worth of projects in the CIS region while its exports to the regions have grown 14% annually. There is also a continuing demand for Turkish capital, technology and know how, especially regarding the free market economy. Turkey is the site of the Private Sector Development Center established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1994 as a training center and consultation forum for Central Asian and Black Sea countries on enterprise development, capital market development, preparation of basic elements of legislation, etc.

Turkey's cooperation with developing countries, which started in 1985 in the form of humanitarian assistance, gained momentum and turned into technical assistance following the dissolution of the former Soviet Union. Turkey is currently providing technical assistance to NIS countries in Central Asia, The Caucasus and the Balkans as well as to some African countries.

Turkey is currently considering becoming a member of OECD/DAC. To that end, the statistics related to Turkey's technical assistance to developing countries started to be produced and published by the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) in 1997, in accordance with OECD/DAC standards and norms. According to the inventory published by SIS in May 2000, the technical assistance of Turkey in 1998 amounted to 0.06% of GNP.

Despite this growing technical assistance capacity, which is commensurate with its level of economic development, Turkey is facing difficulties regarding coordination and management of its technical assistance. Part of these difficulties emanate from the fact that the current legislation and institutions, which were developed before 1985, are geared to the coordination and management of aid and technical assistance received by Turkey. This appears to be an area where the UN system could collaborate with Turkey.

Turkey is an active cooperation provider in the regions of Central Asia, Middle East, Black Sea area and Southeastern Europe. It is a member of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) which is composed of eleven states (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine) encompassing a population of 400 million. It also participates in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) which includes Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Azerbaijan and the Central Asian republics that have a combined population of 300 million. These organizations aim to stimulate bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the fields of economic development, technology, environment, health, trade, and energy. Turkey is a member of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the OECD. Turkey is also a major actor in the framework of the SEE Stability Pact, and is a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the European Customs Union.

Part II: Justification

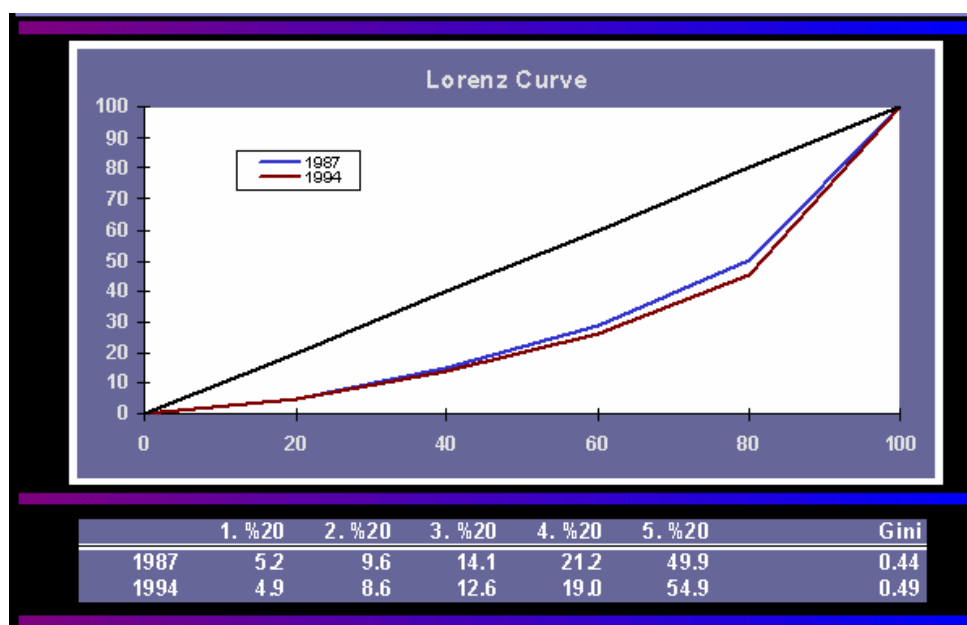
2.1. Priority Development Challenges and Needs

The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Turkey conducted, through the Common Country Assessment (CCA) exercise, an analysis of the progress Turkey has made towards implementing the provisions of 18 UN Conventions. The analysis also focused on progress made following Turkey's participation in UN Conferences and Summits. The CCA exercise allowed the UNCT to identify key development challenges and opportunities facing the country, which are further developed below.

2.1.1 Social, Economic and Regional Disparities

Despite the remarkable growth of the Turkish economy in the past decades, about 14% of the country's population still live under the poverty line. While the principles of the state and the Five-year Development Plans aim to satisfy the needs of the entire population, the government's policy-making and implementation of these plans have been constrained by periods of political instability. The country's government and private institutions have also had difficulty adjusting to the external shocks from the world economy. As a result, regional and sectoral imbalances and social inequalities have grown and could threaten the country's overall stability.

Household income distribution has become more skewed as indicated in the following figure of quintile income distributions in 1987 and 1994 and the Gini ratios:



Source: State Institute of Statistics

The figure shows that the bottom 20% of the population received only 4.9% of the total income in 1994 while the top 20% received 54.9%. The next quintile had 8.6% compared to 12.6% and 19% of the other top two quintiles. In terms of the urban-rural dichotomy, the

urban sector, which had 53% of the household members in 1994, accounted for 69% of the total household income whereas the rural sector only accounted for 31%.

The following table provides the spatial dimension of economic disparity. (Also see Annex B: Map No.2.)

Regional Distribution of Shares in Population and GDP at 1987 Prices

REGIONS	1990		1997	
	Pop. %	Income %	Pop. %	Income %
Mediterranean	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.1
East Anatolia	9.5	4.0	8.9	3.3
Aegean	13.5	16.4	13.4	16.8
Southeast Anatolia	9.1	5.4	9.8	5.3
Central Anatolia	17.6	16.2	16.8	15.3
Black Sea	14.4	9.7	12.5	9.0
Marmara	23.4	35.9	25.8	38.2
Turkey	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: SPO-General Directorate for Regional Development and Structural Adjustment, Various Indicators Related to Provinces and Regions, 1999.

The Black Sea, East and Southeast Anatolian regions have a disproportionately lower share of GDP income relative to their populations while the Marmara region has the biggest share.

The regional disparity also worsened between 1990 and 1997 in terms of social indicators. The size of population per health service personnel in Turkey as a whole in 1996 was 397 people per health worker while the Southeastern region, for example, had 715 people per health worker. At the same time, the Southeast had 61% literacy rate while the country as a whole had 81% (SPO-GDRDSA, 1999).

The development process has also tended to exclude women and children from economic opportunities and entitlements, particularly in the distant rural areas and in the informal settlements of the metropolitan cities. The ratio of labor force participation by gender in 1999 was 68.3% for men and 29.7% for women nationwide (*Household Labour Force Survey Results, 1999*). According to the *1998 Turkey Health and Demographic Survey* 42% of women aged 15-49 years were without health insurance and about 17% of this same group had no education. Moreover, 32% of girls between ages 7 and 13 years in 1998 were not enrolled in school compared with 21% of boys of the same age. As there is a strong link between the education of mothers and the life chances of their children in terms of nutrition, health, and education, the poverty cycle could be perpetuated in future generations if these disparities are not fully addressed.

Turkey's social sector has also not kept pace with economic growth, although the country has significantly improved the health and education status of the population in general. The budgets for education and health have decreased in recent years due to the financial constraints faced by the government. The country's education expenditure as percent of the total budget decreased from 19.7% in 1992 to 10.1% in 1997. Similarly, health expenditure as

percent of GNP decreased from 4.2% in 1993 to 4% in 1998 (source: *SPO-Economic and Social Indicators 1950-1998*)³.

The State Planning Organization (SPO) has determined that a person who cannot acquire 2,450 calories per day, which is 70% of the 3,500 calories required for an adequate diet, is considered to be poor. In terms of income, a person needs about US\$1 per day to escape poverty. Under this definition, it may be concluded that 14% of the Turkish population are poor. From a regional perspective, the poverty rate in the less developed regions is 30%, while it is only 1.5% in the western parts of the Aegean and Marmara regions.

2.1.2 Adapting Governance to a Changing Environment

Part of the reason for the unsustainable economic growth and regional and social disparities in Turkey is the inability of the country's institutions to adjust quickly enough to external influences, new realities and the demands of a fast changing global economy. The government machinery still retains the strong centralist character that guided and largely provided for the welfare of the nation during its formative period. Since that time, however, the country's population has grown and the country has become more developed.

