TURKEY 2005

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT

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Millennium Development
Goals Report
Turkey 2005

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The Millennium Development Goals embedded in the Millennium Declaration that met the approval of 189 countries derives its importance from setting benchmarks to the developmental efforts of countries as well as seriously committing the developed countries to contribute to the efforts of the developing countries.

By achieving these goals it will be possible for both the developing and the developed nations to live in a prosperous world where the environment conserved, the poverty alleviated and the gender equality ensured in peace and stability.

Millennium Development Goals Reports (MDGR) are important as they provide a baseline for countries to measure their progress. Likewise MDGR Turkey is a comprehensive study that demonstrates the social developmental status of our country and the developmental challenges that await to be undertaken. The developmental tools of our country namely Long-term Strategy 2001-2023,

the Eighth Five-Year Development Plan, Preliminary National Development Plan and the Medium-Term Program for 2006-2008 are in line with/make references to the Millennium Development Goals.

This report provides concrete/substantial and measurable indicators that will help monitor our commitment towards the achievement of these goals. As will be noted from the report, Turkey has the potential/capacity to attain these goals by 2015 by means of implementing decisive policies that she has been executing for the past years.

I believe, that this report will be spearheading the Turkish People's efforts to achieve these goals. I would like to take this opportunity to thank wholeheartedly to the State Planning Organization for drafting the report, to the United Nations Turkey Country Office for their technical support, and to all institutions that have contributed to the realization of this report.

Associate Professor Abdüllatif ŞENER
Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister

Reaching the MDGs calls for a process of awareness raising and consultation with the general public and amongst policy and decision makers to sustain the momentum needed for Turkey to stay on its current promising course. Therefore I hope that this report will create opportunities for broad based debate and reflection. The United Nations in Turkey is committed to contributing to this process.

Turkey's national development priorities - are embedded in the ongoing reform processes and reflect the commitments made by world leaders in the Millennium Declaration adopted at the Millennium Summit in 2000. The Millennium Declaration is a strong framework for development that makes a real and measurable difference in the lives of people, in that it calls for significant reductions in poverty and disparity by 2015. By pursuing this global framework, Turkey will continue on a firm path toward sustainable and equitable development for all, while successfully acceding to the European Union.

This first MDG report shows that Turkey overall is well on the way to meet and even exceed the goals by 2015. Yet, behind this overall picture, lie particular challenges. Continued efforts to address Goals 1 (eradication of poverty and hunger); 3 (gender equality); 4 (child mortality) and 5 (maternal mortality) for the entirety of the Turkish population are therefore necessary.

The United Nations in Turkey supports countries' efforts to meet the MDGs. Our work in areas such as decentralization, poverty reduction, health, education and promotion of women's and children's rights assists the government and all other national stakeholders to integrate the MDG's into national planning, programme implementation and reform efforts and ultimately to reach the goals.

Jakob SIMONSEN
United Nations Resident Coordinator

GOAL 1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

GOAL 2 ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

GOAL 3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

GOAL 4 REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

GOAL 5 IMPROVING MATERNAL HEALTH

GOAL 6 COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

GOAL 7 ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

GOAL 8 DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

Abbreviations:

ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscribers Line
BK	Bag-Kur
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CEE/CIS	the Central Eastern European and Commonwealth of Independent States and Baltic Countri
CO2	Carbon dioxide
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DAC	Development Asistance Committee
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ES	The Civil Servants Pension Fund
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GATT	General Agreement on Trade on and Tariffs
GDSAS	General Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund
GDSPW	General Directorate of the Status and the Problems of Women
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
CIS	Geographical Information System
HBS	Household Budget Surveys
HTP	Health Transition Project
HIPC	Heavily indepted poor countries
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDD	Iodine deficiency disorder
IMCI	Integrated management of childhood illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
Kcal	Kilocalories
LDC	Least Developedr Contries
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
MDGR	Millenium Development Goals Report
MoNE	Ministry of National Education
MoH	The Ministry of Health
Mtoe	Million tons of oil equivalent
MTP	Medium-Term Program
NRT	Nicotine replacement theraphy
ODA	Net Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
pNDP	Preliminary National Development Plan
PPP	Proportion of the Population living onless than 1 dolar
SIS	State Institute of Statistics
SPO	State Planning Organization
SSCPI	The Social Services and Child Protection Institute
SRMP	Social Risk Mitigation Project
STIs	Sexually transmitted infections
SSK	Social Insurance Institution
TAC	Turkish Agency for Cooperation
TB	Tuberculosis
TICA	Turkish International Cooperation Agency
TDHS	Turkey Demographic and Healthy Survey
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UHI	Universal Health Insurance
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organization

Contents

Introduction

The represantatives of 189 nations including 147 heads of state and government gathered at 55th United Nations General Assembly in New York on 6-8 September 2000 and parfticipated in historic Millennium Summit.

As a conclusion of this Summit, Millennium Declaration, which foresees the cooperation of nations for the solution of common social and cultural problems, was adopted. Millennium Declaration covers issues of peace, security and development, including the environment, protection of vulnerable groups, human rights and governance.The Declaration consolidates a set of inter-connected development goals into a global agenda. These goals are designated as the "Millennium Development Goals". Each goal comprises numerical targets to be achieved by the year 2015.

Millenium Developments Goals comprises eradicating extreme hunger and poverty, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combatting HIV/AIDS and Malaria, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing global partnership.

Appropriate indicators have been selected to monitor progress. By the year 2015, all countries should take necessary steps to achieve Millennium Development Goals.

MDGs help to reinforce strategies to achieve other internationally agreed objectives reached at world summits and global conferences during the 1990s. The MDGs are complemented by related commitments and targets that have been adopted since the Millennium Summit - Doha Ministerial Declaration (2001) and the Monterrey Consensus adopted at the International Conference on Financing Development among others. The MDGs have been the primary objectives of the other international organizations since Millennium Declaration.

MDG monitoring takes place at the global and country levels. At the global level the UN Secretary General reports annually to the General Assembly on the implemantation of the Millenium Declaration. The countries should initially prepare national MDG Reports. At the country level, the MDG Reports help to engage political leaders and top decision-makers, as well as to mobilize civil society, the general public and the media in a debate about human development.

The preparation process of the Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR) was highly participatory in Turkey. The UNDP Country Office initiated the reporting process in June 2003. This report has been prepared by the State Planning Organization (SPO) with the contributions of Bosphorus University Human Development Center, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, and the State Institute of Statistics (SIS). The State Institute of Statistics revised all of the statistical

data. The State Planning Organization (SPO), as the main actor of this reporting process, established the links between national policies and MDGs. During the preparation process, the relevant institutions such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Undersecretariat of Treasury, Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Environment and Forest, General Directorate of Women's Status and General Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity revised the draft report. The contributions of these institutions, especially the Undersecretariat of Treasury, assisted the SPO to prepare a sound report.

In this report, all goals and targets have been analyzed for Turkey, emphasizing their connection with other targets. All data sources used are given in the report. Completion of Turkey Demographic and Health Survey for 2003 along with the annual Household Budget Survey (SIS), which started in 2002, provided more current data on poverty and health. The definitions of the targets, their methods of calculation, and sources of data have been stated; the current situation has been described and the developments expected in the near future have been projected based on available information and data; areas where there are deficiencies have been explored; and expectations for the future have been highlighted.

In many ways, Turkey is on its way to achieving many of the goals stated in this MDGR. Yet, the fact remains that there are still pockets of deep poverty in the country, with significant domestic structural inequality particularly based on gender and geography. That is why we have

paid particular attention to Goal 1 (eradication of poverty and hunger), Goal 3 (gender inequality), Goal 4 (child mortality), and Goal 5 (maternal mortality), as areas where Turkey appears to face significant challenges and structural barriers.

In preparation period of the Report, it is observed that existing policies of Turkey are in line with the MDGs. MDGs, in general, are overlapping with the current economic and social development plans and programs. The link between the MDGs and Turkish national policies will be more visible in next development plans and programs in which the MDGs will be referred strongly.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty And Hunger

Target 1:

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Target 2:

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Indicators of Target 1

- 1. *Proportion of the population living below $1 (PPP) per day*
- 2. *Poverty Gap Ratio*
- 3. *Share of poorest quintile in national consumption*

Indicators of Target 2

- 4. *Prevalence of underweight children younger than five years of age*
- 5. *Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption*

1. Status and Trends

Turkey officially decided to start combating poverty in the mid-1990s. In Turkey's Seventh and Eighth Five-Year Development Plans, the strategic aim is to decrease permanently the inequalities in income distribution, and to eradicate absolute poverty. Following the declaration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Turkey's efforts to combat poverty have gained momentum.

Evaluation of the situation of poverty in Turkey in terms of the five variables under the two MDG targets depends mainly on the basic data derived from the official Household Budget Surveys (HBS) of State Institute of Statistics (SIS). 1994 official figures will also be read in the following tables. HBS is planned to be conducted every year regularly.

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Three indicators are observed toward reaching Target 1: The proportion of the population living on less than $1 (PPP) per day, the poverty gap ratio, and the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption.

Indicator 1: Proportion of the Population Living on Less Than $1 (PPP) Per Day

Two indicators are considered to monitor poverty in the study: The proportion of the population living on less than one dollar a day, and the proportion of the population living below the food and non-food poverty line. Turkey is not in a precarious position with regard to these indicators. The proportion of the population subsisting on less than $1 (PPP) per day was 1.1% in 1994, 0.20% in 2002 and 0.01% in 2003 (Table 1). On the other hand, the proportion of food poverty was 1.35% for 2002 and 1.29% for 2003. This indicates that Turkey does not have a huge amount of extreme poverty; however, a considerable portion of the population is living close to the food and non-food poverty line.

Table 1: Poverty Ratio in Turkey Defined Using Different Methodologies

Indicator 2: The Poverty Gap Ratio

Food poverty is determined as the poverty line in the poverty gap ratio formula in the study. The food poverty line depends on a new approach of the 2002 HBS, which took actual consumption of 80 products consumed in the third and forth deciles of the population, and calculated total caloric value as 2,100 Kilocalories per day (Kcal) on average person (or, 2,450 Kcal per adult).

In 1994 the poverty gap ratio was very high, at about 1.54. This ratio fell to 0.26 in 2002, although the drastic change derives mainly from the methodologies employed in the surveys of 1994 and 2002. This figure shows that the poor can escape from poverty with a minor income transfer.

Indicator 3: Share of the Poorest 20 Percent in Total Consumption

The share of the poorest 20% group in consumption during the period 1994-2002 increased not only across Turkey in general but, also in urban and rural areas. A parallel decline was observed in the share of the richest group. Despite these developments, however, the consumption level of the richest 20% continues to be 4-5 times higher

Table 1: Poverty Ratio in Turkey Defined Using Different Methodologies				
Methodology	Definition of Poverty Line 1999	Poverty Ratio 1994 (1)	Poverty Ratio 2002 (2)	Poverty Ratio 2003 (3)
Absolute Poverty (International Standard)	One dollar a day per capita at current PPP prices	% 1,1	% 0,20	% 0,01
Food Poverty	Local cost of minimum food basket	% 2,9	% 1,35	% 1,29
Food and Non-Food Poverty	Local cost of basic needs basket including non- food	% 28,3	% 26,96	% 28,12

Sources: (1) SIS and World Bank, Joint Poverty Assessment Report, 2004
(2) SIS Household Budget Survey, 2002
(3) SIS Household Budget Survey, 2003

Table 2: Poverty Gap Ratio	
1994	2002
1,54	0,26

Source: SIS Household Budget Survey, 2002

than that of the poorest 20%. A fact that requires emphasis is that in households where per capita income is below $1, per capita consumption is even below this level.

The poor households (less than 10% of total consumption) spend the major part of their income on food. According to the 2002 HBS results, the families in the poorest quintile allocated 41% of their total expenditures to food, compared to 18% in families in the richest quintile. These rates were found to be 51% and 24%, respectively, in the Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey of 1994.

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Two indicators are observed toward reaching Target 1: prevalence of underweight children younger than five years of age and proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

Table 3: Distribution of Consumption by Population									
Household	Turkey			Urban			Rural		
	1994	2002	2003	1994	2002	2003	1994	2002	2003
Lowest 20%	8,5	9,3	8,8	8,2	9,0	8,7	9,9	10,6	10,3
Second 20%	12,6	13,2	13,0	12,3	13,2	12,7	14,3	13,5	14,7
Third 20%	16,4	17,2	16,7	16,6	16,8	16,5	17,7	18,2	17,7
Fourth 20%	22,0	22,0	21,7	22,2	22,5	21,9	21,7	22,9	22,8
Highest 20%	40,5	38,2	39,8	40,7	38,5	40,2	36,4	34,7	34,5

Sources: SIS Household Income and Consumption Surveys 1994 and Household Budget Survey 2002, 2003

Table 4: Income Distribution by Population										
Household	1963	1968	1973	1978	1983	1986	1987	1994	2002*	2003*
Lowest 20%	4,5	3,0	3,5	2,9	2,7	3,9	5,2	4,9	5,3	6,0
Second 20%	8,5	7,0	8,0	7,4	7,0	8,4	9,6	8,6	9,8	10,3
Third 20%	11,5	10,0	12,5	13,0	12,6	12,6	14,1	12,6	14,0	14,5
Fourth 20%	18,5	20,0	19,5	22,1	21,9	19,2	21,2	19,0	20,8	20,9
Highest 20%	57,0	60,0	56,5	54,7	55,8	55,9	49,9	54,9	50,1	48,3
Gini Coefficient	0,55	0,56	0,51	0,51	0,52	0,50	0,43	0,49	0,44	0,42

Sources: SPO 2001
*: SIS 2002 and 2003

Indicator 4: Prevalence of underweight children younger than five years of age

Fortunately, Turkey does not face any hunger problem. However, the country has been struggling with a poverty-related malnutrition problem for several decades, with children falling under particular risk. The prevalence of underweight children under five years of age was 8.3% in 1998 and 3.9% in 2003. The proportions of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption were 2.9% in 1994 and 1.35% in 2002. The most severely affected group by malnutrition is the lowest quintile of the population.

Together with the decline in the ratio of prevalence of underweight children younger than five years of age, urban-rural differences in Turkey with respect to children's undernourishment also have been decreasing. While the proportion of underweight children is 5.9% in rural, it is 2.8% for urban in 2003.

Indicator 5: Proportion of the Population Below the Minimum level of Dietary Energy Consumption

This indicator, which is also called "food poverty," is an important instrument used to measure the prevalence of undernourishment within the total population. Sufficient data are lacking to carry out a sound assessment of nutrition poverty levels in Turkey; however, the available data indicate that 2.9% in 1994 could not meet their minimum food costs . According to United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) data, 14.3% of Turkey's population (approximately 9.7 million) was far from meet-

ing the minimum energy requirement in 1999 (UNDP, 2003). The latest figures indicate that the food poverty ratio is 1,29% for Turkey.