New forces have emerged which have an impact on Turkey's future. Among them is the ever growing and modernizing private sector. This sector has shown strength and dynamism in efficiently responding to local and international challenges. At the same time other representatives of society, such as the also growing number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), have shown that they have the ability to effectively address the concerns of their various constituencies. This is particularly true in relation to the needs of those excluded from the economic development process. Similarly, democratically elected local administrations with strong coordinating mechanisms have proven their capacity to respond more effectively to the urgent needs of the local population.

The government is starting to recognize the potential for a partnership with these emergent actors. To ensure competitiveness in the global economy, governments need more flexible, dynamic and responsive public and private institutions. A healthy, productive, and educated citizenry equipped with modern information and communication tools must also play its part to support this overall goal. The authorities need this cooperation as civil society evolves into a key actor which directly contributes to the development of the country. Civil society is an essential partner for the promotion of cultural norms required for the application of better management systems and political processes. This is made even more imperative when the government has been compelled to assume a diminishing role in the context of the economic adjustment measures it is currently undertaking.

Issues such as these are also relevant to the process of Turkey's accession to the EU. The topics addressed under the political criteria for accession include adherence to the UN Conventions on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and on Civil and Political Rights, to which Turkey is a party. These are addressed in the National Program of Action, which is being finalized by the Government as this UNDAF is going to press .

³ These are the latest statistics available on expenditures. However, it is felt that the numbers are still representative of the overall situation to-date.

2.1.3 The International Role of Turkey

Turkey attained its fastest economic growth and improved levels of living after it abandoned its inward-looking economic policies and participated more actively in the international market in the mid 1980s. To build its internal capacities, it sought technical and financial assistance from international financing and development institutions. As a result of this policy shift and build-up, Turkey has emerged from among the other countries in the region as a mature and ready market, a well-positioned producer of goods and services, and a bridge to access the resources of its neighbors. As Turkey endeavors to sustain its early initiatives in the international market so too can it play a major role in the region's development.

An important objective of the Eighth Five-year Plan is its accession to the European Union. Turkey recognizes that its participation as a member in the EU will greatly enhance its economic status and role in other regions as well. A critical challenge to this quest requires the adoption of international governance principles, standards and methods that the EU invokes as common policy for its members and as instruments of foreign policy.

Another international issue giving impetus to Turkey's Five-year Plan objective "to promote the economic effectiveness of Turkey in the world and the region" is the government's implementation of commitments made in the framework of major UN Conventions, Conferences and Summits. Compliance with the Conventions could improve the quality of life of the people and raise Turkey's international status. Turkey is a signatory to 37 UN Conventions and declarations (see Annex C). Existing UN agency programs or projects in Turkey currently follow-up on the implementation of the following:

1. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
2. Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
3. International Conference on Nutrition
4. World Food Summit
5. World Summit for Social Development
6. UN Conference on Environment and Development
7. UN Conference on Human Settlements (II)
8. International Conference on Population and Development
9. International Labor Conventions
10. Health for All in the 21st Century
11. UN Conventions Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
12. 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol

Others could be added as UN agency programs evolve over time, such as the Convention for Conservation of World Natural and Cultural Heritage.

All international conventions ratified by member states have precedence over national laws. As signatories, member states must therefore take steps to change or amend laws or regulations that might be in conflict with the relevant convention.

The Government of Turkey has given repeated proof of its commitment to implementing the UN Conventions to which it has been party since the UN was established. The CCA exercise found that there have been considerable legislative changes in order to bring Turkey in line with these Conventions. In many cases, relevant national institutions have established

appropriate structures to implement these laws, set targets and drawn up relevant national plans.

However, the CCA also highlights some constraints to the implementation of the Conventions. The centralization of decision making, lack of relevant data and adequate information management systems, the insufficient level of involvement of private and voluntary sectors and inadequate coordination between government agencies appear to be the most common and forthcoming barriers in this respect. Accordingly, the UNCT has concluded that capacity building should be a key element of the policy, strategy and programs that the UN system can develop and offer to its Turkish partners. This concrete support will contribute to Turkey's fulfillment of its commitment towards meeting the objectives of the international instruments it already has and will eventually ratify.

Part III: The UN Development Assistance Framework

The CCA process has identified areas in which the UN system has a comparative advantage and leverage, and thus can work closely with the national entities concerned with consolidating the implementation of the relevant UN Conventions. The priority areas identified have been grouped under four headings:

1. Governance and participatory development;
2. Reduction of socio-economic and regional disparities;
3. Gender equality;
4. Increased awareness of the UN conventions and increased mobilization of human and financial resources for their implementation.

The areas identified embody issues relevant to the UN agencies' mandates and specific points of intervention within the system. These four themes also correspond to Turkey's important priority development challenges and addresses needs highlighted in the previous section.

The foregoing four themes therefore constitute the basis for the formulation of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The UNDAF provides a comprehensive framework for the UN System in Turkey to develop a common vision and undertake joint ventures together with its national and international partners. In this context, the following sections elaborate on the goals, objectives and implementation strategies of the UNDAF.

3.1 Goal

UN Conventions and Conferences represent all aspects of human development goals. These UN international instruments establish the principles and norms that ultimately lead to the policy, strategies and practices that address these Conventions and Conferences' main concerns. The central concern of the UN Conferences and Conventions that the Government of Turkey has supported and adopted is the realization of the full development potential of every human being. In so doing, Turkey has become a key actor among those who recognize that this concern is consistent with the dignity and rights inherent in every person, regardless of gender, race or creed.

Hence, the CCA has concluded that the UNDAF should focus on the principal goal of the full implementation of the UN conventions. This goal will be achieved through joint or complementary activities that address the four challenges or cross-cutting issues identified by the CCA. The UN system's comparative advantage, current resource capacities, as well as each agency's specific mandate imply that the UNDAF should proceed from the UN conventions and seek to achieve the following goal:

To assist in ensuring:

- *the full implementation of Turkey's commitment to all major UN conventions it has accepted and ratified;*
- *the ratification and implementation of all UN Conventions (such as those adopted by ILO, those related to the Ban on Landmines, the Ban on the Enlistment of Children as Soldiers, etc.);*
- *the setting up of an enabling environment for equitable and sustainable human development (SHD) that creates opportunities for the vulnerable, in particular the poor, women and children, sustains the environment, and enhances Turkey's participation in the global economy*

To attain this goal the UNCT is committed to making the best possible use of its common resources and knowledge to build effective and efficient partnerships. In so doing it will aim at complementing the Turkish authorities' and people's own efforts towards addressing the identified cross-cutting issues.

3.2 Cross-cutting Issues: Objectives and Implementing Strategies

3.2.1 Governance and Participatory Development

The UN system's understanding of governance in the context of Turkey, would mean to a large extent the establishment of a political environment that would:

- 1) promote economic and social development that would respect the environment and could be sustained over time;
- 2) reduce poverty and correct regional and social imbalances;
- 3) adopt international standards, norms, and practices of democratic governance through the implementation of the UN conventions.

In this context, UN development assistance in Turkey would focus on three key result areas:

A. Strengthening of Public Service Institutions:

- Focusing on capacity building in service administration, resource management, and policy development contributing, therefore, to breaking the cycle of poverty and reducing social and regional inequalities.
- Giving precedence to the delivery of social services as a means to alleviate poverty and to address the underlying causes of poverty in the long term.
- Stressing participatory development and the promotion of democratic institutions and processes, and, in so doing, promoting an environment of healthy, productive, educated and scrupulous citizenry who can demand transparency, accountability, and an effective and efficient performance from their government.

- Efforts will be specially geared towards promoting and teaching civic principles and norms at the earliest opportunity. Hence, special attention would be given to interactions between adults and children at home, in schools and in other child and youth-oriented contexts.

B. Decentralization

This is the reallocation of duties and responsibilities, resources and accountability to local administrations who would share governance responsibilities with central authorities and, simultaneously, unleash local people's initiatives.

C. Participation of civil society organizations

This would include NGOs, academia, and the private sector, through mechanisms that empower them to contribute to decision making in critical areas. These areas include, for example, the benefits to be derived from globalization, public investment, and the promotion of environment-friendly policies and public accountability.

3.2.1.1 Objectives

1. *To strengthen the institutional effectiveness and capacity of the Government:*
 - a) *to effectively develop policies and programs geared towards poverty reduction in its various aspects,*
 - b) *to set up an efficient national disaster preparedness and mitigation machinery, and*
 - c) *to enable the participation of civil society in the formulation of these policies and programs.*
2. *To support the Government in its adoption of international governance standards, democratic principles and participatory methods, which will be beneficial to Turkey's accession to the European Union and to the development of its economic and technical assistance role in the region.*
3. *To strengthen civil society's capacity to become a more informed, effective and accountable partner in promoting and achieving sustainable human development.*
4. *To support efforts geared towards mainstreaming environmental concerns, in the context of executive and legislative decision making processes, at the national and local levels.*

3.2.1.2 Implementation Strategies

- Strategy 1.1 Policy advocacy for the national implementation of the global agenda*
- Strategy 1.2 Support to decentralization and local capacity building for the cost-effective delivery of relevant services*
- Strategy 1.3 Enhancement of accountability through improvement in the collection, access and use of sufficient and accurate data - a critical element to ensure transparency, efficiency, participation, etc. at all levels*
- Strategy 1.4 Social mobilization and promotion of participatory development approaches and development of effective partnerships with key national actors such as parliamentarians, the private sector and the academic sector*
- Strategy 1.5 Strengthening of institutional mechanisms for the participation of civil society organizations in the effective implementation of social development programs*

Strategy 1.6 Promoting strong partnerships with relevant UN and non-UN members of the international community in order to avoid duplication and contradictions and, instead, complement each other through an effective and efficient use of resources

3.2.1.3 UN Agency-specific Contributions

Strategy 1.1	Policy advocacy for the national implementation of the global agenda
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
ILO UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF	Support to national programs for global agenda compliance, including the strengthening of the legal infrastructure and government services; and the enhancement of the people's capacity to demand, receive, utilize and maintain resources from the government to improve their well being.
ILO UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UNIDO WHO	The focusing of program resources on support to national programs within the overall framework of eliminating regional and urban-rural disparities. This implies developing and promoting access to rural infrastructure, promoting decentralized and participatory planning, eliminating gender disparities particularly in education and employment as well as implementing an integrated approach to childhood care for survival, growth and psychosocial development. In this context, emphasis should be placed on addressing issues related to child protection from abuse and exploitation, adolescent health and development, teenage pregnancy and early marriage. There is therefore a need to mobilize the state, civil society, community and the family in the implementation of CRC and CEDAW, and to create tools for monitoring implementation.
UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF WHO	Support to national programs aiming at the formulation of appropriate policies that will reflect the human rights approaches in all sustainable human development (SHD) fields, including reproductive health (RH), gender equality and others.
FAO UNICEF WHO	The preparation of a National Plan of Action on Nutrition (NPAN) through the National Food and Nutrition Council that is equipped with executive powers to coordinate the multi-sectoral issue of food production, processing and nutrition.
UNDCP UNFPA UNIDO	The utilization of the existing professional and technical assistance capacities and experience of the local authorities in favor of countries in a regional context.
UNFPA UNICEF WHO	Support for the development and implementation of a National Health Policy.

Strategy 1.2	Support to decentralization and local capacity building for the cost-effective delivery of relevant services
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNDP UNICEF UNIDO	Promotion of and support to the utilization of innovative technologies, such as those in information technologies in SHD (eg. distance learning in the provision of educational services).
UNDP UNFPA UNICEF WHO	Support to national programs for the planning and implementation of new health schemes that would provide cost-efficient, effective health services in an equitable manner.

Strategy 1.2	Support to decentralization and local capacity building for the cost-effective delivery of relevant services
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNDP	Improving urban governance by supporting the establishment of a multi-actor regulation system, and increasing the capacities of the local authorities in particular.
UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF WHO	Promotion and support to national and sub-national programs to improve the capacity for disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness.
UNFPA UNICEF WHO	Support to programs for the decentralization of health delivery responsibilities to the municipal level.

Strategy 1.3	Enhancement of accountability through improvement in the collection, access and use of sufficient and accurate information that are critical to ensure transparency, efficiency, participation, etc. at all levels
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
FAO UNDP UNFPA UNICEF UNIDO	The collection and analysis of data to provide essential information to support the design of sound and realistic policies, research and training programs, including research on the nutritional status of the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, strengthening of information management systems, etc.

Strategy 1.4	Social mobilization and promotion of participatory development approaches and development of effective partnerships with key national actors such as parliamentarians, the private sector and the academic sector
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
FAO UNICEF WHO	Support for the elimination of prevalent energy deficiency, protein-energy malnutrition, anemia, goiter, rickets and vitamin deficiencies in rural and urban areas through the wide participation of NGOs, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector.
ILO UNDP	Through multi-actor partnerships and civil society participation, the promotion of planning, implementation, management, and monitoring of technical and occupational education that responds to the competitive demands of the labor market.
ILO UNDP UNFPA UNIDO	Promotion of and support for environmentally sound policies and practices through participatory decision-making processes at all levels. Strengthening of civil society organizations and other stakeholders including NGOs, women, youth and children.
UNDP UNFPA	Promotion of local environmental and sustainable development planning through participatory approaches involving all local and relevant national stakeholders and ensuring the sustainability of such participatory platforms through establishment of operational linkages with parliamentarians, central government agencies, academia, private sector and the media.

Strategy 1.5	Strengthening of institutional mechanisms for the participation of civil society organizations in effectively implementing social development programs
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
ILO UNDP UNICEF	Support for the establishment of national coordination mechanisms for the effective delivery of services to precise target groups with the participation of CSOs, the private sector and local government.
UNDP	Promotion of participatory decision-making in human settlements, with a view to fostering all actors to play an effective role and fully contribute to urban development and management within their localities

3.2.2 Reduction of Socio-economic and Regional Disparities

The persistence of poverty and inequality in the midst of economic growth undermines social stability even if democratic rights are guaranteed. Social and regional disparities assume greater relevance in Turkey today as the government implements a structural adjustment program. The short-term impact of this program implies reduced purchasing power and decreased affordability of social services due to reduced incomes, loss of agricultural subsidies, unemployment, and high though decreasing inflation. Thus, inequalities could be exacerbated. The austerity measures will pose further difficulties to the government's ability to provide social safety nets for the poor. In addition, the loss of lives, infrastructure and businesses from the two devastating earthquakes in 1999 has drawn government resources away from the regular programs and towards the rehabilitation of the affected areas.

The main concerns here are related to a large segment of the population in Turkey's less developed regions of Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia and the Eastern Black Sea and the migrant families in the informal urban settlements who have lost or now lack social support. The main people concerned are the poor families in the farming/rural sector, unskilled/uneducated women and working/street children. Strategies should be adopted to build partnerships to fight poverty and prevent the further exclusion of the poor from the development process by addressing the following issues:

- differences in abilities resulting from inadequate social support e.g., health and education;
- low resource endowments, including rural infrastructure, and poor access to productive assets such as up-to-date technology, market, or financing schemes;
- insufficient access to information and communication technology and tools;
- inadequate support systems in urban areas e.g. new skills for urban jobs;
- lack of institutions offering a space for people's participation and "invisibility" or omission from relevant official data;
- lack of inclusion due to weaknesses in planning/targeting particularly in local level projects that make no social differentiation among groups or families in terms of ability to derive benefits from specific projects; and
- inability to cope with the effects of government adjustment policies or with external shocks from the global market such as prices of production inputs and farm products.

3.2.2.1 Objectives

1. *To support national and local institutions and civil society in the development of national policies and the implementation of sectoral strategies and programs that create and*

ensure access to opportunities to help reduce economic and social disparities. Special consideration should be given to gender issues, sustainable use and management of environmental and natural resources, rural-urban linkages, etc.