2. Relevant Policies

Plans and programs, prepared by the State Planning Organization (SPO), are the main policy formulation instruments that set down the goals, priorities, and strategies of policies aimed at alleviating poverty. The key documents that address the policies devised to improve the living conditions of the poor are as follows:

Long-term Strategy (2001-2023) and the 8th Five-Year Development Plan: This Document considers the policy priorities for "Improvement of the Income Distribution and Combating Poverty" under the title of "Increasing Social Welfare". Alleviation of poverty by way of improving income distribution, bringing the poor segments of society to the average level of welfare through a sustainable growth rate, restructuralisation of income transfer system to the benefit of the poor are the main policy priorities prescribed in the Eighth Plan, together with the participation of the rural people to voca-

Table 5: Distribution of Underweight Children						
	1998			2003		
	Turkey	Urban	Rural	Turkey	Urban	Rural
Extremely Underweight Children (%)	1.4	0.9	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.8
Underweight Children (%)	8.3	6.2	11.9	3.9	2.8	5.9

Source: Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies (HIPS), Turkey Demographic and Health Surveys (TDHS), 1998 and 2003

tional orientation projects and programs targeting the improvement of labor productivity and diversification of production, raising employment and cross-sectoral labor mobility and increasing social service investments so as to decrease regional disparities.

Preliminary National Development Plan (pNDP/2004-2006): pNDP states that the growing domestic debt forces the Government to take austerity measures, which lead to further restrictions on the already constrained national budget. This impacts negatively on the allocation of funds for any policies targeting improvement of social welfare in general, and income distribution and poverty alleviation in particular.

Urgent Action Plan (2002): This plan, which went into effect at the end of 2002, required all institutions and foundations active in the social assistance and solidarity field to identify the poor individuals and families in their jurisdiction by the end of 2003. The Plan envisaged food, clothing, and fuel aid to families living under the poverty line, as well as education and health assistance to their children.

Medium-Term Program (MTP) (2005-2007): The Program, under the title of "Social Inclusion and Poverty Combating", places emphasis on the policies aimed at improving the conditions of the disadvantaged groups that have been excluded from the society, such as workers without social security (especially in agriculture), uneducated people, women, children in need of pro-

tection and prone to crime, the aged and disabled. The said groups are vulnerable to poverty risk and exposed to social inclusion, and have a lack of outreach to the basic services such education, health, employment, social security. MTP determines the heightening of their -living standards as a goal of priority, so as to provide them possibilities to participate the social and economic life.

Main Implementing Agencies of Pro-poor Policies and Projects:

The Turkish Government implements poverty alleviation activities through the following public institutions:

a. General Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund (GDSAS)
b. The Social Services and Child Protection Institute (SSCPI)
c. The Ministry of Health
d. The Ministry of National Education/Loans and Student Hostels General Directorate
e. The Civil Servants Pension Fund (application of Law 2022)
f. The General Directorate of Foundations

Lack of effective coordination among the institutions responsible for alleviating poverty and the absence of norms and standards in the programs they implement, constricts the availability of an efficient social protection system oriented to the poor. In this context, pro-poor policies that envisage New Poverty Programs can be approached with two groups of socio-economic reforms: fostering the social protection system, and generation of new employment areas. "Social Risk Mitigation Project (SRMP)," co-funded by the World Bank and the Turkish Government, implemented by GDSAS, is one of the policy practices in this area.

While Social Insurance Institution (SSK), Bağ-Kur (BK) and The Civil Servants Pension Fund (ES) are the public institutions performing in respect of social insurance, the Social Aid and Solidarity Fund, the Social Services and Child Protection Institute are the main public institutions performing in respect of social aid and services. Municipalities, some associations and foundations also have activities about social aid and services. In 2003, while 86,4 % of the population was covered by the social insurance schemes, 85,4 % was covered by the social insurance schemes in respect of health care services. Overall, 54 per cent of the total employment (approximately 10,5 million of actively insured) is contributing to one or the other of the schemes, with the bulk of the coverage in SSK. Social assistance expenditures have increased especially after 2001 economic crisis. While it was $957.7 in 2000, which is the 0,48% of Gross

Domestic Product (GDP), social assistance expenditures from the national budget totaled $ $1,990.6 million at end-2004, accounting for 0.70% of GDP. These amounts do not include the social assistance expenditures made by municipalities because of lack of data.

The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of National Education, and SSCPI are other key entities that contribute to alleviation of poverty through activities such as the Green Card program, scholarships, and social aid for children and the aged. The Green Card Program covers the people who have no social security and whose income amounted to less than one third of the net minimum wage. The number of people registered to Green Card system is 8,8 million by June 2005

Targets and Indicators

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Indicators	Base Year	Base-line Value	Target Value (2015)
Indicator 1.a.: Proportion of population below $1 (PPP per day)	1994	% 1.1	% 0.1
Indicator 1.b.: Proportion of population below food and non-food poverty line	1994	% 28.3	% 13.48
Indicator 2: Poverty gap ratio	1994	% 1.54	0.13
Indicator 3: Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	1994	% 8.5	% 11
Indicator 4: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	1998	% 8.3	% 4.2
Indicator 5: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (food poverty)	1994	% 2.9	% 0.67

3. Benchmarks and Monitoring Capabilities

Poverty Data Evaluation and Monitoring: The State Institute of Statistics (SIS) is the agency responsible for the collection and evaluation of data on poverty and some other social indicators. SIS published the Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey of 1994, as well as the 2002 and 2003 Household Budget Surveys. Turkey has developed poverty statistics of international standards, especially with the 2002 survey.

4. Challenges

The Macroeconomic Environment

A persistently high inflation rate has been one of the most taxing problems of the Turkish economy for the last 25 years. The lowest income groups have not been able to maintain their purchasing power, and inflation has become a significant factor in the deterioration of income distribution. High inflation, high interest rates, and the consequent instability in public finance have a constricting effect on policies intended to improve income distribution. Turkey experienced a serious economic setback as a consequence of the financial crisis that took place in 2001. The subsequent macroeconomic policies and structural reforms, introduced as a 3-year-forward economic program package in the beginning of 2002, marked a significant improvement in the economy.

Monitoring Capability *				
Elements of Monitoring Capability	Valuation			
	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
Policy and Strategy Response			×	
Legal and Framework Response		×		
Law Enforcement		×		
Availability of Financial Resources	×			
Data Collection Capability		×		
Quality of Information			×	
Statistical Follow-up Capability			×	
Statistical Analysis Capability			×	
Disaggregation Level of Data		×		
Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms			×	
Public Awareness			×	

* The evolution is done by the SPO experts

The employment policy is becoming the strongest policy tool for alleviating poverty. However, Turkey has a problematic employment structure. Labor force participation rate was about 48.3% in 2003, compared to the European Union average of 70%. Turkey's unemployment rate for the same period was 10.5%. Inadequate labor force participation of women (26.6%) may be considered one of the main causes of poverty .

Regional, Income, and Gender Disparities

Data from the 1994 and 2003 surveys conducted by SIS reveal a significant discrepancy in income distribution across regions. According to the 2003 survey, while the western part of Turkey has a higher income, 39.7%, in terms of its population (28.1%), the East and Southeastern Anatolian Regions have a lower income, 13.4%, than their share of the population (23.5%) warrants. A similar finding is observed in the distribution of income within regions: while income is unevenly distributed in the western part of Turkey, a more balanced distribution can be observed in East Anatolia. These findings indicate that income distribution in Turkey is unequal not only at the national level, but also based on region and type of settlement. As Turkey's per capita income map indicates regional disparities in terms of income and poverty levels remain an important challenge for the country.

Rural poverty is still very visible. Rural unemployment rate was 6.5% in 2003. While 33.9% of the population was employed in agriculture in 2003, the share of the sector in Gross National product was only 12.6%.

Poverty among women is also a significant problem requiring attention. The persistence of poverty among women is attested by the 1994 and 2002 surveys, which consistently report higher levels of poverty among women. In fact, according to HBS; while the poverty rate among women is 27,2% in 2002, it increased to 28,3% in 2003 .

Poverty is also clearly an impediment to the achievement of other goals such as universal primary education, and reduction of infant and maternal mortality rates. In fact, illiteracy and low levels of education are closely correlated with, and occur in direct proportion to, higher levels of poverty.

From a sociological point of view the inability of the urban labor markets to absorb new migrants, the weakening family networks, and the saturation in slum areas all increase the risk of poverty.

Lack of Institutional Capacity on Combating Poverty

There are two primary problems encountered in formulating on anti-poverty strategy. The first is lack of cohesion and capacity on the part of the agencies responsible for implementing the related policies. The second is the limited coverage of social services and social assistance.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Indicators of Target 3

- ■ *6. Net Enrollment Ratio In Primary Education*
- ■ *7. Proportion of Pupils Starting Grade 1 Who Reach Grade 5*
- ■ *8. Literacy Rate of 15 to 24-Year-Olds*

1. Status and Trends

According to Universal Declaration of Human Rights everyone has the right to education. Elementary education shall be compulsory and free. Enrollment and attendance indicators of education are considered among the main human development indicators. Millennium Development Targets determine three indicators about enrollment, attendance and literacy to ensure universal primary education.

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Indicator 6: Net Enrollment Ratio In Primary Education

Prior to 1997, primary education refers to 5 years compulsory education in Turkey. In 1997, compulsory education extended to 8 year and classified as primary education. Besides the extension of compulsory education, Turkey started a Basic Education Program aiming to reach 100 % of enrollment, to reduce class size, to shift from double shift to full day education and to increase quality in

Target 3:

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Table 6. Net Enrollment Ratio In Primary Education														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003*	2004*
Total	74.75	75.40	75.32	75.83	75.75	75.33	75.50	81.08	83.59	90.45	90.80	89.79	90.50	91.95	93.55
Male	80.63	81.15	80.92	80.39	80.18	79.79	79.96	86.28	91.00	95.15	93.62	92.37	92.46	93.57	94.83
Female	68.60	69.36	69.43	71.03	71.11	70.64	70.83	75.61	75.78	85.53	87.78	87.04	88.40	90.21	92.16

Source: SIS, National Education Statistics
(*) Statistics for 2002 , 2003 and 2004 are provisional.
Data for 1990-1996 are calculated according to 8-year compulsory primary education

primary education. The main policies for achieving those objectives have been determined as follows:

- Increasing the number of school buildings and class-rooms,
- Expanding the bussing education system,
- Increasing the boarding capacities in primary boarding school,
- Supplying education necessities to poor students,
- Providing equipment and materials for schools.

Because lower secondary education (Grades 6 through 8) was not compulsory before 1997, the enrollment ratio in this level was half that at present and in girls' case not even that high. The net enrollment ratios of five-year and eight-year primary education are not available for comparison. Since 1997, primary education has referred to eight years, and separate statistical data were not collected on the first five years and the following three years. This precludes study of trends during the first five years following 1997. However, a significant increase in enrollment rates for both boys and girls is observed between 1997 and 2001, compared to the 1990-1996 period. After 1997, the net enrollment ratio increased by 11% for girls, 6% for boys, and 9% in total. With the inclusion of lower secondary in compulsory education the gap between genders have been narrowing.

Indicator 7: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5

No data are currently available. These data series will be collected in the framework of MDG indicators for the next period.

Indicator 8: Literacy rate of 15 to 24 year olds

The literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds reached 96.6% in 2003. Some differentials exist between genders. The literacy rate is 98.4% for males and 94.8% for females. Although the gender gap has been narrowing steadily since 1990, improving the enrollment and literacy ratios for females requires attention. Additional efforts should be made to encourage greater participation of girls in the education system.

The Ministry of National Education aims to increase girls' enrollment rate and to diminish the gap between girls and boys in primary education by the campaign called "Haydi Kızlar Okula" (Come on Girls, to School) in 2003 at 10 most disadvantaged provinces. The campaign has enlarged to 33 provinces in 2004 and to 53 in 2005. In 2003-2004 education year, the increase in the number of girl students was1 % for other provinces, while this increase was 5,8 % in the 10 provinces.

Under the "Social Risk Mitigation" project, there is a component created for encouraging the poorest 6 per cent of the population in order to access basic

	Table 7. Literacy Rate of 15-24 Year Olds															
Literacy Rate (%)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Target 2005
Total	92.8	93.2	93.8	95.1	95.3	96.1	96.2	96.4	96.6	96.9	95.9	95.7	96.5	96.6	95.6	100
Male	97.2	97.3	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.5	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.6	98.3	98.0	98.4	98.4	98.0	100
Female	88.9	89.4	89.9	92.2	92.6	93.8	94.2	94.6	95.0	95.3	93.6	93.6	94.7	94.8	93.3	100

Source: SIS, Household Labor Force Survey (Revised Results)

education and health facilities. The Government started to implement a new system, which is called "Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)", in 2004. This system supports the families of poor students who are attending to primary and secondary schools, at a monthly basis. The number of families benefiting from this aid system has reached nearly to 934 thousand in March 2005.

2. Relevant Policies

During the period 1998-2003, approximately 18,600 classrooms were constructed annually. Construction of schools was financed from the national budget, funds developed for basic education, contributions of provincial administrations, foreign credits and donations. A Basic Education Project financed by the World Bank was initiated in 1998 to support the National Basic Education Programme efforts. During the first phase of this project, approximately 1,650 schools in rural areas were repaired, and the capacity of some of these schools was increased. Computers were purchased for nearly 26,000 schools in rural areas, computer classes were established in 2,800 schools, educational materials were distributed and in-service training was provided to teachers. The second phase of the project will also focus on improving the infrastructure of schools in rural and slum areas,

establishing Information and communication technologies (ICT), and providing materials for special needs education and in-service training for teachers.

Bussing was initiated in order to provide access to better quality education and to ensure equal opportunity for students who had been attending multi-grade schools and those who live in small and sparsely populated areas or in areas where there are no schools. In this system, students are transported daily by bus to the nearest central schools. With the extension of compulsory education, bussing became a necessity in providing education to students in grades 6-8, especially in rural settlements. Of a total of 654,000 students (6.3% of all students) who benefited from this transportation system during the 2002-2003 academic year, 307,000 were girls. These students are entitled to free bussing, free lunch, free textbooks, and free uniforms.

Boarding schools are being opened in sparsely populated areas to provide primary education services to the school-age groups in villages and sub-village settlements where there are no schools, as well as to students from poor families. Currently, 279,800 students attend 538 boarding schools, up from 78,000 students in 153 schools in 1997, marking an increase of 3.5 times.

Besides the measures taken for formal education, mass education opportunities have been increased for the adult population. In particular, "open primary school" has been introduced concurrently with 8-year compulsory primary education, on a distance learning basis, to provide educational opportunities to citizens who were unable to attend primary school or to go on to lower secondary school for various reasons. The distance learning system will enable all individuals who wish to continue their education to complete eight years of primary school. The number of people in open primary education had reached 308,000 in 2003.

In a separate effort to increase access to education, and thus help improve the standards of living in disadvantaged rural and urban areas while augmenting the eigh-year

compulsory education program, the Supporting Basic Education project was launched in 2003 with 100 million Euro support from the European Union.

Activities involving the primary-education age group in 10 provinces were begun in 2003 as part of a Child-Friendly Learning Environments program with the cooperation of UNICEF and the Ministry of National Education (MoNE). The Child-Friendly Schools Campaign of the program aims to improve the quality of education and increase the learning achievements of students in the pilot schools, to ensure greater participation of students and parents in decisions affecting the management of schools, to render schools more attractive for children and their parents and to reduce the drop-out rate by the end of 2005.