2. *To foster equity through effective identification and focused targeting of vulnerable and poor groups in the less developed regions.*

3.2.2.2 Implementation Strategies

Strategy 2.1 Support to community-based and group-focused delivery of services

Strategy 2.2 Strengthening of local information systems to monitor progress in human development and the performance of the local authorities in collaboration with and complementary to national institutions

Strategy 2.3 Capacity building of local service providers, including those from the private sector

3.2.2.3 UN Agency-specific Contributions

Strategy 2.1	Support to community-based and group-focused delivery of services
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNICEF	Enabling and assisting working parents to take primary responsibility for their children through access to nurseries and daycare centers.
UNHCR UNICEF	Promoting foster parenting for children separated from parents and the expansion of private, home-type alternative care for children in need of protection and refugees.
UNDP UNHCR UNICEF	Supporting local level social services delivery to the disabled, including improved access by the disabled to public services particularly in the rural and peri-urban areas; the setting up of a continuous registration system to identify and monitor the development of disabled children and the institution of care services for them.
FAO UNDP WHO	Promoting rural community development schemes, including alternative agricultural and non-traditional production as well as ensuring food security. With due attention given to irrigation and extension service needs of the rural communities, the approach should promote multi-actor partnerships at the village level, particularly in the less developed regions.
FAO UNDP	Promoting sustainable use and management of environmental and natural resources, in particular among forest villagers and the rural poor, in conjunction with the promotion of rural community development.
FAO/ILO UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF	Supporting local level improvement of basic social services delivery and their access to the poor. This would include promoting and supporting the deployment of professional staff in a sufficient and balanced manner, particularly in the poorer rural and peri-urban <i>gecekond</i> areas.
UNDP	Building partnerships with governmental and non-governmental actors, strengthening national safety net programs for vulnerable groups, particularly the disabled, the elderly and those affected by Structural Adjustment Plans and other long-term national policies.
UNDP	Strengthening national housing policy for the poor, including the building of adequate measures for improved housing quality, gender concerns in use of the urban facilities, enhanced pollution control as well as urban security. Supporting local level efforts at transparent regulation of urban rent and land use and rehabilitation and improvement of the existing housing stock, including the renewal of squatter areas.
UNFPA	Fine-tuning of reproductive health (RH) services to suit the needs of adolescents and

Strategy 2.1	Support to community-based and group-focused delivery of services
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNICEF	to involve men in RH.
UNFPA UNICEF	Promoting and supporting equitable distribution of health services, antenatal care, safe delivery, contraceptives and other RH services across regions and among socio-economic groups.
UNDP UNFPA UNICEF WHO	Improving the availability of and access to basic health services in the rural areas and the urban periphery.
ILO UNDP UNFPA UNICEF WHO	Promoting and supporting a national health policy in tune with the requirements of a growing young population who would demand recreational programs and facilities, as well as the varied health needs of a significant number of the elderly and retired population. Such a policy should also help promote preventive health care systems at the local level.
UNDCP UNICEF	The prevention of drug abuse among street children and working children.
ILO UNDP UNFPA WHO	The consistent enforcement of workplace safety regulations and the promotion of new measures enjoined to technological advancements such as ergonomics, stress, productivity, mental hygiene, etc. as well as support for HIV/AIDS prevention and the development of a friendly environment for pregnant / lactating mothers.

Strategy 2.2	Strengthening of local information systems to monitor progress in human development and performance of local authorities in collaboration with and complementarity to national institutions
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNDP UNFPA	Improving environmental database and the dissemination of information through education and training.
UNDP	Supporting local governments' capacity to monitor urbanization trends and developments through a well-established, informed and well-linked information management system.
UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF	Supporting the collection and analysis of data and dissemination of information to increase awareness on RH and facilitate the design of appropriate strategies and policies.
UNICEF WHO	Supporting the provision of adequate resources to support the proposed health system such as a modern health information system, trained personnel, monitoring and evaluation systems, and financial resources.

Strategy 2.3	Capability building of local service providers, including from the private sector
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	Promoting and supporting the improvement in the adequacy and distribution of health professionals and basic social services nationwide, especially in high priority regions and among poor households.
UNDP UNHCR UNICEF	Supporting the provision of adequate infrastructure, educational and leisure materials and trained personnel to serve underdeveloped regions, under-populated areas, and large metropolitan centers as well as the special needs of disabled children/refugees.
FAO UNDP	Supporting the allocation of resources for basic agricultural support services such as basic and applied research, training and agricultural extension through the

Strategy 2.3	Capability building of local service providers, including from the private sector
	participation of farmer and producers organizations like unions and cooperatives.
FAO/ILO UNDP UNICEF UNIDO WHO	Promoting and supporting occupational training programs to enhance rural productivity and income via diversified agriculture and new entrepreneurial activities.
UNFPA UNICEF	Supporting the strengthening of the management and quality of RH services through capacity building for service delivery and advocacy. Devoting special attention to Provincial Training Teams that need to be set up in every province through close collaboration with the MOH, the Army Medical Service, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector.
UNDP UNFPA UNICEF WHO	Promoting a preventive health care policy and system that relies more on health professionals such as midwives, nurses, paramedics, general practitioners, family doctors, and public health authorities as well as secondary health personnel such as sanitary engineers and environmental health professionals at local levels.
UNDCP	Supporting the provision of adequate training for law enforcement officials to familiarize themselves with new laws (money laundering, controlled delivery, etc.) and with adequate technical equipment for strengthening the interdiction capacity of law enforcement agencies.
UNDCP	Supporting the provision of adequate training to the professionals in the demand reduction sector on treatment protocols and preventive measures.

3.2.3 Gender Equality

The Republic of Turkey has had an exceptional and historically unique experience as regards women. With the foundation of the Republic in 1923, Turkey experienced a rapid social and political transformation. Some of the main axes of this transformation were ensuring equality between men and women. This implied direct state support for radical changes in the legal system and efforts to transform the social traditions and values which were inherently discriminatory. Through egalitarian public policies the state took an active role in encouraging and supporting the participation of women in the public sphere. As a result, Turkey accomplished in the 1930s and 1940s, an exceptional transformation in terms of gender equality.

However, this rapid transformation coupled with the changing social, political and economic conditions of the Republic has not lead to further expansion of women's human rights to internationally recognized levels.

Within the framework of CEDAW and the decisions of the Third World Conference on Women, the Nairobi Strategies as well as the Sixth Five-year Development Plan of Turkey, the General Directorate of Women's Status and Problems was established on 25 October 1990. The specific mandate of the Directorate is to ensure the rightful status for women and gender equality in the social, economic, cultural and political fields. First established in affiliation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, the Directorate has been directly affiliated to the Prime Ministry since 24 June 1991. This institution has made a remarkably effective contribution since its establishment, but there are still major challenges remaining.

Some serious problem areas beset the current situation with respect to advancement of women and gender equality in the country. Despite earlier gains, educational attainment levels for women and the girl-child are not equal to that of the male population. They vary according to geographic regions and there are serious differences between rural and urban areas. Very important progress is still required to ensure women's equal access to health services; this implies particular attention to the serious deficiencies in the reproductive health and mother-child health care fields. Disparities between rural and urban centers also need urgent attention. Notwithstanding their legal rights, Turkish women are not able to enjoy *de facto* equal rights in political participation, particularly in terms of access to decision-making positions; nor is their access to economic resources, including capital investments, at par with men, particularly in rural areas. Both economic factors and the socio-cultural structure support and perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination.

3.2.3.1 Objectives

1. *To advocate for gender equality in the public and private domains;*
2. *To assist in ensuring that gender is mainstreamed and linked to equitable, efficient and sustainable development and women's empowerment;*
3. *To support the Government and its civil society partners in building their capacity to develop a comprehensive policy framework and institutional mechanisms for the empowerment and advancement of women and gender equality in social and economic development programs.*

3.2.3.2 Implementation Strategies

Strategy 3.1 Awareness raising, information dissemination, and policy dialogues among government and civil society organizations that would promote women's empowerment and the gender perspective in legal rights, family and community roles, social services, distribution of employment and economic opportunities, etc.

Strategy 3.2 Capacity building in mainstreaming the gender perspective in social and economic programs through the development of indicators, training methodologies, project planning, etc.

Strategy 3.3 To devote particular attention to groups of women already victimized by regional or economic and social disparities.

3.2.3.3 UN Agency-specific Contributions

Strategy 3.1	Awareness raising, information dissemination and policy dialogues among government and civil society organizations that would promote women empowerment and the gender perspective in legal rights, family and community roles, social services, distribution of employment and economic opportunities
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNFPA	Supporting IT and statistical information capacity development for the improvement and monitoring of school enrollment rates in rural areas with focus on girls and women.
ILO/UNDP	Supporting the modification of the school curriculum and enactment of measures to

Strategy 3.1	Awareness raising, information dissemination and policy dialogues among government and civil society organizations that would promote women empowerment and the gender perspective in legal rights, family and community roles, social services, distribution of employment and economic opportunities
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNFPA UNICEF	improve enrollment rates in rural areas, especially among girls, with the support of their parents.
ILO/UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	Promoting women's entry into the labor force in all sectors, ensuring the enforcement of the principle of equal pay for equal work through the promotion of legislative support, labor information strengthening and income generation programs.
ILO/UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	Supporting gender policy and planning mechanisms to facilitate women's improved participation in the public life and in all decision-making processes at all levels.
UNDP UNICEF	Incorporation of the Beijing Platform of Action concern areas in Turkey's National Plan of Action for Gender with focus on increased support for gender policy, national machinery development and the mobilization of adequate financial resources from national and international sources.
UNDCP	Educating women with regards to drug abuse.

Strategy 3.2	Capacity building in mainstreaming of the gender perspective in social and economic programs through development of indicators, training methodologies, project planning, etc.
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNDP	Supporting gender mainstreaming in the main development and planning sectors.
FAO ILO UNDP	Supporting regular collection, publication and analysis of gender desegregated data in all main economic sectors including agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development for the effective gender policy making and empowerment of women.
ILO/UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	Supporting educational and employment skills development programs and policy reforms for women, particularly in vocational-technical and non-formal education.

Strategy 3.3	To devote particular attention to groups of women already victimized by regional or economic and social disparities
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNDP UNHCR	Supporting national policy and program development efforts for the elimination of violence against women at all levels, through expansion of resources and aid to institutions for the protection of victims of violence and through support for legislative reform.
ILO UNDP UNHCR UNIDO	Promoting and supporting programs for alleviating women's poverty and for their gainful and sustainable employment through skills training programs in non-traditional sectors.
UNFPA UNHCR	Support to educating men towards their active involvement in family planning.
UNDP UNICEF	Increasing opportunities for women's access to health and education services through supporting integrated rural development projects in the less developed regions.

3.2.4 Increased Awareness of the UN Conventions and Increased Mobilization of Human and Financial Resources for Their Implementation

Activities in this field should concentrate on parliamentarians and high-level decision-makers to enable a better allocation of development-related resources and the full implementation of the Conventions at the national level. The major sources of knowledge and expertise available in Turkey should be mobilized to ensure that there is general public awareness of the Conventions. These are the schools, mass media, volunteer support or civil society organizations, community/religious leaders, parents themselves. The support and wide dissemination of information technology should accompany this effort.

3.2.4.1 Objectives

1. *To promote the establishment of government, civil society and other private mechanisms for the advocacy and awareness of the UN Conventions;*
2. *To support the Government and its civil society partners in building national capacities and financial and institutional mechanisms for the realization of commitments to the global agenda, as identified in the UN Conventions and for monitoring progress.*
3. *To assist the Government in identifying gaps in the implementation of the global agenda and to mobilize the support of relevant sectors of society for the realization of the unmet tasks.*

3.2.4.2 Implementation Strategies

- Strategy 4.1 Awareness raising and information dissemination on the global agenda*
- Strategy 4.2 Capacity building in advocacy and mobilization of human and financial resources required to implement the global agenda and to encourage the sharing of experiences and technical capacity with other countries as part of an international exchange program (South-South Cooperation);*
- Strategy 4.3 Advocacy and concrete support for the development of an information system and research program to address weaknesses and gaps in convention implementation as well as for the required policy development and legislative reforms.*

3.2.4.3 UN Agency-specific Contributions

Strategy 4.1	Awareness raising and information dissemination on the global agenda
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
FAO/ILO UNDCP UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNIDO WHO	Support to government and civil society organizations to increase the existing knowledge and capacity to promote and protect human rights at the national and local levels.

Strategy 4.2	Capacity building in advocacy and mobilization of human and financial resources required to implement the global agenda and to encourage the sharing of experiences and technical capacity with other countries as part of an international exchange program (South to South Cooperation)
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
UNDP UNICEF	Support to the coordination of national World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) follow up
UNDP UNIDO	Mobilization of resources for the purpose of capacity building for improving waste management; promoting clean technologies and energy sources as well as the efficient use of energy resources, upgrading urban and rural infrastructure; improving management of the marine, freshwater, coastal zones; environmental management for the GAP and reducing environmental risks.
FAO WHO	Support to agricultural and rural development policy analysis and the achievement of food security at the national, as well as regional and global levels.

Strategy 4.3	Advocacy and concrete support for the development of an information system and research program to address weaknesses and gaps in convention implementation as well as for the required policy development and legislative reforms
AGENCY	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION
FAO/ILO UNDCP UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNIDO WHO	Support to future development of a CCA database and integration into government counterparts' information systems.
UNFPA UNICEF	Support for the review of existing vital statistics including birth registration systems and their modification by law to allow automatic registration of births and deaths
UNICEF	Support to the revision of the Juvenile Courts Law to cover all cases of children below 18 years of age who are in conflict with the law and to employ specialists to assess juvenile delinquents. Provision of detention centers for children and more Juvenile Courts to speed up their cases.
ILO UNDP UNICEF	Support to national programs aiming at the revision of the discriminatory provisions within the Turkish Civil and Penal Codes to bring them in conformity with the Beijing Platform of Action and CEDAW.
UNDP UNFPA	Support to enable the government, local authorities, the private and professional sectors and civil society to develop and improve urban policies based on increased capacity to collect, interpret and apply information on urban trends and conditions.
ILO	Pursue the adjustment of national laws pertaining to public servants to comply with the standards of Convention No. 87.
ILO UNFPA	Advocate for the amendment of the law regarding 10% threshold (for representation of worker interests) to conform with Convention No. 98.
ILO UNICEF	Promote and endeavor to ensure the complete withdrawal of children under age 15 years from work in accordance with Convention No. 138.
WHO	Support the reduction of harm from tobacco, alcohol and drugs.
ILO	Advocate for the amendment of the national law regarding termination of employment for it to conform to Convention No. 158.
ILO	Support to programs for the adjustment of national labor legislation to the international norms, particularly ILO and EU standards.

UNDCP	Advocate for the ratification of the 1972 Protocol that amends the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.
-------	---

3.3 Regional Dimension of the UN System in Turkey

The UN system and Turkey have now reached a new level of partnership. Owing to the rich experience gained during decades of collaboration through various country programs, Turkish counterpart institutions have become important resources for UN cooperation in neighboring countries. This favorable development was aided certainly by the fact that Turkey has been a contributor in regional cooperation frameworks established in neighboring countries and in regions beyond its geographical boundaries. But of greater significance is that in recent years the country has improved its economic status, its capacities in industrial technology and production, and in institutionalizing country programs with the UN system. As pointed earlier, Turkey is now well positioned to play a key role in the development of the surrounding regions and beyond.

Reflecting upon and directly supporting this evolution, several agencies of the UN system in Turkey have in several cases placed the country at the center of their regional program operations. Others have developed joint ventures with their Turkish counterparts in this regional context:

UNIDO

The UNIDO Office in Ankara was converted into the UNIDO Center for Regional Cooperation in accordance with the agreement signed between the Government of Turkey and UNIDO that went into effect in February 2000. The Center became operational on 26 June 2000. In addition to providing UNIDO technical assistance to the host country, the Center will be responsible for technical cooperation projects financed from Turkey and other resources for UNIDO's implementation and advice in priority areas. It will analyze industrial development issues with a regional dimension and suggest appropriate measures for UNIDO technical assistance. The 16 Service Modules of UNIDO fall into three main categories, namely, Competitive Economy, Sound Environment, and Productive Employment.

UNDCP

Turkey completed a series of programs in the 1990s, covering the strengthening of national law enforcement agencies through training and equipment, sub-regional cooperation and drug law enforcement, and drug demand reduction. In 1997 and 1998 Turkey also participated in the training of agency personnel in the CIS countries on drug enforcement issues, customs enforcement, prescription control and monitoring. An external evaluation of the previous project concluded that Turkey should be utilized for assisting the region with training and expertise. In the future, Turkey will participate in the Global Assessment Program on Drug Abuse (GAP) and will host a regional advisor in 2001-2002. The UNDCP is currently involved with the Turkish International Academy against Drugs on Organized Crime (TADOC). Opened in June 2000, the Academy will now implement a 5-year project.