Eliminating the enrollment gap between boys and girls and ensuring gender equality in primary school enrollment by the end of 2005 is the priority of the Ministry of National Education. The goal of the campaign named "Come on Girls to School!" is to fulfill this priority through the provision of quality basic education to all girls in 53 provinces with the lowest schooling rate for girls.

The "100 Percent Support to Education" campaign is another Government-sponsored activity launched to attract additional resources for education. Under the campaign, all donations and investments made in the field of education are fully tax deductible.

3. Benchmarks and Monitoring Capabilities

The Ministry of National Education, the State Institute of Statistics (SIS), the Censuses of 1990 and 2000, and Household Labor Force Surveys are the main sources of data.

Basic data on education are collected for MoNE by a network called ILSIS. Every school has access to the system, and data are collected under the supervision of MoNE's provincial administration network. These data were published at the beginning of the current academic year, but vary broadly from one year to the next. SIS publishes formal education statistics using MoNE's data. These data are considered accurate, but they are published two years later than MoNE's statistics.

There is a need for enhancing the capacity of the data collection system to make it sounder and more effective.

Targets and Indicators			
Target: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.			
Indicators	Base Year	Base-line Value	Target Value (%)
Indicator 6: Net Enrollment Ratio In Primary Education	1990	74.75	100
Indicator 7: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	1990	-	100
Indicator 8: Literacy rate of 15 to 24 year olds	1990	92.8	100

The data collection process should be examined and steps taken to ensure prompt output of reliable statistics.

A national Census had been conducted in five-year intervals. It was decided to conduct national Census in ten-year intervals after 1990. Proections on population groups of primary school age are based on the Census results. Miscalculation occurs especially at the regional level as a result of international and rural-to-urban migration.

4. Challenges

As the population of the primary education age group increases, the need to expand the coverage of the education system with greater investments in the infrastructure and human resources also grows over the years. During the 2003-2004 school year, 200,000 more students enrolled in primary education than the students who graduated the previous year.

Even though the extension of compulsory education to eight years marked an increase in the number of students, it also generated some problems of quality. Class size could not be reduced to the desired level, and the switch from double shift to full-day education could not be accomplished. An international assessment of student learning showed that Turkey should improve its education system.

Turkey has rapid improvement in access to education especially after 1997. Nevertheless, resources allocated to education were used for education facilities for new students and the rapid increase in enrollment rates causes

Monitoring Capability				
Elements of Monitoring Capability	Valuation			
	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
Policy and Strategy Response		×		
Legal and Framework Response	×			
Law Enforcement		×		
Availability of Financial Resources		×		
Data Collection Capability		×		
Quality of Information		×		
Statistical Follow-up Capability			×	
Statistical Analysis Capability			×	
Disaggregation Level of Data		×		
Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms			×	
Public Awareness		×		

certain quality problems. In 2003 PISA (Program of International Student Assessment) study Turkey became one of the unsuccessful countries.

In terms of the non-enrollment of girls, "the cost of schooling" emerges as the most frequently cited (26.0%) reason in general, and it becomes even more dominant (30.2%) in urban areas. In fact, in urban areas economic factors appear to be more salient for the non- enrollment of both boys and girls, while "lack of interest in school" is the main reason in rural areas. The reasons for non-enrollment of girls in rural areas appear to be more varied, including "unavailability of proper school," "household chores," and "lack of family permission" to go to school. While economic and socio-cultural factors play a greater role in female non-enrollment in general, cost appears to be the main factor in female non-enrollment in urban areas, and "family obligations" and "family values," in rural settings.

Approximately 10% of primary-school-age children are currently excluded from the primary education system. Turkey should make every effort to ensure that these children attend school. There is no reason for Turkey not to achieve the 100-% enrollment rate by 2015.

Reduction of fertility in particular will cause a decrease in the population group of primary education age, and will help shift the focus of the investments to the content and the quality of education.

Alternative learning approaches that provide employment opportunities, particularly vocational education, should be offered to students at the risk of dropping out of primary education in order to hold them in school.

Awareness of the importance of girls' education should be raised at the central, provincial, and community levels.

Goal 3:
Promote Gender Equality And Empower Women

Target 4:

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015.

Indicators of Target 4

- *9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education*
- *10. Ratio of literate women to men in the 15-24 age group*
- *11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector*
- *12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament*

1. Status and Trends

None of the Millennium Development Goals, which form the fundamental structure of global development, can be considered independently of one another; gender equality is not only one of these, but it also plays an important role in the achievement of the other seven goals. The fundamental view on gender includes all policies, programs, administrative and financial activities of gender equality and their organizational processes, and is in the form of a strategy contributing to comprehensive institutional transition. The target is, by 2015 at the latest, to ensure equality in gender in all fields and thus promote the empowerment of women by providing education at various levels for both sexes, having women participate in the non-agricultural work force and the administration.

Target 4:Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015.

Indicator 9: Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education

Between 1990 and 1996, the ratio of girls to boys in primary school was almost stable and around 94%. Following the switch to eight-year compulsory education, the ratio of girls declined from 93.84% to 85.77%. This decrease was a result of the significantly fewer girls who were attending the 6th, 7th and 8th grades. However, between 1997 and 2001, the ratio of girls to boys in pri-

The population of Turkey is 71.8 million (Source: SIS, 2004), of which 35.5 million (49.5%) are women. Some 49.2% of the women population lives in urban areas. Life expectancy is 71.2 years for women and 66.6 years for men. The average age of marriage has increased to 19.5 years for women and 23.6 years for men.

mary education was dynamic. In a five-year period, the proportion of girls in primary education had increased from 85.77% to 92.96%. Expansion of compulsory education had an impact on these rates. Turkey has almost reached its goal of eliminating gender disparity in primary school education.

The gender ratio indicator for primary and secondary education shows that there are fewer girls than boys in the education system in Turkey in both primary and secondary education. Despite compulsory primary education, the 7% non-enrollment ratio of girls indicates a

Table 8a. Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education																
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (*)	2003 (*)	2004 (*)	Target 2015
Year Primary Education (%)	93.30	93.40	93.80	94.70	94.90	94.70	93.80									
Year Primary Education (%)**	84.00	84.50	84.90	85.60	86.09	86.04	86.01	85.80	81.90	88.60	92.20	92.96	94.23	95.49	95.12	100

Source: SIS, National Education Statistics
(*) Statistics for 2003 and 2004 are provisional.
(**) The statistics between 1990 - 1996 were calculated with the datas for 5 years primary school plus 3 years secondary school

Table 8b: Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education (%)*														
Ratio of Girls to Boys in	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Target 2015
Secondary Education (%)	64.68	65.90	65.64	66.22	65.60	67.59	70.07	74.23	75.80	74.25	75.62	76.73	73.82	74.43	100

Source: SIS, National Education Statistics
(*) Statistics for 2003 are provisional.

Table 8c. Ratio of Girls to Boys in Tertiary Education (%)														
Ratio of Girls to Boys in	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	2003*
Tertiary Education (%)	52.91	54.10	55.15	62.71	65.19	67.40	66.93	68.16	68.97	70.96	73.44	75.30	73.94	74.50

Source: SIS, National Education Statistics
(*) Statistics 2003 are provisional.

problem in this area. The increase in the number of girls continuing on to secondary school over time has remained low. Considering the young age structure and the size of the population, the share of girls not taking part in secondary education is striking for the country, and the need for progress in this area is evident. Moreover, since the indicator is inherently based on enrollment information rather than graduation, it does not give a clear idea about what percentage of the girls who are currently enrolled in secondary school, and who account for a little more than three-quarters of their cohorts, will actually end up completing their secondary education.

Higher education for women is also positively related to women's participation in labor in the Turkish context. Participation of women with higher education in the labor force is 69.2%

(General Directorate of the Status and the Problems of Women-GDSPW, 2001:79), compared to 39.4% for technical and vocational high school graduates and 30.8% for general high school graduates.

### Indicator 10. Ratio of literate women to men for the 15-24 age group

Although there has been a significant increase in overall literacy as well as women's literacy in Turkey over the years, illiteracy, particularly in the adult population, has not disappeared entirely from the list of concerns. In 2000, 19.4% of women and 6.1% of men were illiterate, and the overall literacy rate for the country was 87.3% (SIS 2003).

Moreover, although the overall increase in female literacy has been impressive and more rapid than that of male literacy throughout the years, the decline in adult women's illiteracy rates has not been equally rapid or clear when compared to men's. In fact, in the last decade (1990-2000), reversals and short-term inconsistencies in this trend have also been observed. Currently, the gap

Table 9. Ratio of literate women to men of for the 15-24 age group*																
Ratio of Literate Females to Males (%)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (*)	2003 (*)	2004 (*)	Target 2015
	91.4	91.9	91.9	94.1	94.4	95.2	95.8	96.2	96.8	96.6	95.3	95.5	96.3	96.3	95.2	100

Source: SIS. Household Labor Force Survey
(*) Revised statistics

Figure 1. Ratio of Literate Females to Males (%) (In 15-24 Age Group)
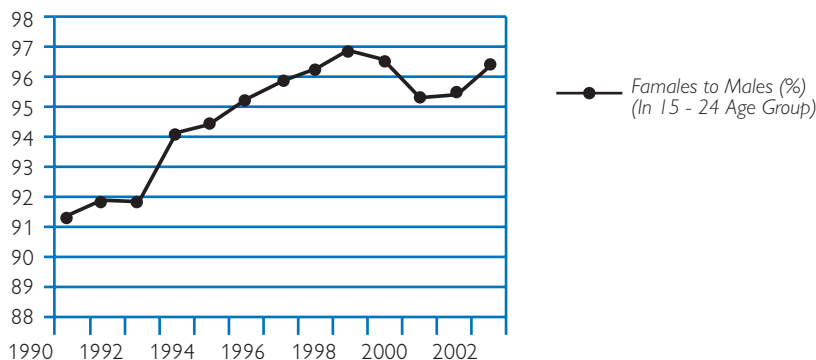
between adult male and female illiteracy continues to be nearly as high as in the early years of the last decade (Table 9).

The ratio of literate female youths to literate male youths (in the 15-24 age group) was slightly above 90% in the 1990s. These rates are very close to our millennium goal target of eliminating gender disparity in primary education. During a period of thirteen years the ratio of literate females increased from 91.4% to 96.3%. Even though a significant narrowing of the gap in youth literacy was observed between 1990 and 1996, there has been a visible slowing down in the rate of improvement since 1996 (even a widening of the gap between 1998-2000). One possible reason for this may be the change in the educational system (Figure. 1).

In Turkey, a census was conducted every five years until 1990. A census has been conducted every ten years since 1990 (The latest census was is 2000). During the intervening years, data can be produced on a regular basis from household surveys for some regions. The ratio of the literate population in Turkey has shown a continuous increase, but the gender gap has not been eliminated and

women's educational level has fallen behind. In the 65-year period between 1935 and 2000, the proportion of literate men increased from 29% to 94%, and the proportion of literate women increased from 10% to 81%. Even though the ratio of literate women shows a sharper increase than that of men, the gender difference has endured (SIS, 2003). When the gender ratio in literacy is traced for the young age group alone, an improvement in the situation across Turkey is noted—there are 96 literate women for every 100 literate men in the 15-24 age group. However, it should not be overlooked that the indicator carries some risk of subjectivity because it is based on individuals' self-evaluation, and that their reluctance to admit their illiteracy may be artificially raising the value.

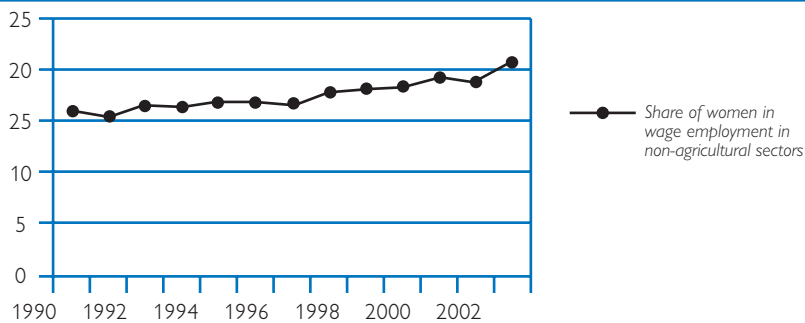## Figure 2. Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sectors

Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sectors

Table 10. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sectors															
Female Share of Paid Employment in Non-Agricultural Activities (%)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Target 2015 (*)
	15.8	15.5	16.6	16.6	17.0	16.9	16.8	17.7	18.3	18.2	19.2	19.0	20.6	20.6	19.9	35.0

Source: SIS, Household Labor Force Survey (Revised Results)
(*): Share of women in wage employment for all sectors

Indicator 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

This indicator shows the extent of women's participation in the non-agricultural work force and their contribution to the economic and social life relative to men. Even though the indicator provides proportional information about the sector women work in, it is only meaningful when supported by other information. The indicator would be more functional if it represented the proportion of women who participate in non-agricultural wage employment, branches of work that women are more involved, in and the comparison of wage levels of women in the same branches of work as men.

Though the share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sectors has increased steadily since the 1990s but a small decline was observed in 2004. It is still very low compared with advanced industrialized countries. Only one-fifth of women in wage employment are working in non-agricultural sectors in Turkey.

Indicator 12. Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliament

Participation of women in the political decision-making mechanism is one of the crucial elements of democracy. However, Turkey is still far from claiming gender equality in politics, where there is a major problem of gender representation. Although the proportion of women in the Turkish Grand National Assembly has more than doubled from 1.8 to 4.4 within twelve years, women currently hold only 24 seats in the 550-member parliament.

Women are grossly under-represented in political decision-making in Turkey. Considering the ratios of women representatives in parliaments around the world, Turkey ranks 96th among 175 countries (Source: UNDP, 2003). The current female political representation, both at the

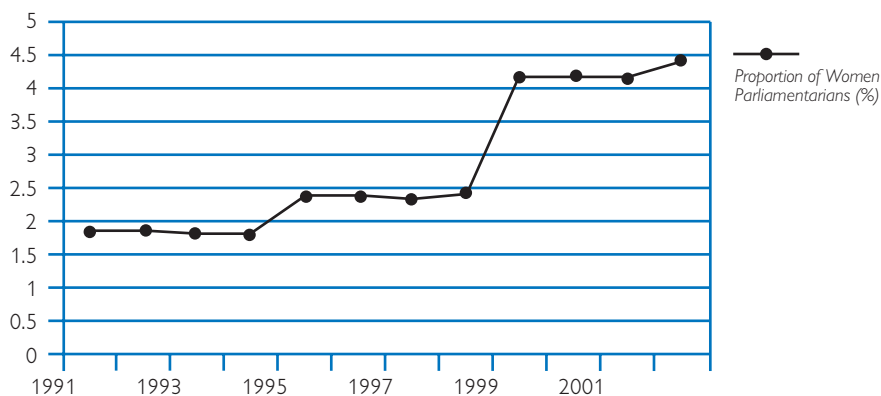Figure 3. Ratio of Literate Females to Males (%) (In 15-24 Age Group)

Proportion of Women Parliamentarians (%)

Table 11. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament					
	1991	1995	1999	2002	Hedef 2015
Proportion of Women Parliamentarians (%)	1.8	2.4	4.2	4.4	17
Parliamentary seats occupied by women	8	13	23	24	94

Source. Turkish Grand National Assembly

parliamentary level (4.4%) and at the local level (less than 2%) remains below the average for European, American, Pacific, and African countries. The low level of women's participation in national politics is even more significant compared to women's participation rate in professional jobs (33.9%), in public office (17%), and as managers (11.5%) in Turkey.