UNFPA

Through the South-South Initiative, Turkey's role in reproductive health (RH), family planning and population gained a regional dimension with the establishment of the RH International Center of Excellence, the sixth established in the world. Turkey has been assessed as technically equipped and able to share with its neighboring regions its

experiences in the field of RH and population and development issues. In November 2000, the Center launched its first regional training activity for 11 countries that included the Turkic countries from Central Asia, Egypt and Kosovo. The UNFPA Field Office in Ankara is responsible for the implementation of the Country Program in Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan. UNFPA is organizing jointly with the International Children's Center (ICC) regular regional workshops, such as those held in 2000 on "Reproductive Health in Crisis Situations and Adolescent's Reproductive Health".

UNICEF

UNICEF in Turkey has been selected by the Supply Division as a Regional Procurement Center to purchase Turkish products of high quality, such as educational materials, water and sanitation equipment, construction materials, office furniture and supplies, etc., for various countries. The procurement of Turkish products increased from US\$1.2 million in 1997 to US\$17.5 million in 2000, placing Turkey amongst the top 10 suppliers of the Supply Division globally. Discussions are underway to expand further the distribution of Turkish products beyond the region.

Starting in 2001, Turkey's celebration of Children's Day which is held annually on 23 April and attended by children from about 55 countries all over the world will also be a forum for discussing children's rights as part of the Global Movement for Children (GMC) Initiative. The GMC is a preparatory action for the UN General Assembly Special Session of September 2001 that will review the achievement of the World Summit Goals of 1990 and come up with a new agenda for children. The UNICEF Office in Turkey and the Turkish Radio Television (TRT) have cooperated to enrich the festival with a children's forum on the CRC at the start of this annual event. At the closure ceremony of the festival, the children will sing a thematic multi-lingual song on child survival, growth, protection and participation, to be composed by a top Turkish songwriter.

Turkey is also a host of the International Children Center established in Ankara in 1999. It works in cooperation with the UNICEF International Child Development Center in Florence, Italy to conduct of studies and evaluations related to children concerns in different parts of the world.

UNDP

Between 1992 and 1998, the Turkish Government, in cooperation with UNDP, provided technical assistance to the Central Asian members of the CIS. A similar program is being finalized with the relevant Turkish authorities for implementation from 2001. In addition to the CIS it will also cover three other regions. In this context, a certain number of countries in the Balkans, the Mediterranean basin and Africa, will benefit from Turkish TCDC in cooperation with UNDP. The program, *inter alia*, foresees that activities will be implemented through the fielding of Turkish UN Volunteers (UNV), the organization of workshops, conferences and seminars, or the participation in multilateral ventures in favor of specific countries or group of countries.

FAO

FAO has prepared South-South cooperation programs between Turkey and Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and Kyrgyzstan for promoting food security in the region, as a follow-up to the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Food Summit (WFS). A conference on "Food Security from Euro-Asia to Africa" was organized by the Turkish Ministry of

Agriculture for the Agriculture Ministers of 11 countries in Ankara on 13-17 October 2000. A declaration was issued at the end of the conference in which the Ministers pledged to eradicate hunger in their countries. The Government is preparing for the November 2001 FAO conference to review the achievements since the WFS of 1996. The government also implemented the Telefoods Projects in compliance with its commitments to WFS. Experts have also been exchanged among Turkey, India, Iran, and Pakistan under the TCDC Program. FAO has prepared an intensive program and strategy for the achievement of food security and improvement of trade among the 11 member countries of the BSEC. The coordination center of this project will be Turkey, in joint cooperation between FAO and the BSEC Permanent Secretariat.

ILO

Labor Ministers Conferences covering the Central Asian Republics were organized in Ankara in May 1993. The purpose was to provide a forum for the exchange of views and experiences. A two-week study mission in Ankara and Istanbul for a team of 10 officials from the Ministry of Labor and Social Security in Azerbaijan was organized in September 1998. The themes covered were labor inspection and international labor standards. A high level tripartite international meeting is scheduled for May 2001 in Istanbul to promote the ILO Declaration adopted in 1998 on fundamental principles and rights at work. The participating countries will be Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Georgia.

Part IV: Follow-up and Review

In order to ensure that the provisions of the UNDAF are reflected in the UN System organization's cooperation framework, and within the context of joint ventures between the UN system and its Turkish program partners, various collaborative mechanisms need to be put in place. For each of the four cross cutting issues, the UN system organizations together with their governmental development partners, and private and civic society organizations will form working groups or joint committees to follow up on the implementation of the UNDAF. These groups, which may coincide with or be an enlargement of the thematic groups already constituted or foreseen under the Resident Coordinator System will be tasked principally to plan, and review periodically, individual, common or complementary programs and projects in pursuit of UNDAF's goals, objectives and strategies.

Described below are key follow-up actions that would be required from the working groups:

Planning

Formulate an action plan in order to meet the objectives and strategies in each of the cross cutting issues. This plan should identify key programs/projects that are supportive of these objectives and strategies. The activities foreseen in the plan should be classified into broader categories e.g., capacity building, advocacy/mobilization, research/survey, monitoring and evaluation, etc.

Review

The review process will be carried out annually and at the end of the concerned programs/projects. Throughout the year, UN System organizations and their development partners will endeavor to monitor the evolution of joint activities and organize joint reviews of common programs, whenever possible. The working groups will conduct the review and present the results to the Government and the UNCT.

The review of the progress on the implementation of the UNDAF will be guided by the following criteria:

- Progress must be supportive of the Government's efforts in the framework of the Eighth Five-years Development Plan and of its commitments in the context of Turkey's candidacy for EU membership.
- Progress should be in line with and confirm the relevance of the UNDAF goals, objectives, and strategies.
- Activities which will yield the quickest results with high impact on the target population or institutions in terms of achieving UNDAF's expected outcomes should be given priority.

The implementation of the planning process should be completed within one month after the completion of the UNDAF. At the end of the UNDAF cycle, a joint evaluation will be organized by the UNCT in consultation with the Government. This evaluation will analyze the achievements of the UNDAF objectives and take stock of the lessons learned. It will also examine the extent to which the UNDAF has been effective as an instrument for UN System collaboration.

Part V: Program Resources Framework

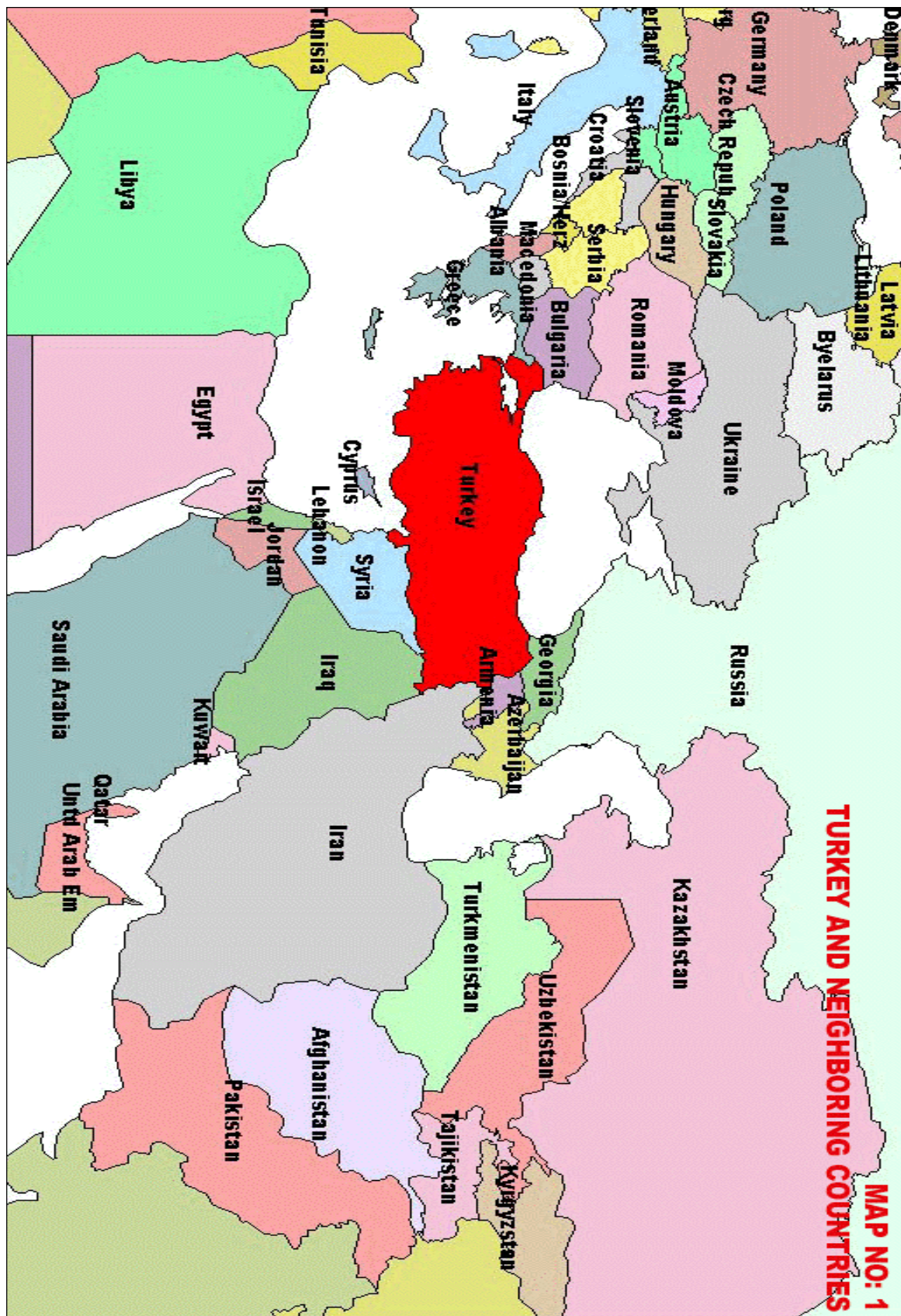
This section provides an estimated financial allocation by each participating UN agency in the context of the goals, objectives, and strategies of the four cross cutting issues and the special programs with regional dimension. The following Consolidated Financing Table presents the projected financial contributions of the UN system organizations participating in the UNDAF for Turkey for the period 2001-2005. The budget figures, broken down by source (core/regular or non-core/supplementary), should be for indicative purposes only. As a policy, resource commitments by UN agencies are made in country programs, project documents, or in shorter one to two-year period cooperation agreements, according to the procedures and approved mechanisms of each UN agency. Each participating agency manages and remains accountable for the funds it has contributed under these agreements. The details and explanations of individual agency contributions are contained in Annex D.

UNDAF- TURKEY COSOLIDATED FINANCING 2001-2005
(In '000 USD)

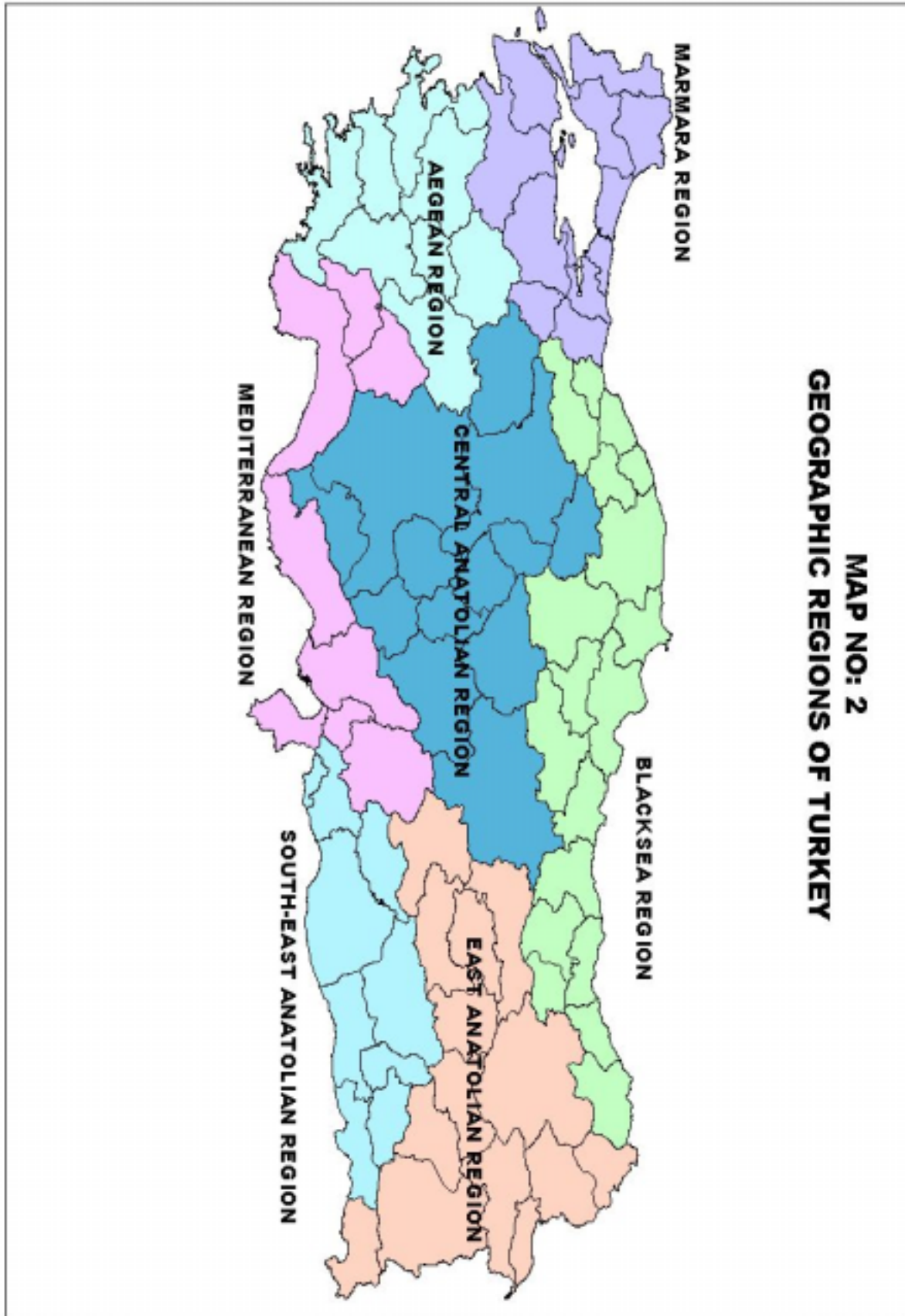
UNDAF Cross Cutting Issues		Total	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1) Governance & Participatory Development	Sub Total	8,997.5	2,451.5	1,656.0	1,733.0	1,727.0	1,430.0
	Core	5,264.5	1,662.5	900.0	939.0	937.0	826.0
	Non-Core	3,733.0	789.0	756.0	794.0	790.0	604.0
2) Reduction of Socio-Economic & Regional Disparities	Sub Total	21,856.3	4,368.3	5,231.0	4,613.0	4,613.0	3,031.0
	Core	5,430.9	1,523.9	1,262.0	1,017.0	1,017.0	611.0
	Non-Core	16,425.4	2,844.4	3,969.0	3,596.0	3,596.0	2,420.0
3) Gender Equality	Sub Total	7,511.0	1,300.0	1,488.0	1,615.0	1,615.0	1,493.0
	Core	2,876.0	581.0	562.0	582.0	582.0	569.0
	Non-Core	4,635.0	719.0	926.0	1,033.0	1,033.0	924.0
4) Increased Awareness of UN Conventions & Mobilization of Human & Financial Resources	Sub Total	15,539.9	3,318.9	3,050.0	3,063.0	3,063.0	3,045.0
	Core	4,811.6	1,146.6	911.0	924.0	924.0	906.0
	Non-Core	10,728.3	2,172.3	2,139.0	2,139.0	2,139.0	2,139.0
Total of Cross Cutting Issues 1 to 4	TOTAL	53,904.7	11,438.7	11,425.0	11,024.0	11,018.0	8,999.0
	Core	18,383.0	4,914.0	3,535.0	3,462.0	3,460.0	2,912.0
	Non-Core	35,521.7	6,524.7	7,790.0	7,562.0	7,558.0	6,087.0