2. Relevant Policies

The Turkish Constitution and other laws guarantee formal equality between men and women. The Turkish Civil Code enacted in December 2001 eliminated the remaining discriminatory provisions and strengthened gender equality.

The establishment of gender-sensitive and gender-balanced legislation is an important step in the continuous struggle against cultural conservatism and sexist prejudices. Each new measure in favor of equality encourages a total change in habits and attitudes. It is only with such a progressive legal approach that women will be able to play their full part on an equal footing with men. To achieve equality in the family, at work, in the political and civil rights arenas, and in social and cultural life, the pri-mary strategy is the definition and implementation of the principle of equal rights and opportunities for both sexes.

Turkey has taken an important step in compulsory education. The duration of compulsory education, which was five years until 1997, was raised to eight years with new legislation during the 1997-1998 period. The primary school-ing gender ratio, which was around 94% until this legal change, showed a decline with the transition to eight years of primary education, but again started to increase as of 2000.

3. Benchmarks and Monitoring Capabilities

Information on the number of students in primary and secondary education needs to be collected separately for reli-able estimates of enrollment ratios according to gender. Inclusion of ques-tions on age, and specifically on girls of

Targets and Indicators			
Target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015.			
Indicators	Base Year	Base-line Value	Target Value
Indicator 9: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	1990	84.0	100
Indicator 9: Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	1990	64.68	100
Indicator 9: Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	1990	52.91	100
Indicator 10: Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old	1990	91.40	100
Indicator 11: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	1990	15.80	35.0
Indicator 12: Proportion of seats held by women in the National Parliament	1990	1.80	17.0

primary education age (6-13), in the scope of Censuses would enable more accurate estimates. A mechanism should also be established to ensure regular flow of data from the Central Population Management System so that the number of children of primary and secondary school age can be accurately estimated even for non-Census years. With these data at hand, it would also be possible to compare the information from the Census with the estimates based on population projections.

The literacy rate of the 15-24 age group in Turkey and information based on gender are obtained through Censuses and the publications of the State Institute of Statistics. This information is produced for the smallest administrative units and the socio-economic groups covered in the Census. However, the data on literacy are obtained from Censuses by asking a question on the level of education, and this is not compatible with international standards.

4. Challenges

The statistics underline the significant difficulties encountered in Turkey, as late as the 1990s, in ensuring women's enjoyment of their right to education. The reasons for this situation at the primary education level have been analyzed in the literature. The causes were identified as problems and limitations stemming from economic constraints, cultural norms, religious beliefs, and the structural aspects of national education.

As was also discussed under Goal 2, "cost of schooling" was cited in a recent study based on the 1999 Child Labor Statistics of SIS as the primary reason for women's non-enrollment in education in general (26%), which rises sharply for urban areas (30.2%). Economic factors impact negatively on the enrollment rates of both girls and boys in urban areas, whereas in rural areas, "lack of interest in school" is given as the primary reason. In rural areas, non-enrollment of girls is attributed to family obligations and values, whereas in urban settings cost is the leading factor.

In the highest socio-economic status category, 96.4% of both sexes have been found to attend school. It is clear that as one goes down the socio-economic ladder, women's chances of having access to education and staying in school decline.

Monitoring Capability				
Elements of Monitoring Capability	Valuation			
	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
Policy and Strategy Response		×		
Legal and Framework Response	×			
Law Enforcement	×			
Availability of Financial Resources		×		
Data Collection Capability			×	
Quality of Information		×		
Statistical Follow-up Capability			×	
Statistical Analysis Capability			×	
Disaggregation Level of Data			×	
Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms			×	
Public Awareness			×	

* SPO experts made the evaluation

Goal 4:

Reduce Child

Mortality

Indicators of Target 5
- *13. Under-Five Mortality Rate*
- *14. Infant Mortality Rate*
- *15. Ratio of One-Year-Old Children Fully Immunized Against Measles*

1. Status and Trends

Indicators related to child mortality are commonly used for all international development measures. Within the scope of the Millennium Development Targets, three indicators were chosen for follow-up of child mortality and child health: the under-five mortality rate, the infant mortality rate, and the proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles.

Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Mortality Rate of Children Under Five Years of Age

Indicator 13-14: The under-five mortality rate and Infant Mortality Rate

Based on the results of the 2003 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS), infant and child mortality rates in Turkey were determined as 29 and 37 per thousand, respectively. These rates reflect the continuity of the improvements observed since the

Target 5:

Reduce by Two-Thirds, Between 1990 and 2015, the Mortality Rate of Children Under Five Years of Age

Table 12. Infant and under-five mortality rates			
	1993-1998	1998-2003	Target 2015
Under Five Mortality Rate (‰)	52.1	37.0	20.7
Infant Mortality Rate (‰)	43.0	29.0	17.5

Source: HUIPS, TDHS 2003

1990s in the child mortality trend in Turkey. When compared to the results of the 1998 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey, an improvement of 33% is observed in infant mortality, and 29% in under-five mortality.

Both the under-five mortality and the infant mortality rates are high, although a significant decrease was observed within the last thirteen years. This decline suggests that both birth and living conditions of children have been improving in Turkey.

Indicator 15: Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles

The World Health Organization recommends immunization of 9- to 12-month-old children in developing countries with one dose of measles vaccine. In Turkey, significant achievements have been made in combating measles. However, since measles or other preventable diseases are fought through routine vaccination services and vaccination campaigns, rates of vaccination display fluctuations.

Combating preventable diseases has an important place among the determi-

nants of the prevalence and variety of child mortalities. These kinds of diseases can be prevented to a great extent usually by means of low-cost vaccination campaigns and vaccination programs.

2. Relevant Policies

A Health-21 Programme has been developed for Turkey in accordance with the World Health Organisation's Health for Europe-21 Programme. The programme aims at increasing life expectancy, improving the quality of life, and reducing disparities among different regions and socio-economic groups by improving health status indicators. The following actions implemented under the program are expected to be completed soon:

■ restructuring of the Ministry of Health
■ consolidation of all public hospitals, namely hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health and other public institutions, into a single framework
■ ensuring the autonomy of hospitals in terms of their financial and administrative structures
■ Activating First Step Health Services by systematizing family practitioners system
■ putting special emphasis on maternal and child health services
■ encouraging the private sector to invest in the field of health
■ Promotion of preventive health care services

The Health Transition Project (HTP), developed in cooperation with the World Bank and in conformity with EU norms, aims at improving accesibility of health care services, developing financial protection, improving primary

Table 13. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles				
Proportion of Children Immunized Against Measles (%)	1993	1998	2003	Target 2015
	77.9	78.5	79.4	95.0

Source: HUIPS, TDHS 2003

health care services and the quality of health services, establishing a referral system, and reinforcing the administrative capacity of the institutions in the health sector. HTP is launched in 2004. It should also be mentioned that the project will support the implementation of Universal Health Insurance (UHI). The support of EU to maternal and child care is worth mentioning under this heading.

It is also important to clarify that the Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (CCT) executed by the government now covers pregnant women, plus a bonus for delivering in a health facility, and health services for children 0-6 years.

Country Programme of Cooperation between Turkey and UNICEF (2001–2005) focuses on the family, and targets empowering three million parents with knowledge on better care practices for their children; ensuring their survival, development and protection; and stimulating a nationwide initiative for the promotion of good child care practices by incorporating different aspects of early child care such as exclusive breastfeeding, nutrition, immunisation, stimulation, and education into the Early Childhood Development and Education Project. The Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition project is aimed at increasing the prevalence of immunisation and breastfeeding, elimination of iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) and iron defi-

ciency, reducing general maternal and child health problems by instilling such practices as nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) for mothers and integreated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) in the health care system. The preparations for the preparations of UNICEF Country Programme Document (2006-2010) continues.

Vaccination Campaigns: An important development in the fight against measles is the inititation of an extensive campaign by the Ministry of Health at the end of 2003 with the aim of eliminating measles in Turkey. Vaccinating 10 million primary school pupils was targeted for the first stage of the campaign, which has been accomplished to a great extent. Vaccination Campaign is still being conducted within a certain programme.

Targets and Indicators			
Target: Reduce By Two-Thirds, Between 1990 and 2015, the Mortality Rate of Children Under Five Years of Age			
Gösterge	Base Year	Base-line Value	Target Value
Indicator 13: Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births	1993	52.1	20.7
Indicator 14: Infant mortality rate	1993	43.0	17.5
Indicator 15: Proportion of 1year-old children immunized against measles	1993	77.9	100

3. Benchmarks and Monitoring Capabilities

The main sources of data are the SIS, the Censuses of 1990 and 2000, and Turkey Demographic and Health Surveys (TDHS). The infant mortality rate was estimated using the indirect demographic method based on the information obtained on the numbers of the live births and living children of a woman.

Infant and under-five mortality rates are calculated by using demographic studies and Censuses. By means of the Turkey Demographic and Health Surveys, conducted in five-year intervals, birth history information is received from women between 15 and 49 years of age. From this data, information such as birth dates, gender, and conditions of all living children is extracted. These studies enable calculations of rates at the levels of region, settlement, and other socio-economic and socio-cultural variables.

Monitoring Capability				
Elements of Monitoring Capability	Valuation			
	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
Policy and Strategy Response	×			
Legal and Framework Response	×			
Law Enforcement		×		
Availability of Financial Resources		×		
Data Collection Capability		×		
Quality of Information			×	
Statistical Follow-up Capability			×	
Statistical Analysis Capability			×	
Disaggregation Level of Data			×	
Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms			×	
Public Awareness			×	

4. Challenges

Turkey's infant and under-five mortality rates are still very high compared to some of the European countries, with under-five mortality rates of 16 per 1000 live birth for Bulgaria, 9 for Hungary, and 5 for Greece as of 2001. The still-high infant mortality rates in Turkey are due to three main health concerns: prenatal causes (stillbirth, premature birth, fetal congenital malformation, prenatal asphyxia), pneumonia, and diarrhea.

The infant mortality rate indicator varies significantly on an east-west axis. This was particularly true for 1990. Based on the 1998 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey, the infant mortality rate is 55 per 1000, and the under-five mortality rate is 68 per thousand in rural areas. For urban areas, the rates are 35 per 1000 and 42 per 1000, respectively.

Significant variations are also observed based on the mother's level of education, whether the mother received prenatal care, and type of settlement. Approximately 6,000,000 mothers between the ages of 14 and 44 are illiterate. In cases where the mother is uneducated, the under-five mortality rate can vary between 61 per 1000 and 73 per 1000. In cases where prenatal care is not received, this rate is determined to be 95 per thousand.

Some discrepancies are observed between urban and rural settlements with respect to the ratio of immunizations for measles. While 84% of the 12- to 23-month-old children in urban settlements were found to be immunized against measles in the 2003 TDHS, the rate for rural settlements was 69%. 88.9% of children in West Anatolia had been been vaccinated against measles, compared to only 58.2% in East Anatolia.

Measles is one of the most contagious and probably the deadliest of all childhood diseases. Like measles, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis, Hepatitis B, varicella and polio are all vaccine-preventable diseases that can eas-ily kill or disable children. Routine immunisation practice for diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis, and Hepatitis B also needs to be strengthened to reach at least 90%. Polio has been eradicated in Turkey since 1998. Thirty percent of less than one-year-old children are not fully immunized against preventable fatal diseases.

Many new mothers are encouraged by elders, or are forced by work commitments, to wean their newborn at the earliest opportunity. The misconception that formula foods are just as good as breast milk is common. Rates of exclusive breatatfeeding are increasing all over Turkey. Many activities have been operated by MoH for improving the rate of exclusive breastfeeding. As a result, the rate of exclusive breastfeeding for all newborns increased from 5.4 % in 1998 to 20.8 in 2003. Pneumonia, the risk of which can be reduced by breastfeeding, is the second biggest cause of under-five mortalities. In Turkey, 12.2% of under five-year-olds are malnourished.

Goal 5: Improving Maternal Health

Target 6:

Reduce by Three-Quarters, Between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Rate During Pregnancy, Delivery, and the Postpartum Period

Indicators of Target 6

- *16. Maternal Mortality Ratio*
- *17. Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Care Personnel*

1. Status and Trends

Maternal mortality is defined as the death of a woman caused by complications appearing during pregnancy, delivery, or postpartum periods. Deaths arising from accidents or other causes are not included in the scope of maternal mortality.

The frequency of maternal mortality is not only used in measuring women's access to, and utilization of, health care services during pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period, but is also applied to measuring women's general health and nourishment condition, their access to reproductive health care services, their access to resources, and their educational, social, and economic status. The frequency of maternal mortality in its simplest form is the most preliminary and striking indicator of women's status in society.

The purpose of the maternal mortality rate is to observe mortality during delivery and the postpartum period. Considering the difficulties encountered in measuring maternal mortality, the "proportion of births attended by skilled health care staff," which is frequently used as a procedural indicator of maternal mortality, has also been included in Goal 5.

Target 6: Reduce by Three-Quarters, Between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Rate During Pregnancy, Delivery, and the Postpartum Period

Indicator 16: Maternal Mortality Rate

Complications during pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period are the most common causes of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries. It is estimated that approximately 515,000 maternal deaths occur in the world.

Target 6: Reduce by Three-Quarters, Between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Rate During Pregnancy, Delivery, and the Postpartum Period

Indicator 16: Maternal Mortality Rate

Complications during pregnancy, delivery, and the post-partum period are the most common causes of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries. It is estimated that approximately 515,000 maternal deaths occur in the world.

The factors affecting maternal mortality also affect the chances of survival of the fetus and the newborn.

The maternal mortality rate is characteristically difficult to measure and keep track of. Even in countries where vital records of nearly perfect accuracy are kept, because of problems in the classification of the causes of mortality, the maternal mortality rate is thought to be higher than reported (WHO, 2001).

Information on maternal mortalities in Turkey is unequiv-ocally insufficient. As maternal mortality cannot be deter-mined from vital records, efforts were made to deter-mine maternal deaths initially through the Turkish Population Survey in 1974-1975. In this survey, the maternal mortality rate was found to be 208 for every 100,000 live births. Later in the Turkish Population Survey conducted in 1989, the maternal mortality rate was predicted using the indirect Sisterhood method. This study produced the result of 132 deaths for every 100,000 live births for the year 1981 (SIS, 1993). There is no other estimate based on research data across Turkey.

In 1997, in a study entitled "Maternal Mortalities and Their Causes," which included 615 hospitals, the maternal mortality rate was determined to be 49 in 100,000. It is believed that this find-ing cannot be generalized to Turkey methodologically, and that its estimated ratio of maternal mortality is quite low (the Government of the Turkish Republic and UNICEF, 1999; UNFPA, 2003).

In the modeling study carried out by the World Health Organization and UNICEF, it is estimated that the mater-nal mortality rate for Turkey in 1995 was 55 out of 100,000 live births, and that the life-long maternal mortality risk for women is one out of 570 (WHO, 2001). However, it should be noted that the maternal mortality rate esti-mated in this study includes an extreme-ly high margin of error.

The majority of maternal deaths in Turkey occur during delivery. Approximately half of maternal deaths occur during delivery, one-quarter dur-ing pregnancy, and the remaining one-quarter during the postpartum period. According to the 1997 Maternal Mortality Survey, the primary causes of death at delivery are bleeding, infection, and toxemia (TR Government and UNICEF, 1999).

Among the factors that intensify the medical conditions related to maternal mortality in Turkey are high fertility, insufficient antenatal care and nourish-ment, under-use of health services, and the low status of women.

Indicator 17: Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Staff

It is important to have a skilled health care professional attend during delivery to intervene with the correct medical procedures in a timely manner in case of possible complications in either the mother or the newborn. Births assisted by skilled health care staff decrease the mortality and morbidity risks of both the mother and her infant.

The proportion of births attended by skilled health care staff is defined as the proportion of live births attended by skilled health care professionals in the total number of live births. The place of birth is not included in the definition of the indicator; for this reason, births attended by health care staff at home are also taken into account.

This indicator is addressed under Goal 5 because of its close connection with maternal mortality. International studies show a correlation between maternal mortality and having skilled health care staff attend births, and it is known that less mortality occur when births are attended by doctors (World Health Organization, et al., 1996).

The proportion of births attended by skilled health care staff is used as a measurement of observation related to the accessibility and quality of obstetric care.

According to the Turkey Demographic and Health Surveys, doctors attended 46.7% of all live births during 1998-2003, and 45.1% of them were attended by mid-wives and nurses. The ratio of births attended by skilled health care staff had reached 83% by 1998. In other words, in the time period between two surveys (1998 and 2003), the ratio of births attended by skilled health care staff increased from 80.6% to 83%.

It is known that there is a wide gap between east part and the average rate of in Turkey in having skilled health care professionals attend births. For example, in the case

Table 14. Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Care Staff			
	1988-1993	1993-1998	1998-2003
Turkey	75.9	80.9	83.0
Region			
West	93.6	92.3	95.3
South	84.0	86.2	88.8
Central	77.0	90.0	91.0
North	79.3	89.7	86.5
East	50.3	52.3	59.7
Place of Settlement			
Urban	87.0	87.7	90.4
Rural	59.4	68.7	68.9

Source: HUIPS. TDHS 1998&2003

of births that occurred during 1998-2003, skilled staff attended 59,7% of the births in East Anatolia, whereas in West Anatolia this figure was as high as 95.3%. Discrepancies related to the educational level of the mother are also striking: the indicator value for births to mothers with secondary or higher education goes up to 98.5%; that is, almost all births are attended by skilled staff. On the other hand, the indicator remains at 54.9% for births to uneducated women.

Multi-variable studies have shown that among the determinants of mothers giving professionally attended births are the type of settlement, the level of welfare, health insurance coverage, the status of the woman, and some cultural traits (Hancıoğlu, 2002; Hacettepe University Department of Public Health, et. al., 2002). According to a recent multi-variable analysis, the likelihood of women in the top quintile of the welfare group having skilled health care staff attend their births is approximately 7.5 times higher than that of women in the lowest quintile after such factors like the region and type of settlement, the mother's education, education of the mother's father, the status of the mother, the native language group, the existence of health insurance, and the probability of a medical complication known prior to delivery are controlled (Hancıoğlu, 2002). This suggests that economic factors are the primary reason why women eschew the assistance of professionals during delivery.

2. Relevant Policies

An indirect calculation of maternal deaths as defined above is possible in ideal circumstances where there is no problem in the scope of the vital records system. However, even in countries where this is the case, because of problems related to the classification of maternal mortalities during recording, the number of maternal deaths is underestimated (WHO, 2001).

Obtaining maternal mortality statistics from hospital records is one of the methods occasionally used.

However, since not all pregnancies are covered by the health system, and observations on the births and maternal deaths occurring in hospitals are of a subjective nature, there are methodological drawbacks of generalizing the estimates obtained from this source of data to the whole country.

The World Health Organization and UNICEF have developed a modeling study to estimate the maternal mortality rate based on procedural variables (WHO, 2001). According to this, the level of maternal mortality rate is estimated by considering a given country's general rate of fertility and the ratio of births attended by skilled heath care staff. In countries where there is no other information concerning maternal mortalities, this model is used to estimate the maternal mortality rate, and international institutions can base their evaluations of countries on these estimates.

Among skilled health care staff are doctors and/or other health care professionals such as midwives or nurses who have been trained to assist labor, who can detect and intervene in obstetric complications, or refer such cases to the appropriate facilities. Even if they have received training in birth assistance, traditional midwives (traditional birth assistants) are not included in the indicator.

Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Programme is an important implementation in Turkey that cavers pregnant women.

3. Benchmarks and Monitoring Capabilities

As maternal mortalities are statistically rare incidences, measuring them indirectly by means of sampling research necessitates large samples, and this increases the cost of research, as well as the likelihood of quality problems that arise in working with large groups. However, techniques have also been developed to measure maternal mortality indirectly through research. Among these is the Sisterhood technique, which can project the maternal mortality rate under certain assumptions by compiling data from interviews with women who have lost a relative, friend, or acquaintance as a result of maternity-related causes. Nonetheless, these techniques also necessitate large samples in universes where the level of fertility is low, and where, in addition to the indubitable statistical reliability intervals of the estimates, the reference dates can go back 10 to 12 years.

Sources of data on the causes of maternal mortalities are extremely limited in Turkey. Vital records fall under the jurisdiction of the General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The recording system is not designed to enable extraction of specific information on maternity-related deaths. Publications that provide information based on the vital records are limited in both number and content.

Monitoring Capability				
Elements of Monitoring Capability	Valuation			
	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
Policy and Strategy Response			×	
Legal and Framework Response		×		
Law Enforcement		×		
Availability of Financial Resources			×	
Data Collection Capability			×	
Quality of Information			×	
Statistical Follow-up Capability			×	
Statistical Analysis Capability			×	
Disaggregation Level of Data			×	
Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms		×		
Public Awareness			×	

Since information from the register system is not used, maternal mortality is determined by means of two research methods. The first is the Turkish Population Survey, conducted by the State Institute of Statistics in 1974-1975. Even though this study, which was carried out by using a dual register system, did not produce reliable results in general, the maternal mortality rate was calculated taking into consideration the number of live births and maternal deaths, and in situations where other sources of data are lacking, it has been widely used. In the Turkish Population Survey similarly conducted by the State Institute of Statistics in 1989, included questions enabling use of the Sisterhood technique to estimate the maternal mortality rate (SIS, 1993).

In 1997 an effort was made to determine the maternal mortality rate with the survey entitled "Maternal Mortality and Its Causes in Turkey," involving 615 hospitals. The results obtained from this survey based on hospital records cannot be generalized to Turkey, but the study produced important information on causes of maternal mortality.

Moreover, "National Maternal Mortality Study" has been started in October 2004 by the Hacettepe University Institute of Population. This study, approximately, will have been completed in November 2006.

In addition to the above, the State Institute of Statistics compiles and publishes data on deaths occurring in city and town centers. However, this information cannot be used in monitoring maternal mortalities in Turkey, because it lacks universal relevance to Turkey and has a limited content.

4. Challenges

Information related to this indicator in Turkey is obtained from the Demographic and Health Surveys conducted every five years at the national and regional levels. The Ministry of Health (MoH) cannot provide information related to births attended by health care staff across Turkey; births occurring in health care facilities that are not affiliated to the MoH cannot be tracked. The MoH can only produce information related to births taking place in health care facilities under its jurisdiction. Births attended by health care personnel at home and unattended births are insufficient monitored.

Research results indicate that there are both supply and demand problems related to a significant portion of deliveries taking place in unhealthy conditions: While service-related problems such as inaccessibility persist, problems also exist with regard to demand for services, caused especially by educational level and cultural characteristics. In order to increase the value of the indicator to highest levels, health care services need to develop full capacity to follow up all pregnancies, mothers need to be motivated to utilize routine pregnancy care, and obstacles like cost and lack of health insurance need to be eliminated.

Goal 6: Combat HIV / AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Target 7:

Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS;

Target 8:

Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicators of Target 7

- *18. HIV Prevalence Among Pregnant Women Aged 15-24-years*

- *19. Condom Use Rate of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate*

- *19a. Condom Use at Last High-risk Sex*

- *19b. Percentage of Population Aged 15-24 with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS*

- *19c. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate*

- *20. Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to School Attendance of non-orphans Aged 10-14*

Indicators of Target 8

- *21. Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Malaria*

- *22. Proportion of Population in Malaria Risk Areas Using Effective Malaria Prevention and Treatment Measures*

- *23. Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis*

- *24. Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Detected and Cured Under Directly Observed Treatment Short Course*

1. Status and Trends

The incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Turkey are at a reasonable level; rates of prevalence for both are higher in Eastern Europe, which has the fastest-growing HIV epidemic in the world. Central Asia also has a high incidence of the HIV/AIDS virus and Turkey's position between these two regions means that the risk of an increase in the incidence of both STIs and HIV/AIDS is high.

Malaria is an infectious disease caused by a parasite. Humans get malaria from the bite of a malaria-infected mosquito. The most dangerous type Plasmodium falci-

parum is not indigenous to Turkey, and consequently, there is no recorded death due to malaria. However, this does not mean that Turkey's fight against malaria is complete. Every year thousands of people are infected with the disease.

Tuberculosis (often called TB) is an infectious disease that mostly attacks the lungs, but, may also affect other organs such as the brain, the uterus etc. This serious disease is spread from person to person by airborne bacilla. Turkey's long-term efforts to combat tuberculosis have led to considerable success during the last few decades, and the country is well equipped for both the prevention and the treatment of the disease.

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS;

Indicator 18: HIV Prevalence Among 15-24-year-old Pregnant Women

The first case of HIV infection was reported in 1985, and by the end of 2004, a total of 1,922 cases had been identified. As reported in the Ministry of Health, 1155 were in the 15-39 age group, 490 in the 40+ age group, and less than 50 in the 0-14 age group (Table 15).

The Turkey Demographic and Health Survey 2003 indicates that even though 88% of married women (according to the TDHS-1998, 93% of married men) overall had heard of HIV/AIDS, awareness of how to prevent infection was poor. Regional variations were also reported, with 69.1% of married women in the eastern regions of the country reporting having heard of HIV/AIDS, compared to 93.5% in the central.

Table 15. Distribution of AIDS Cases and Carriers by Age Group and Sex *			
Age	Male	Female	Total
0-14	22	20	42
15-39	769	386	1155
40 +	373	117	490
Unknown	159	76	235

Source: MoH. (http://www.saglik.gov.tr)
*:1 Oct.1985-31 December 2004

Table 16. Reported HIV (+) and AIDS Cases by Possible Routes of Transmission*	
	%
Homo/bisexuals	7.85
Heterosexuals	51.61
Drug users	5.51
Blood Transfusions	2.13
Other/Unknown	32.88

Source: MoH. (http://www.saglik.gov.tr)
*: 31.12.2004

Though the number of HIV-positive and AIDS cases is low in comparison to international rates, the steady increase in the number of cases suggests that there is a potential risk requiring immediate attention. It is important point that unknown proportion has a high rate of the Possible Routes of Transmission.

Among the reported HIV-positive and AIDS cases, males between 15 and 39 years of age appear to be at highest risk. The officially reported prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection in Turkey between 1985 and 2004 is 1,922 cases in total.

Indicator 19: Condom Use Rate of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

According to the TNSA-2003, the use of any contraceptive method among currently married women aged 15-49 is 71%. The proportion of married women in the same age group using modern contraceptive methods is 42.5%. Among modern contraceptive users, condom use accounts for only 15.1% for the same group. Knowledge of any contraceptive methods among currently married women aged 15-49 is 99.8%.

19a. Condom Use at Last High-Risk Sex:

There seems to be a slight difference in the rate of condom use. The ratio is quite low by international standards. However, reliable data are unavailable.

Table 17. Condom Use Rate of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (For married women aged 15-49)					
Condom Use Rate of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	1993*	1998	2003	Target 2015**	
				Male	Female
	10.5	12.8	15.1	33	4

Source: HUIPS, TDHS 2003
* Unlike previous years a different counting method was used in the research of 1993.
** Target values represent the 1996-2002 figures of Spain.

Table 18. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate			
	1993*	1998	2003
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	62.6	63.9	71.0
Contraceptive Knowledge (%)	99.1	98.9	99.8

Source: HUIPS, TDHS 1998&2003
*: Unlike previous years a different counting method was used in the research of 1993.

19b. Percentage of Population Aged 15-24 with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

According to 1998 UN Statistics Division data, (UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO) HIV knowledge among men 15-24 years of age who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV is 76%. This percentage is 73% for women of the same age group. The exact number of children in Turkey who are infected with AIDS is not known; 78 cases of under-18-year-olds were officially reported during the period 1985-2003.

19c.Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Indicator 20: Ratio of School Attendance of Orphans to School Attendance of Non-orphans Aged 10-14

No reliable data are available.

Target 8: Have halted by 2015, and begin to reverse the incidence of, malaria and other major diseases

Table 19. Prevalence Rate of Malaria per 100000 population Malaria Patients											
1990	1992	1994	1995	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
15	32	139	133	97	57	32	15	16	15	13	7

Source: MoH. Health Statistics Surveys.

Table 20. Number of Malaria Cases, by Province 1998-2004							
Malaria Control	Number of Cases						
Province	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Adana	969	476	176	258	133	44	25
K.Maraş	229	406	268	35	40	38	10
Ş.Urfa	6.787	2.542	575	1.117	1.244	783	480
Mardin	1.303	869	681	577	482	310	228
D.Bakır	12.181	6.845	2.581	2.674	3.458	4.140	2.364
Siirt	1.625	721	235	187	155	133	105
Batman	10.413	6.223	5.594	4.876	3.866	3.147	1.687
Şırnak	359	162	164	348	200	100	25
Muş	254	130	101	66	43	15	13
Bitlis	229	183	129	37	22	20	1
İstanbul	324	181	208	142	101	78	63
Manisa	344	913	104	26	14	5	6
Ankara	167	142	65	31	67	21	28

Source: MoH .Health Statistics.

Indicator 21: Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Malaria

In 1998 there were 36,842 malaria-infected people; in 2004 this figure had decreased to 5.302. In 1990 there are 15 malaria patients per 100 thousand populations. Prevalence rate of malaria had continued to increase until the end of 1994. The prevalence rate has diminished since the end of 1994. In 2004, the prevalence rate of malaria is 7 per 100 thousand poulations. Also, there are no deaths associated with malaria in Turkey.

Indicator 22: Proportion of the Population in Malaria-Risk Areas Using Effective Malaria Prevention and Treatment Measures

Malaria is widespread in the southeastern parts of Turkey, especially in Diyarbakır and Batman, as well as the Adana region. In 2004, the number of malaria patients in Batman was 1.687 and in Diyarbakır 2.364.