Regional Dimension	TOTAL	143,232.0	27,976.0	30,049.0	31,101.0	27,467.0	26,639.0
	Core	5,800.0	1,195.0	1,172.0	1,164.0	1,169.0	1,100.0
	Non-Core	137,432.0	26,781.0	28,877.0	29,937.0	26,298.0	25,539.0

Annex A: Map No. 1 – Turkey and Neighboring Countries



Annex B: Map No. 2 – Geographic Regions of Turkey



Annex C: Turkey and UN Conventions, Declarations and Conferences

Being a founding member of the UN, Turkey has been a party to the following Conventions, Declarations and Conferences:

Document	Turkish Accession
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)	1954
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)	1950
Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)	1951/1962
Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967)	1968
Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952)	1968
Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1953)	1954/1960
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1996)	1972
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)	1986
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)	1988
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	1994
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (RAMSAR)	1991
Convention on Biological Diversity	1996
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	1996
Convention to Combat Diversification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa	1997
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2000
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2000
Optional Protocol to the Convention on Rights of the Child on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts	2000
Optional Protocol to the Convention on Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	2000
World Conference on Education for All (EFA), (1989)	
World Summit for Children (1990)	
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992)	
World Conference on Human Rights (1993)	
International Conference on Population and Development (1994)	
World Summit for Social Development (1995)	
Fourth World Conference on Women (1995)	
Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (1995)	
Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (1996)	
World Food Summit (1996)	
General Assembly Twentieth Special Session on the World Drug Problem (1998)	
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up (1998)	
Convention no. 98 * ratification and enforcement:	1951
Convention no. 105 - ratification and enforcement:	1960
Convention no. 100 * ratification and enforcement:	1966
Convention no. 111 * ratification and enforcement:	1966
Convention no. 87 - ratification: 1992, enforcement:	1993
Convention no. 29 and 138 * ratification and enforcement:	1998

Annex D: Detailed UN Agency Contributions

This section provides the details of the UNDAF financing contributions of each participating UN agency and the explanatory notes for the provided figures:

General Notes

1. The financing contributions listed here are estimated and provided for indicative purposes only. Final commitments will be made through formal cooperation agreements with the Government of Turkey (GOT). Hence, some agencies are not able to provide future projections for the time being as these are pending the conclusion of their future cooperation agreements with GOT.
2. Core funding is supplied through the regular resources of the agencies concerned. These are usually supplemented by Non-Core funding sources which are additional contributions mobilized by the agencies for specific-purpose projects. Hence, the regular funds stated here will possibly still be augmented by additional funds from other sources.

Specific Agency Notes

1. **FAO.** FAO does not observe program cycles. Therefore, no estimation could be made for the years after 2001 even though the program will continue.
2. **ILO.** ILO does not observe a programming cycle and functions on biennium basis in connection with its regular resources. The indicative figures for the ILO inputs for the years 2001-2005 represent an estimated cost of the agency's overall functions towards meeting the objectives in the priority areas identified by the UNDAF.
3. **UNIDO.** Refer to footnotes in the succeeding tables.
4. **WHO.** The budget of WHO is decided every biennium. Its country strategy is currently under review and, therefore, figures cannot be provided beyond 2001. Support to Turkey's country program, however, is expected to increase after 2001.

**Cross Cutting Issue No. 1
Governance and Participatory Development
(In '000 USD)**

CORE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
FAO	800					800
ILO	50	50	50	50	50	250
UNDCP						0
UNDP	153	182	182	180	121	818
UNFPA	300	300	300	300	300	1500
UNHCR	67.5					67.5
UNICEF	192	268	307	307	255	1329
UNIDO*						0
WHO	100	100	100	100	100	500
Sub Total	1,662.5	900.0	939.0	937.0	826.0	5,264.5
NONCORE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
FAO						0
ILO						0
UNDCP						0
UNDP	347	418	418	414	279	1876
UNFPA						0
UNHCR	181					181
UNICEF	191	268	306	306	255	1326
UNIDO	70	70	70	70	70	350
WHO						0
Sub Total	789.0	756.0	794.0	790.0	604.0	3,733.0
TOTAL	2,451.5	1,656.0	1,733.0	1,727.0	1,430.0	8,997.5

* **UNIDO** – Approximate amounts to be allocated out of the budget of the Ministry of Industry and trade for UNIDO's implementation, subject to the availability of approved projects.

Cross Cutting Issue No. 2
Reduction of Socio-Economic and Regional Disparities
(In '000 USD)

CORE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
FAO	550					550
ILO	50	50	50	50	50	250
UNDCP						0
UNDP	596	883	607	607	247	2940
UNFPA	100	100	100	100	100	500
UNHCR	63.9					63.9
UNICEF	164	229	260	260	214	1127
UNIDO						0
WHO						0
Sub Total	1,523.9	1,262.0	1,017.0	1,017.0	611.0	5,430.9
NONCORE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
FAO						0
ILO						0
UNDCP						0
UNDP	1356	2017	1393	1393	553	6712
UNFPA	200	200	200	200	200	1000
UNHCR	37.4					37.4
UNICEF	1251	1752	2003	2003	1667	8676
UNIDO						0
WHO						0
Sub Total	2,844.4	3,969.0	3,596.0	3,596.0	2,420.0	16,425.4
TOTAL	4,368.3	5,231.0	4,613.0	4,613.0	3,031.0	21,856.3

**Cross Cutting Issue No. 3
Gender Equality
(In '000 USD)**

CORE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
FAO	50					50
ILO	50	50	50	50	50	250
UNDCP						0
UNDP	78	76	76	76	89	395
UNFPA	300	300	300	300	300	1500
UNHCR	6					6
UNICEF	97	136	156	156	130	675
UNIDO						0
WHO						0
Sub Total	581.0	562.0	582.0	582.0	569.0	2,876.0
NONCORE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
FAO						0
ILO						0
UNDCP						0
UNDP	172	174	174	174	211	905
UNFPA						0
UNHCR	10					10
UNICEF	537	752	859	859	713	3720
UNIDO						0
WHO						0
Sub Total	719.0	926.0	1,033.0	1,033.0	924.0	4,635.0
TOTAL	1,300.0	1,488.0	1,615.0	1,615.0	1,493.0	7,511.0

Cross Cutting Issue No. 4
Increased Awareness of the UN Conventions and Mobilization of Human and Financial Resources
(IN '000 USD)

CORE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
FAO	200					200
ILO	50	50	50	50	50	250
UNDP	32	31	31	31	31	156
UNDCP						0
UNFPA	200	200	200	200	200	1000
UNHCR	58.6					58.6
UNICEF	606	630	643	643	625	3147
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHO						0
Sub Total	1,146.6	911.0	924.0	924.0	906.0	4,811.6
NONCORE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
FAO						0
ILO						0
UNDP	68	69	69	69	69	344
UNDCP	70	70	70	70	70	350
UNFPA						0
UNHCR	34.3					34.3
UNICEF						0
UNIDO*	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000
WHO						0
Sub Total	2,172.3	2,139.0	2,139.0	2,139.0	2,139.0	10,728.3
TOTAL	3,318.9	3,050.0	3,063.0	3,063.0	3,045.0	15,539.9

*UNIDO- Approximate amount of funds that may be approved by the Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol Fund for the implementation of Montreal Protocol projects in Turkey by UNIDO.

**Regional Dimension Activities
(In '000 USD)**

CORE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
FAO						0
ILO						0
UNDP	95	72	64	69	0	300
UNDCP						0
UNFPA	100	100	100	100	100	500
UNHCR						0
UNICEF	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
UNIDO						0
WHO						0
Sub Total	1,495.0	1,472.0	1,464.0	1,469.0	1,400.0	7,300.0
NONCORE	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
FAO						0
ILO						0
UNDP	222	171	151	162	0	706
UNDCP	300	300	300	300	300	1,500
UNFPA						0
UNHCR						0
UNICEF	19000	19000	19000	19000	19000	95000
UNIDO*	7259	9406	10486	6836	6239	40226
WHO						0
Sub Total	26,781.0	28,877.0	29,937.0	26,298.0	25,539.0	137,432.0
TOTAL	27,976.0	30,049.0	31,101.0	27,467.0	26,639.0	143,232.0

*UNIDO – Consists of the total estimated costs of the projects on International Center for Hydrogen Energy Technology in Turkey and the Turkey/UNIDO project on Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, which are expected to be funded by GOT upon finalization of the project documents and signing of the related Trust Fund Agreements.