Indicator 23: Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis

In the 1950s about 5,000 people died of tuberculosis each year. By 2002, the number of deaths had declined to 722. However, the actual number may be higher than estimated given the nature of the disease. Since tuberculosis can also attack parts of the body other than the lungs, recorded death rates might not represent the total number of fatalities associated with the disease. For example, in a case where tuberculosis leads to meningitis and the patient dies, official records may indicate meningitis as the cause of death.

	Patients Treated for TB	Number of Newly Detected Cases	Incidence of TB (per 100,000)
Table 21. Number of Patients With Tuberculosis and the Incidence of TB			
1960	37,998	8,772	31.9
1965	131,674	53,851	172.9
1970	153,565	44,694	126.5
1980	38,121	23,210	52.2
1990	27,426	24,941	44.0
1995	21,992	22,127	35.5
2000	19,524	17,970	26.2
2001	16,807	18,038	26.6
2002	15,270	16,370	24.1

Source: MoH. Health Statistics.

Indicator 24: Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Detected and Cured Under Directly Observed Treatment Short Course

In the mid 1960s, close to 55,000 people were infected with tuberculosis-causing bacilla and became active TB patients. In 2002, the number of newly infected TB patients had decreased to 16,435.

2. Relevant Policies

The HIV/AIDS Prevention Among Young People Programme targets increasing the awareness of adolescents and young people about the potential spread of the HIV/AIDS virus by integrating adolescent sexual health courses into the education system, as well as programs offered by youth centers and peer education programs (National Strategy and Action Plan for Combating with HIV/AIDS).

The Fight Against Malaria Department of MoH has an extensive struggle against the disease. The department, which inspects thousands of blood samples every year, examined 1,320,010 people across the nation in 2002.

3. Benchmarks and Monitoring Capabilities

The main sources of data are MoH's Health Statistics, Demographic and Health Surveys of Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, and Reforming the Health Sector for Improved Access and Efficiency (WB-2003).

Monitoring Capability				
Elements of Monitoring Capability	Valuation			
	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
Policy and Strategy Response		×		
Legal and Framework Response	×			
Law Enforcement	×			
Availability of Financial Resources			×	
Data Collection Capability		×		
Quality of Information		×		
Statistical Follow-up Capability			×	
Statistical Analysis Capability			×	
Disaggregation Level of Data			×	
Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms			×	
Public Awareness			×	

Insufficient monitoring of the incidence of STIs in the large population of unregistered sex workers increases the risk potential of transmission among young people.

Although the exact number of children infected with AIDS is not known in Turkey, 78 cases of under-18-year-olds were officially reported during the period 1985-2004.

4. Challenges

■ Although the number of HIV/AIDS cases are comparatively low in Turkey, the risk is still significant given the increase in incidence and the highly contagious nature of the disease.

■ Few youth-friendly health care services focus on young people's sexual health.

■ Women, particularly adolescent girls, are at increased risk of infection because they are more vulnerable to the consequences of unprotected and premature sexual relations.

■ Stigma and discrimination is an important factor in the underreporting of HIV/AIDS cases.

■ The population of Turkey is vulnerable to the threat of infection because of the high incidence of STIs and HIV/AIDS in neighboring CEE/CIS countries.

■ Problems in the surveillance system lead to difficulties in obtaining reliable information about the number of AIDS patients and AIDS-related mortalities.

■ As a popular tourist destination, Turkey hosts nearly 14 million foreign visitors yearly, a quarter of whom come from the Central Eastern European and Commonwealth of Independent States and Baltic (CEE/CIS) countries.

■ Half of the population is under the age of twenty-five and highly mobile-the demographic group most open to liberal lifestyles and unsafe sexual practices. Therefore, a comprehensive information-education-communication program on the nature of the virus and the necessity for tolerance in the face of fear needs to be developed.

Goal 7:

Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Indicators of Target 9
- *25. Land area covered by forest*
- *26: Protected areas*
- *27: Energy use per $1 gross domestic product*
- *28: Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs*
- *29: Proportion of population using solid fuels*

Indicators of Target 10
- *30: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural*
- *31: Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation*

Indicators of Target 11
- *32: Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)*

Target 9:

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Target 10:

Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation

Target 9:

Achieve by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

1. Status and Trends

Awareness of environmental issues has progressively increased in Turkey since the late 1980s. The Undersecretariat of Environment, established in 1978, was expanded to become the Ministry of Environment in 1991. The Ministry of Environment was merged with the Ministry of Forestry through Law No. 4856 in May 2003 as part of the public administration reform activities.

Environmental policies of development plans evolved from a passive stance of cleaning up in the aftermath of pollution to more improved strategies that envisage prevention and incorporate a sustainable development component that assigns priority to the integration of environmental, economic, and social issues.

Progress has been made in developing legislation regarding environmental problems and the institutionalization of approaches to problem solving. Despite these positive developments, however, there are deficiencies in the implementation of environmental management systems, sustainable management of natural resources, integration of environmental policies with economic and social policies, and utilization of economic instruments.

Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Institutional and legal framework

The right to live in a healthy environment is protected by the Constitution. Sustainable development has been a concern of Turkey since the publication of the Brutland Report in 1987, and sustainability has been introduced in the sectoral policies of Five-Year Development Plans.

Law No. 2872 on the Environment, dated 1983, sets down the main principles of environmental management in Turkey. The law is enforced through various regulations on different areas of environment management. In addition, Turkey is party to most of the international environmental conventions and protocols, and is in agreement with the principles of Agenda 21 and the Economic and Social Council's decisions on sustainable development. Turkey

also accepts the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities in meeting the multilaterally agreed targets.

In addition to various regulations, Turkey has adopted several action plans for an organized approach to the multilaterally agreed targets and to implementing national environmental policies.

Currently, the environment-related portion of the Turkish legal structure is undergoing major revisions to incorporate the European Union directives, which will lead to an improvement in the environment in the long term.

Indicator 25. Land Area Covered by Forests

The total land area of Turkey is 77,056,192 hectares and 27.2% of this area (21,188,000 hectares) is forestland. Coniferous trees make up 54.4% of the forests in Turkey, and broad-leafed trees account for the remaining 45.6%. Roughly one-half of the 21.2 million hectares of forestland contains productive forests (10,225 million hectares), with the rest consisting of degraded forests and rangeland. However, approximately half of Turkey forests are considered degraded due to illegal unsustainable practices in the past and inevitable dependencies of rural community on natural resources.

In order to develop and utilize resources more efficiently, works for afforestation of 1,890 thousand hectares have been materialized in the period 1963-2004. Meanwhile, despite these developments, fires have destroyed a total of 528 thousand hectares of forestland, and 473 thousand hectares of land has been excluded from the forest regime with the implementation of various laws.

According to Turkish legislation there is no amnesty for forest crimes. In order to prevent forest fires and to combat with forest fires measures i.e. establishment of mixed forests improvement of structural organization and technical and administrative capacity of the related institution, awareness rising of the society are taken. In addition, 779

observation tower has been built; 755 forest fire extinguishing crew has been established which has a workforce of 10617 during the fire season. To this aim, 142776 km forest road, 8899 km firebreaks has been constructed.

State investments in forestry, amounting to US$111 million annually, with the exception of protected areas (i.e. national parks, natural parks, etc.), are financed from three different sources (Konukcu, Mustafa. Forests and Turkish Forestry, SPO, 2001). During the last 15 years a yearly average of 7 million m_ of industrial wood has been produced in the state forests. One of the most significant features that distinguish Turkish forests from the forestry of western countries is the presence of 20,411 forest villages, located either inside or at the edge of the forests. Forest villagers compose 49.5% of the rural population, and 14.7% of the total population of the country.

Indicator 26: Areas Protected to Maintain Biodiversity

With its wealth of genetic diversity, Turkey has a unique position. Two important gene centers are located in the country. Turkey also includes diversity centers for many wild, transitional, and cultivated forms of annual and perennial, herbaceous and woody plants. Being in the

temperate climatic belt, Turkey is rich in habitat diversity thanks to the heterogeneity of in its geomorphology, topography, and climate. As a result, Turkey hosts a wealth of plant species. Studies conducted to date have shown that there are 8,745 species of vascular plants in Turkey, and that 2,763 of them are endemic species. (Turkish Biodiversity and Action Plan, p.7)

Types of Turkish protected areas differ with respect to each other and the international status. In addition the relative greatness of the Specially Protected Areas in Turkey, like the UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, serves to balance the utilization and protection of natural resources.

Of the 21.2 million hectares of forests, of which nearly half is productive, 3.9% is allocated for protecting biodiversity, while 19.7% of the total forestland has been set aside as Protected Areas

Table 22. Land Area Covered by Forests (%)	
1990	1997
13	13,64

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Table 23. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (%)																
Biodiversity: Land area protected	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	2.93	2.96	2.96	3.17	8.37	3.44	3.56	3.61	3.65	3.70	4.72	4.72	4.90	4.96	5.16

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry

(national parks, nature parks, nature protection areas, protected forests, specially protected areas, nature monuments, etc.).

Ratio of the area protected to maintain biological diversity increased by almost 76% in the period 1990-2004 and reached 5.16%, marking a moderate, but steady increase.

Atmospheric Pollution

Indicator 27: Energy use per $1 gross domestic product

Air quality in Turkey is assessed according to the standards indicated in the Regulation of Air Pollution Control dated 1986, which determines short- and long-term concentrations for four types of air pollutants. The level of implementation of the Regulation increases every year. Meanwhile, work is under way to update the Regulation to comply with EU norms.

Although there are some deficiencies in air quality monitoring, the limited data indicate that except for some industrial areas and cities, air pollution is not a serious problem, even in large cities. As in other countries, the major sources of air pollution are industrial plants, energy production and transportation.

Over the past decade, the expanding use of natural gas for residential heating, particularly in large cities, and the efforts of local administrations to promote the use of natural gas have contributed to improving the quality of air. Natural gas constitutes 20.6% (in 2002) of the total primary energy consumption in Turkey. Likewise, there are positive developments in reducing air pollution due to transportation, especially in larger cities, as a result of the expansion of subway systems, the increase in the number of vehicles running on unleaded gasoline, the use of LPG in commercial taxis, and wider use of coals with reduced sulfur content.

Energy consumption in Turkey continually increased over the past years and reached 78.3 million tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe) in 2002. The demand for electrical energy has increased with great speed because of the ongoing industrialization process and population growth. The demand for electrical energy is met primarily from thermal and hydraulic sources. Thermal energy production has a prominent place as it relies on domestic resources. Energy production and consumption have not reached the desired levels, and Turkey lags behind the OECD average in terms of total primary energy supply per $1 GDP (National Report on Sustainable Development, 2002).

Table 24. Energy Intensity: Energy Use (kg oil equivalent) per $1 GDP (PPP)														
Energy Intensity: Energy Use Per Unit of GDP (%)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	6.19	5.03	4.89	3.92	5.21	4.65	5.78	5.32	3.27	4.85	8.05	8.76	7.40	6.96

Source: SIS, Energy Statistics

Energy use per $1 GDP fluctuated between 1990 and 2003. During this 14-year period the indicator floated between a low of 3.27 and a high of 8.76. The most important reason for this fluctuation is the unstable economic environment in Turkey. Due to devaluations and an unstable foreign exchange rate, fluctuations occurred in both energy prices and the GDP of Turkey. As the Turkish Lira depreciated against the U.S. dollar, Turkey's GDP decreased, but the unit price of energy increased. That is, the trends in energy use per $1 GDP, which is affected by both the fluctuations in energy prices and economic instability, do not necessarily represent a parallelism with environmental sustainability in Turkey.

Indicator 28: Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs

Upon negotiations at the meeting of the UNFCCC Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee in New York in May 1992, Turkey was included in the Annex I list with OECD- member countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as the Annex II list along with OECD countries. Since Turkey was counted among industrialized countries under this arrangement, and was obliged to comply with the rules that apply to this group, it could not be a party to the Convention. Nevertheless, Turkey continued to follow the UNFCCC process and requested to become a party to the Convention, subject to the removal of its name from both annexes. At the

Marrakech Conference (2001) a decision was adopted to amend the Annex II list of the Convention by removing Turkey, and the Parties were invited to recognize the special circumstances that Turkey would define upon becoming a party, which places Turkey in a situation different from other Parties included in Annex I of the Convention. With this amendment Turkey has ratified the Convention and has become a party on 24 May 2004 (National Report on Sustainable Development).

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions are by far the highest compared to other greenhouse gas emissions. Relative to the increase in fuel consumption, the high rate of increase in CO_2 emissions from both past and projected levels of consumption require special attention.

The increase in the per capita carbon dioxide emissions rate from 2.79 in 1995 to 3.08 in 2001, 3.10 in 2002 and 3.26 in 2003 which roughly corresponds to a 10% increase, after remaining almost stable between 1995 and 2001, is a cause for concern.

Table 25. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)									
Carbon Dioxide Emissions Per Capita (Metric Tone)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	2,79	3,04	3,2	3,13	3,06	3,38	3,08	3,10	3,26

Source: SIS, Environmental Statistics

Table 26. Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons									
Ozone-depleting CFCs consumption in ODP metric tons	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	3785	3761	3870	4018	1793	793	733	699	439

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Consumption of ozone-depleting chloro-fluorocarbons (ODP metric tons) shows a dramatic decrease between 1995 and 2002. In 1995, 3785 metric tons of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons were used. However, in 2001 the consumption rate had decreased to 733, 699 in 2002 and 439 in 2003. Clearly, much progress has been achieved in this area.

Turkey started to freeze the use of CFC's before most of the Article 5 countries of the Montreal Protocol, and received an outstanding achievement award from UNDP in 1997. However, despite its success, Turkey has some deficiency about financing for basic sectors such as refrigeration. Turkey proposes to completely phase-out CFCs by 2006 according to the targets of Turkish Refrigeration Project.

Indicator 29: Proportion of the population using solid fuels

There are no available data about the population using solid fuels

Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation

One of the most important policies of development in Turkey has been increasing the ratio of the population that has access to basic drinking water and the sanitation infra-structure in accordance with sustainable development and regional development goals. For this purpose, more than US$1 billion has been invested annually in the water supply and sanitation infrastructure during the last 15 years.

Availability of improved water and an adequate sanitation system is essential for minimizing the risk of disease. Since this indicator is closely linked with the other socioeconomic indicators and with the quality of life and general hygiene, it is considered one of the most important indicators of sustainable development.

Indicator 30: Proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural

According to recent data, access to safe drinking water has increased from 83.1 to 93.6 between 1994 and 2002. Access to safe drinking water was 99.3% for urban settlements and 85.1%, for rural ones, in 2002.

The term "Access to Safe Drinking Water" is different from "Access to Improved

Table 27. Proportion of the Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water (%)			
Proportion of Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water (%)	1994	2002	2003
Total	83.1	93.6	90.9
Urban	96.1	99.3	99.8
Rural	68.0	85.1	77.0

Source: SIS, Household Budget Survey

Drinking Water." Safe drinking water surveys are conducted on the basis of the population having a piped water system in their homes. Public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells and protected springs are not considered safe drinking water sources. However, a piped water system in a courtyard that is shared by more than two households is considered a safe drinking water source. The surveys do not include the population living in homes for the elderly, children's homes, hotels, hospitals, prisons and military barracks.

The definition of improved water has changed over time. For this reason, comparisons based on using information from old sources should be made with care. In various studies in Turkey, the different response categories used also make comparisons difficult. The question that needs to be asked to produce this indicator and the response categories need to be standardized so that they do not show variations among different studies over time

Indicator 31: Proportion of the urban population with access to improved sanitation

The proportion of the population using safe sanitation had increased from 67.4% in 1994 to 81.4% in 2002 and 86.5 in 2003. This improvement is especially significant considering the increase in the population.

Households having toilets are included in this survey. "Toilet" is defined as an enclosed space indoor that has a separate door, and allows all human excreta and waste-

water to be discharged into the sewage system or septic tanks. The population living in homes for the elderly, children's homes, hotels, hospitals, prisons, and military barracks are not included in this survey. Because of this definition, the percentage in rural areas is very low. WHO considers pour-flush latrines, simple pit latrines, and ventilated improved pit latrine systems improved rather than safe sanitation systems.

Two other surveys were conducted according to WHO's improved sanitation definition in 1993 and 1998. According to the Turkey Demographic and Health Survey conducted in 1993 by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, 98.4% of households in Turkey had a toilet connected to the sewage system (%59.3), with a closed (29.4%) or open pit (9.7%). In the 1998 survey, 96.3% of the households in Turkey had a toilet connected to the sewage system (67.4%), with a closed (19%) or open pit (9.9%).

Even though the value of this indicator in Turkey is high, the widespread use of closed and open pits besides the sewage system, especially in rural areas, is a

Table 28. Proportion of Population with Access to Safe Sanitation (%)			
Proportion of Population with Access to Safe Sanitation (%)	1994	2002	2003
Total	67.4	81.4	86.5
Urban	85.7	93.5	95.4
Rural	46.3	63.2	72.8

Source: SIS, Household Budget Survey

serious problem. Since the indicator value for Turkey is high, it is accepted that the target will be achieved. The main concern now is to increase the quality and hygiene of the services. For this purpose, while construction of sewage networks is supported in cities, use of septic tanks and sewage networks need to be expanded in rural areas as well.

Target 11. Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

As of 2000, it is estimated that there is a total of about 14.8 million units of housing, 10.2 million of which are located in regions with a population of 20,000 or more. The housing problem is the major indicator of the unplanned urbanization that emerged as a result of population growth and migration. The urbanization rate still maintains significance for economic and social policies.

The estimated number of houses built in the 8th Plan Period (2001-2005) is about 1.3 million, which falls considerably short of the new housing need projection of 2,450,000 for the same time. It is believed that illegal buildings and squatters fill the gap left by the unmet housing requirement.

The number of illegal buildings accumulated in the three largest cities is estimated as about 2 million. The trend has spread throughout the country, spoiling the physical appearance and environmental quality of the cities.

Indicator 32: Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)

There are no data on households with access to secure tenure.

2. Relevant Policies

General Environment Sector Policy Documents and Target 9

- 8th Five-Year Development Plan covering years 2001-2005 and its Annual Programs
- National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan, 1999
- National Report on Sustainable Development, 2002
- Environment Law No. 2872, dated 1983
- National Program for Adoption of the EU Acquis, dated July 2003
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, dated 2001
- Forest Law No. 6831, dated 1956
- Law No. 2873on National Parks, dated 1983
- Forest Master Plan covering years 1990-2010, dated 1988

Target 10

- The aim of the country is to ensure a continuous supply of drinking water of acceptable quality via the water network to all settlements.

- Establishment of a connection to the sewage system in urban centers and to a septic tank system in rural areas for all households is targeted in the provision of sanitation services.

- The main resource for financing will be the fees charged to the subscribers for the establishment of the infrastructure. However, because these services have a public aspect, funds from national and international financial resources will also be allocated to these investments.

Target 11

- Decree No. 180 on the Establishment of Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, dated 1983

- Law No. 2985 on the Establishment of the Housing Development Administration, dated 1984

- Law No. 4708 on Building Control, dated 2001

- Law No. 775 Squatter Settlements, dated 1966

- Reconstruction Law No. 3194, dated 1985.

3. Benchmarks and Monitoring Capabilities

The main sources for environmental statistics are the State Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Deficiencies in the collection of environmental data, caused by the diversity of environment-related issues, are the major barriers to making environmental assessments. Data and infor-

Targets and Indicators

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicators	Base Year	Base-line Value	Target Value
Indicator 25: Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	1990	13.0	To be defined
Indicator 26: Ratio of area protected to maintain biodiversity to surface area	1990	2,93	To be defined
Indicator 27: Energy use per $1 of GDP	1990	6.19	To be defined
Indicator 28.A: Carbon dioxide emissions	1995	2,79	To be defined
Indicator 28.B: Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs	1995	3785	To be defined

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water

Indicator 30: Proportion of population with sustainable access to a safe water source, urban and rural	1994	83.1	To be defined

Target 11: Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Indicator 31: Proportion of urban population with access to safe sanitation	1994	67.4	To be defined

mation access systems, the environmental monitoring and measuring infrastructure, environment inventories, statistics and standards concerning the environment and development need improvement. Although some projects have been initiated to organize environmental data, because of technical and organizational problems, a systematic approach has yet to be devised.

The different response categories for the different definitions of improved water supply and improved sanitation services in various studies also make comparisons difficult. Therefore, the definitions should be standardized.

In the case of human settlement issues, the State Institute of Statistics is the main source of information. Some municipalities are making efforts to develop their own physical information data source by using geographical information system (GIS) techniques.

Monitoring Capability				
Elements of Monitoring Capability	Valuation			
	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
Policy and Strategy Response			✕	
Legal and Framework Response			✕	
Law Enforcement			✕	
Availability of Financial Resources				✕
Data Collection Capability		✕		
Quality of Information		✕		
Statistical Follow-up Capability			✕	
Statistical Analysis Capability			✕	
Disaggregation Level of Data			✕	
Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms			✕	
Public Awareness			✕	

4. Challenges

The desired progress toward an economic development process that protects human health and the natural balance, ensures proper management of natural resources, strives to pass down a healthier natural, physical, and social environment in line with the sustainable development approach has not materialized. Environmental policies have not been effectively integrated to economic and social policies, and economic means have not been optimized.

More specifically, incomplete cadastral studies, lack of comprehensive site inventories, insufficient multipurpose forest management planning, failure to pay proper attention to ergonomic activities to human engineering, inadequacy of protected areas, and insufficient annual afforestation due to financial constraints constitute the fundamental problems in the forestry sector.

As indicated above, an acute need still exists to strengthen and organize the systems for the monitoring and collection of environment-related data. After the completion of the ongoing reform efforts for the decentralization and strengthening of local administrations, the requirements and the designation of responsibilities for the establishment of a data collection and monitoring system will become clear.

The main problem in access to water supply in urban places is to supply continuous and sufficient drinkable water with network.

The resources of local administrations (financial, technical, institutional capacity) have not increased commensurately with the demand for urban services created by the population growth.

In the case of slum areas, the main challenges are law enforcement, low income levels, economic instability, unemployment, and unavailability of legal housing to respond to the needs and the income level of the population.

An uncontrolled increase of the building stock hampers efforts to take preventive measures against disasters, especially against floods, earthquakes and fires.

Goal 8:

Develop A Global Partnership For Development

Target 12:

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. (Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally)

Target 13:

Address the special needs of the least developed countries. (Includes: tariff and quota-free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)

Target 15:

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

Target 16:

In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

Target 14:

Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

Target 17:

In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Target 18:

In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Indicators of Target 12-13-14-15

■ 33. Net Official Development Assistance (ODA), total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

■ 34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

■ 35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

■ 36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their GNIs

■ 37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs

■ 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duty

■ 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

■ 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product

■ 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

■ 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)

■ 43. Debt relief commuted under HIPC initiative

■ 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

Indicators of Target 16

■ 45. Unemployment Rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total

Indicators of Target 17

■ 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

Indicators of Target 18

■ 47. Telephone lines and cellular phone subscribers per 100 population

■ 48a. Personal computers in use per 100 population

■ 48b. Internet Users per 100 population

1. Status and Trends

Turkey, starting from early 1980s, has embarked on an intense reform process towards a more outward-oriented economic development strategy and has taken important steps in order to create a competitive and open macroeconomic structure by adopting principles of market economy parallel to the developments in the world. Accordingly, Turkey launched a series of economic, legal and institutional reforms at the beginning of 1980s. The reform process started with liberalization of the foreign trade regime and the financial sector and culminated with the liberalization of capital accounts during late 1989, the latter changing the whole pattern of policy-making environment radically.

The country's Customs Union agreement with the EU, Free Trade agreement with EFTA countries, membership in GATT later in WTO, membership in the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, Economic Cooperation Organization and Organization of Islamic Conference

also indicate the multifaceted patterns of Turkey's global trade integration. The major trading partners of Turkey are primarily EU countries accounting for more than 50% of imports and exports.

Despite the commitment in building a modern institutional structure, Turkish economy could not reap the fruits of the reform process. The 1990s in Turkish economy was characterized by increasing public deficits, high inflation and volatile growth. The country has experienced two severe financial crises over the last decade, one in 1994 and one in 2001. As a consequence of these financial crises, the Turkish economy suffered a serious contraction. The increased uncertainties in the economy caused by global developments intensified this contraction even further. After the crisis in February 2001, the crawling peg exchange rate regime was abandoned and the currency was floated. Furthermore, a new program, "Turkey's Program for Transition to a Strong Economy" was launched in May 2001. Policies under the economic program aim at creating sustainable growth and stable economic environment. These policies are based on three main pillars; a strong fiscal adjustment, deep-rooted structural reforms and monetary policy focused on price stability.

In spite of the external shocks (Iraq war, September 11 terrorist attack) macroeconomic stability has been achieved by the strict implementation of the economic program in line with the structural reforms during 2001-2004. In this context, a wide range of structural reforms that cover almost all areas of economic life have been introduced. The efforts in this area rest on three pillars: public sector reform, financial sector reform and enhancing the role of the private sector.

The public sector reform aims at increasing efficiency, establishing good governance and enhancing administrative capacity, introducing discipline in budget management and enhancing transparency and accountability in the economy. More specifically these reforms range from rationalization of public employment and social security reforms to agricultural reforms. Public sector reform program also lays the foundation of the medium term sustainability of public accounts, via public expenditure and tax reforms.

Financial sector reforms aims at strengthening regulatory and supervisory framework, promoting efficiency and competition in the banking sector, facilitating sound banking practices and thus establishing confidence in the sector. Today, as the stability of the banking system has become more consolidated than ever, a new Banking Law fully consistent with Basel Core Principles and EU requirements has been drafted and is expected to be enacted in the near future.

As for enhancing the role of the private sector, Turkey has been liberalizing many key sectors in the economy - including telecommunications, energy, petroleum & gas, civil aviation, tobacco etc.- and established independent regulatory and supervisory boards. To create an investment friendly environment, important steps were taken to clear red tape and promote investments in the country by revising foreign direct investment (FDI) framework with FDI law.

Turkey is going through remarkable period of change. The economy grew by almost 26% over a three-year period,

growth reaching 10% in 2004, putting Turkey among the fastest growing countries in the world. This outstanding growth was accompanied by rapid disinflation. The CPI inflation came down to single digit levels for the first time in the last three decades. The end-year CPI inflation fell to 9.3% in 2004. Interest rates on government borrowing declined substantially while maturity continues to lengthen. The public net debt stock registered a significant decline and came down to 63.5 % of GNP at the end of 2004 pointing out to an improvement in the order of 25 percentage points of GNP just in three years time. All in all, entire set of economic indicators changed for better and highlighted the exceptional economic performance.

The macroeconomic instability in the past also explains the fluctuations in unemployment as financial crises were followed with serious bankruptcies and job losses. Turkey's unemployment figures are fluctuating between 6.5 % and 10.5 %. Considering the developments in the labour market, it is observed that the continuing high growth trend since 2002 did not reflect itself in employment figures. The unemployment rate in Turkey rose to 10.5% in 2003, increasing by 0.2 percentage points with respect to the year 2002. Maintaining the same level as the previous year, the unemployment rate in the non-agricultural sectors realized at 15%. The unemployment rate in rural areas increased by 0.8 percentage points and reached 6.5%. The unemployment rate among the young educated population declined from 29.1% in 2002 to 27.8% in 2003. At the same time, the labour force participation rate was 48.3% in 2003, decreased by 1.3 percentage points from the previous year level.

In 2004, the unemployment rate in Turkey was recorded at 10.3 %, with a slight decrease of 0.2 percentage points compared to the previous year. In the same year, the labor force participation rate was observed at 48.7 % (50.5% for the same period in year 2003).

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. (Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally)

Turkey has provided significant assistance to CIS countries and other countries in the region. Turkish Agency for Cooperation (TAC) was established during 1980s to coordinate the technical assistance programmes for developing countries in State Planning Organization. In the year 1992 Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TICA) was founded as a legal entity for providing technical assistance to the new independent Central Asian, Caucasus and Balkan countries. From the beginning of its establishment, TICA has targeted to contribute to economical and social progress of these newly independent developing countries, mainly Turkey's neighbours. Turkey became a donor country by the foundation of TICA. Between 1992-2004 TICA has completed 2956 financial and technical assistance projects in many countries. TICA has organized educational programmes and provided experts according to the demands of the countries. The total amount of TICA's financial and technical assistance is approximately 200 million US dollars for the years 1992-2004. Turkey is willing to promote global partnerships within the framework South-South Cooperation principles

Indicator 33. Net ODA, total and to LCDs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income

Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.

The additional costs imposed by the increase in the financing requirement of the budget and by the restructuring of the banking system, whose structure had further deteriorated due to the impact of the crises in November 2000 and February 2001, led to considerable increases in the domestic debt stock in 2001. Furthermore, as a result of shrinkage of the economy and the increase in the foreign currency denominated debt stock, due to the considerable devaluation of the Turkish Lira during the crisis, the ratio of the general government gross dept stock to GDP rose from 65.4 per cent in 2000 to 102.6 per cent 2001.

In the following years, the strict implementation of the economic programme favorably affected the markets. With political stability and fiscal discipline achieved and with the impact of the borrowing strategy implemented, the ratio of the general government gross debt stock to GDP fell by 13.1 percentage points compared to 2001 and realized as 89.5 percent in 2002 and fell by 9.3 percentage points compared to 2002 and realized as 80.2 per cent in 2003.

Turkey has welcomingly participated in multilateral institutions founded for meeting investment and financial needs of developing and indebted countries. In this regard, Turkey has joined the following institutions as donor country:

INSTITUTION	COMMITMENT (millions)
Asian Development Bank	178.9 US
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	230 Euro
Council of Europe Development Bank	207.3 Euro
International Fund for Agricultural Development	5 USD
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,004 USD
The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	8.8 USD
International Finance Corporation	14.5 USD
International Development Agency	128.5 USD
Islamic Development Bank	626 ID
Black Sea Bank for Trade and Development	49.5 SDR
International Monetary Fund	964 SDR

Table 29: Net ODA amount as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Net ODA/GSMH %	0.040	0.034	0.032	0.041	0.043	0.039	0.027

Source: SIS and SPO

Indicator 40: Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their Gross Domestic Product

Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.

Labor force participation and employment rate, particularly of women, is low in Turkey as well as education and productivity level of the labor force. On the other hand, unemployment rate, share of agriculture in employment and informal employment are high. There is mismatch between supply and demand in the labor market due to the fact that an association between the education system and the labor market could not be fully established and the labor market does not have a flexible structure.

In line with the increasing competition in agriculture having a high share in employment, the outflow from employment in this sector increases. This causes a rise in unemployment since sufficient jobs cannot be created for unskilled young labor force migrating from rural to urban areas.

The primary objective is to provide an employment oriented and stable growth environment for reducing unemployment with pro-poor strategies. To this end, policies aimed at addressing the problems encountered in the labor market especially among women and youth, harmonization of vocational education with labor policy, implementation of active employment policies in order to increase employment while improving the skills of the labor force, supporting entrepreneurship and SMEs which have high capacity to create new jobs, and achieving rural development based on creating jobs and increasing income.

Turkish private sector has a lot of direct investments in many developing countries to create new jobs for the youth of the developing countries. Moreover, these studies will contribute to domestic young population on the issue of reducing the unemployment rate.

Table 30: Percentage Total Support Estimate (expressed as share of GDP)				
1986 - 88	2001 - 2003	2001	2002	2003
3.57	4.09	2.89	4.44	4.41

Source: OECD, Agricultural Policies 2004 at a Glance

Table 31: Total Debt Service (as % of exports of goods and services and factor incomes)															
Yıl	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
%	33.25	32.91	34.53	30.03	33.23	31.26	24.27	23.10	29.06	38.16	40.68	46.34	50.32	38.41	32.62

Source: Central Bank of Turkish Republic and SPO

Indicator 45. Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, each sex and total

Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Indicator 46. Proportion of Population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

■ Turkey appears to have almost reached the target with this particular indicator.

Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications,

The ultimate benefits that Turkey expects from transformation into an information society is to improve international competitiveness and social welfare by increasing resource and cost efficiency through effective use of information as the most valuable input in each area of economic and social life.

The primary instrument of this transformation is e-Transformation Turkey Project. Under the Project, formulation of policies and strategies, technical infrastructure and information security, education and human resources, legal infrastructure, standardization, e-government, e-health and e-commerce are acknowledged as the basic components of the process of transformation into an information society.

The e-Transformation Turkey Executive Committee has adopted the Document of Policy of Transformation into Information Society, which is prepared by the collective studies of the related public institutions and non-governmental organizations as well as the contribution by the e-Transformation Turkey Project Advisory Board.

The Major component of the e-Transformation Turkey Project is the e-government. In this context, an e-government portal focused on citizen and business requirements is foreseen, through which the users will be able to access to integrated public services from a single point, and studies to such effect have been started.

Table 32: Unemployment rates		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Indicators		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Unemployment Rate (%)	Toplam	8.0	8.2	8.5	9.0	8.6	7.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.7	6.5	8.4	10.3	10.5	10.3
	Erkek	7.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	7.8	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.7	6.6	8.7	10.7	10.7	10.5
	Kadın	8.5	7.1	7.7	9.3	8.1	7.3	6.0	7.8	6.8	7.6	6.3	7.5	9.4	10.1	9.7
Unemployment of 15–24 year-olds (%)	Toplam	16.0	15.3	16.3	17.8	16.0	15.6	13.5	14.3	14.1	15.0	13.1	16.2	19.1	20.5	19.7
	Erkek	16.6	17.5	17.9	18.7	17.5	16.9	14.8	14.0	14.9	15.6	13.7	17.1	20.3	21.4	20.1
	Kadın	15.0	11.7	13.5	16.0	13.4	13.1	11.1	15.0	12.8	14.0	11.8	14.4	17.1	18.9	18.8

Source: SIS, Household Laborforce Survey

Table 33: Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs (%)	
	1999
Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs (%)	95 - 100

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2003

Important steps have been taken in the area of education in order to provide sufficient human resources for an information society and to increase the number of Internet users. Under a protocol signed within this framework by the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and Türk Telekom A.Ş., 42534 schools throughout Turkey will be provided Asymmetric Digital Subscribers Line (ADSL) Internet access and services by the end of 2005.

Thanks to the increase in the number of cellular phone subscribers in Turkey, communication has been easier for ten years. There are three GSM operators in Turkey all of which try to deliver the innovative products of infor-

mation and communication technologies to more people. However, in Turkey, it is certain that prices of communication in both cellular phones and telephone lines are more expensive than of the developed countries. Since the liberalization of telecommunication sector and competitiveness in the GSM sector, access to information and communication will be cheaper in the future with contribution of the private sector.

Table 34: Number of Telephone lines per 100 population											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Telephone Lines per 100 Population	20.2	21.4	22.7	24.3	25.8	27.0	27.3	27.6	27.2	26.8	26.8
Cellular Subscribers per 100 Population	0.14	0.54	1.1	2.31	5.16	11.6	22.2	26.6	33.5	39.6	48.6

Source: Telecommunications Authority of the Republic of Turkey Statistics, 2005

Table 35a: Personal Computer Usage										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Hedef 2015
Number of PC users (000	790	920	1100	1300	1700	2200	2500	2700	3000	14100
PC per 100 population	1.3	1.49	1.1	2.31	5.16	11.6	22.2	26.6	33.5	17.2

Source: UN Millennium Indicators Database

Table 35b: Internet Users per 100 Population							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Hedef 2015
Number of Internet users (000)	900	1500	2500	4000	6000	10000	22000
Internet users per 100 population (%)	1.35	2.22	3.65	5.76	8.52	14.01	27.0

Source: Telecommunications Authority of the Republic of Turkey Statistics, 2005

Indicator 47. Number of Telephone lines (per 100 population)

Indicator 48a. Personal computers in use per 100 Population

Indicator 48b. Internet Users per 100 Population

2. Relevant Policies

The 8th Five-Year Development Plan Strategy that has been prepared within the framework of the Long-term Strategy is the basic document setting out Turkey's approach for the solution of its main medium-term economic and social problems. Thus, the main objectives and priorities of Turkey are based on the medium-term strategy that is set forth by the 8th Five-Year Development Plan Strategy. The Preliminary National Development Plan (pNDP) Strategy (2004-2006) and EU Pre-Accession Economic Programme (2005-2007) were developed within the EU perspective, which is a subset of medium-term strategy.

In the EU Pre-Accession period, main objectives of medium term economic program are as follows:

■ to sustain the strong growth performance,

■ to sustain low single digit inflation and continue with the decline in interest rates,

■ to further decrease the net public debt stock to GNP ratio,

■ to bring the budget into a broad balance at the end of the program,

■ to introduce structural reforms that will put the social security system on a sound footing, reduce the size of the unregistered economy, lower unemployment, and improve the investment climate.

In this context, the fiscal policy aims to secure a permanent reduction in the ratio of the public debt stock to national income and in public deficit, to secure a balanced budget structure, to contribute to the establishment of a sustainable growth environment and to support the disinflation process. The monetary policy will be implemented to reduce inflation to the targeted levels in the short term and to secure and maintain price stability in the medium term. In the period ahead the floating exchange rate regime will be maintained and the exchange rate will be determined by the supply and demand conditions in the market. With the aim of supporting disinflation policy, income policy will be determined taking into consideration the inflation targets in the short term. It will be determined, taking into consideration the price stability, productivity and profitability parameters in the medium term. Within this policy framework, the average annual GDP growth rate is expected to reach the potential level of 5 per cent, and inflation is expected to decrease to single digits during the Programme period.

3. Benchmarks and Monitoring Capability

Main sources of data are statistics, reports and other relevant documents produced by SPO, SIS, Telecommunication Authority of the Republic of Turkey and Turkish Central Bank. The international sources are provided mainly from the statistics of World Bank, IMF, OECD, and WTO.

Turkey is able to monitor its telecommunication capacity including usage of telephone lines, GSM usage and Internet usage. Moreover, Turkey is capable of benchmarking its unemployment rates thanks to the studies of SIS. The statistics about the debt service of the country are easy to access, however, the amount of ODA that

Turkey delivers is not clear. Due to the fact that Turkey has recently started to contribute to development cooperation as donor countries, the implementation and monitoring of ODA delivery are not able to be well coordinated. It is difficult to determine the sectoral allocation of delivered ODA. The attempts to constitute a functional coordination mechanism for ODA delivery continue.

4. Challenges

■ The increased uncertainties in the economy caused by the developments in the world conjuncture intensified economic instability in Turkey. High and volatile oil prices as well as uncertainty about USD have been key risks that world economies faced. Rising oil prices affected both advanced and developing countries negatively during 2004. The negative impact of higher oil prices was observed on Turkish economy as well.

However this impact was limited. While increasing oil prices resulted in higher inflation in many countries, Turkey managed to bring down its inflation to single digits in 2004 thanks to its strong macroeconomic policies. Sharp decline in USD against Euro posed another risk for notable number of countries in 2004. Falling USD led to substantial losses for many countries in particular in Europe. However the result was less disappointing for Turkey compared to many of these. Moreover, emerging market economies including Turkey has enjoyed favorable financial market conditions since 2004. With abundant global liquidity combined with

Monitoring Capability *				
Elements of Monitoring Capability	Valuation			
	Strong	Fair	Weak but improving	Weak
Policy and Strategy Response	×			
Legal and Framework Response	×			
Law Enforcement		×		
Availability of Financial Resources			×	
Data Collection Capability		×		
Quality of the Information		×		
Statistical Follow-up Capability			×	
Statistical Analysis Capability			×	
Disaggregation Level of Data			×	
Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms			×	
Public Awareness		×		

increasing interest to emerging market bond issues, demand for Turkish eurobonds has been strong. Thus Turkey has already completed two thirds of its Eurobond financing plan for 2005.

■ Spiraling debt burden is also one of the main challenges that create significant macroeconomic instability. High public debt poses a serious problem for many emerging market economies. Turkey has struggled with its huge public debt as well. However, Turkey's public debt has been on a decreasing trend. To run down the public debt tight fiscal policy has been implemented. The quality of debt structure has improved while the average maturity of debt has lengthened. Interest rates on government borrowing have dropped substantially. It is encouraging that the share of public debt linked to flexible exchange rate and foreign currencies have been declining. Turkey has brought down the foreign exchange denominated total debt to 39% levels in early 2005 from 56% in 2001.

■ As a result of the insufficient funds for governmental domestic investment on social expenditure such as education and health care have had negative impacts on efforts to reduce poverty and underdevelopment. For this reason, investment expenditures should be directed to the investments that are essential for development. These types of investments can be classified as in the Millennium Project Report: rural development, urban development, health, education, gender equality, environment and science, technology, and innovation. It is possible for Turkey to implement such a classification mechanism for the investment expenditures.

■ As well as these efforts, countries should give great importance to make institutional reform, implement good policies, and increase efforts to improve their accountability. For countries where such reforms and good policies are in place, outcomes will be better in the context of the achieving development goals.

■ Disasters are another challenge for less developed countries. It is very difficult for these countries to manage huge disasters such as earthquake and tsunami.

■ The unwillingness of developed countries to deliver ODA at the amount of 0.7 per of their GNIs is an obstacle for the development of global partnerships. Unfortunately, there are only five countries delivering 0.7 of their GNIs as ODA by the end of 2004. Developed countries should increase the amount of ODA within the framework of Monterrey Consensus.

	Indicators and Data Sources	Latest Year & Institution Responsible	Periodicity	Data Dissagregation (sex, region,etc.)
1.A	Proportion of Population Below $1 (PPP) per Day (Household Budget Survey)	2003, State Institude of Statistics	Annual from 2002	Urban, Rural
1.B	Proportion of Population Below the National Poverty Line (Household Budget Survey)	2003, State Institute of Statistics	Annual from 2002	Urban, Rural
2	Poverty Gap Ratio (Household Budget Survey)	2002, State Institute of Statistics	Annual from 2002	Urban, Rural
3	Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption (Household Budget Survey)	2003, State Institute of Statistics	Annual from 2002	Urban, Rural
4	Prevalence of Underweight in Children Under 5 Years (Household Population and Health Survey)	2003, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies	5 years	Urban, Rural, Regions
5	Proportion of Population Below the Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption (Household Budget Survey)	2003, State Institute of Statistics	Annual from 2003	Urban, Rural
6	Net Primary Education Enrollment Ratio (Administrative Data)	2004, State Institute of Statistics	Annual	Sex, City, Village, Regions
8	Literacy Rate of 15 to 24 Year Olds (Household Labor Force Survey)	2004, State Institute of Statistics	Annual	Sex, City, Village, Regions
9.A	Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education (Administrative Data)	2004, State Institute of Statistics	Annual	City, Village, Regions
9.B	Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education (Administrative Data)	2003, State Institute of Statistics	Annual	City, Village, Regions
10	Ratio of Literate Females to Males (In 15-24 Age Group)	2003,State Institute of Statistics	Annual	Urban, Rural, Regions
11	Female Share of Paid Employment in Non-Agricultural Activities	2003, State Institute of Statistics	Annual	Urban, Rural, Regions
12	Proportion of Women Parliamentarians (Administrative Data)	2002, The Grand National Assembly of Turkey	....	....
13	Under Five Mortality Rate	2003,Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies	Annual	Sex
14	Infant Mortality Rate	2003,Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies	Annual	Sex

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	Indicators and Data Sources	Latest Year & Institution Responsible	Periodicity	Data Dissagregation (sex, region,etc.)
15	Proportion of Children Immunized Against Measles (Household Population and Health Survey)	2003, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies	5 Years	Urban, Rural, Regions
17	Proportion of Children Immunized Against Measles (Household Population and Health Survey)	2003, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies	5 Years	Urban, Rural, Regions
18	HIV Prevalence Rate Among Pregnant Women Aged 15-24 (Administrative Data)	2004, Ministry of Health	Annual	....
19	Condom Use Rate of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	2003, Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies	5 Years	Urban, Rural, Regions
25	Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest (Administrative Data)	1997, Ministry of Environment and Forestry	....	Provinces, Regions
26	Biodiversity: Land Area Protected (Administrative Data)	2004, Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Annual	....
27	Energy Intensity: Energy Use Per Unit of GDP (Administrative Data)	2003, State Institute of Statistics	Annual	....
28.A	Kişi başına düşen karbondioksit oranı (metrik ton) (İdari veri)	2003, State Institute of Statistics	Annual	....
28.B	Consumption of Ozone-Depleting CFCs (ODP Tons) (Administrative Data)	2003, Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Annual	....
30	Proportion of Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water (Household Budget Survey)	2003, State Institute of Statistics	Annual from 2002	Urban, Rural
33	GSMH yüzdesi olarak net ODA miktarı	2003, State Institute of Statistics	Annual	....
31	Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation (Household Budget Survey)	2003, State Institute of Statistics	Annual from 2002	Urban, Rural
45	Unemployment Rate of 15–24 Year-Olds (Household Labor Force Survey)	2004, State Institute of Statistics	Annual	Sex, Urban, Rural, Regions
47.A	Telephone Lines Per 100 Population (Administrative Data)	2004, Turkey Telecommunications Authority	Annual	....
47.B	Cellular Subscribers Per 100 Population (Administrative Data)	2004, Turkey Telecommunications Authority	Annual	....
48.B	Internet Users Per 100 Population (Administrative Data)	2004, Turkey Telecommunications Authority	Annual	....

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