



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT STORIES

TOLD THROUGH INNOVATIVE
COMMUNICATION

Volume II



UNDP Turkey 2014

INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT STORIES

TOLD THROUGH INNOVATIVE
COMMUNICATION

Volume II
Podcast 51 - 110



United Nations Development Programme

Birlik Mahallesi, Katar Caddesi, No:11
Çankaya, Ankara 06610 Turkey
www.tr.undp.org



/undpturkiye

© 2015

Editors:

Faik Uyanık

UNDP Turkey Communications Officer

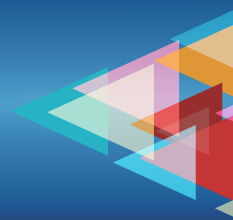
Nazife Ece

UNDP Turkey Communications Assistant

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our gratitude to all technical staff who have made great efforts in the production and broadcast of these podcasts. We are also grateful to all of our contributors for their participation. Finally, we would like to acknowledge the volunteer support that has made this collection of podcasts possible.

We would like to thank Önder Çağlar and Halil Rifat Güven from Radyo İlef for their support in technical production, Burçin Ersoy and Tuna Ersoy from Ersoy-Ersay Tanıtım Grubu for their support in printed version.



Podcast

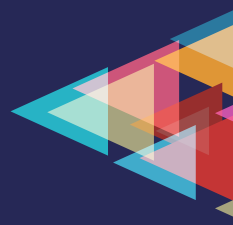
51	Women's Representation in Senior Management Positions	8
52	Post 2015 Development Agenda: National Consultation Process in Turkey	12
53	The Situation of Girl Children and Child Brides	16
54	Climate Risk Management	19
55	Turkey's Growing Foreign Aid	21
56	Sustainable Tourism and International Peace	24
57	United Nations Joint Programme "Decent Work for All"	26
58	Volunteering and Post 2015 Development Agenda	30
59	Global Development Agenda: 2015 and After	34
60	Why Poverty?	37
61	Environmental Sustainability in Post 2015 Development Agenda	40
62	Governance in Rural Development	43
63	Way out from the middle income trap: Which Turkey?	46
64	Food Security and Nutrition in Post 2015 Development Agenda	49
65	Carbon Markets in Turkey	52
66	One Billion Rising	55
67	Growth and Employment in Post 2015 Development Agenda	57
68	Population Dynamics in Turkey	60
69	Justice For Children	63
70	Intergenerational mobility in education	66
71	Climate Finance	69
72	Agriculture and Rural Development	72
73	National Consultations in Turkey	76
74	Climate Change in Post 2015 Development Agenda	79
75	Youth in Post 2015 Development Agenda	82
76	Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Asia and Pacific Region	85
77	Let's Do It Turkey!	88
78	A Success Story: Argande	91
79	Human Development Report	94
80	Migration and Development	97
81	"We are Gathering for Equality"	100
82	Social Good Summit İstanbul Meet-up	103

Podcast

83	Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Appliances in Turkey	106
84	Regional Disparities and Duality Trap	110
85	What Kind of Development Agenda Do Europe and Central Asia Want?	113
86	Human Rights of Women	116
87	Can Women Bring Turkey's Economic Growth Up?	119
88	Can Organic Agriculture Sector in Southeast Anatolia be Competitive?	122
89	Turkey's Future and UNDP's Contribution	125
90	ICT's Role in Post 2015 Development Agenda	128
91	Why Do We Need Marine and Coastal Protected Areas?	131
92	State of World Population 2013 Report and Adolescent Pregnancy	134
93	An Assessment of Education System in Turkey: PISA 2012	137
94	Innovative Ideas For Water, The Source of Life	140
95	Work-Family Life Balance	143
96	Human Development and Creativity	146
97	Nature of Datça and Bozburun	149
98	Future Lies in Tourism	152
99	New Approaches to Poverty Measurement	155
100	New Perspectives In Global Development Agenda	158
101	Water For Sustainable Forests	162
102	Innovative Class of Turkey and Regional Development	165
103	Gender Equality Scorecard of 81 Cities	168
104	Strengthening the System of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of Turkey	171
105	Empowerment of Youth Active Participation in e-Transformation	175
106	United Nations and Youth	178
107	Sustainable Energy Solutions and the Role of Private Sector	181
108	International Summit of High Courts: İstanbul Declaration	184
109	International Entrepreneurship Initiative	187
110	South-South Cooperation and Emerging Donor Roles	190



Kamal Malhotra
*UN Resident Coordinator and
UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey*



As one of the world's largest multilateral development agencies, present in over 170 countries and territories, UNDP has nearly 50 years of experience leading the UN's development work, providing knowledge, practical expertise, and a legacy of trust. Hence, UNDP is on the frontlines of anticipating, understanding and acting on today's opportunities and risks.

Communication for development (C4D) can help countries communicate about the eradication of extreme poverty and how they have rolled back inequalities and exclusion. It is crucial to emphasize the importance of two-way communication systems that enable dialogue and allow communities to speak out, express their aspirations and concerns and participate in decisions that relate to their development.

We use and develop innovative communication tools along with traditional ones not only to demonstrate and share our experience and knowledge but also to enable people, particularly the most disadvantaged in society, to participate in shaping decisions that affect their lives.

In January 2011, UNDP Turkey's first New Horizons Podcast episode was aired.

New Horizons Podcasts are intended to share the many development stories of UNDP with a wider audience in Turkey. The premise of the New Horizons podcasts was not only to raise awareness of UNDP's work but also to stimulate debate on development issues of local and global significance.

New Horizons Podcasts serve as a potent channel of communication for people in Turkey, especially those interested in developmental issues, helping them give voice to their views and constructively articulate their views on shaping a healthier and greener future.

Thanks to its remarkably wide radio network, the New Horizons Podcasts have reached over 1 million people in Turkey every week. There are currently fourteen radio stations airing New Horizons Podcasts, including one Istanbul based radio station and thirteen university radios all around Turkey.

As an innovative and creative social media platform, it is heartening to note that New Horizons Podcasts have been featured as one of the best podcast programmes in many platforms like TuneIn and iTunes Turkey store. They have also been number one in the Government and Organizations category in the iTunes Turkey store for two years, indicating that they are the most downloaded programme among approximately 150 different podcasts offered by the store in this category.

It is our great pleasure as UNDP in Turkey to witness the immensely rich contribution being made by the New Horizons Podcasts to disseminate the selected stories of our programme work as well as the key advocacy messages of UNDP as a contribution to development discussions in Turkey and around the globe to enable a more productive, healthier, more educated and greener future.

Kamal Malhotra

UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey

UNDP Turkey Podcast:

Innovative platforms for policy-level impact in development discussions

The world is changing and going through an unprecedented transition. The global balance of power is shifting, extreme poverty has dropped to historic lows, more people than ever before now live in cities, and new technologies are revolutionizing social behaviors and entire industries.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), building on its core strengths, focuses on making the next big breakthrough in development: to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion.

Hence, we prioritize strategic communication to showcase our work in Turkey and engage with the development discussions affecting national policies.

In doing so, we focus on communicating results and impact – what we do and what difference it makes to the quality of people's lives.

Along with the monthly e-magazine called "New Horizons", our audio podcasts are aired on a weekly basis, discussing selected stories of projects of which UNDP in Turkey is a partner, as well as covering the global and local development agenda.

The objectives of these podcasts were to describe the work of UNDP to as many people as possible, and to show the relevance and importance of UNDP work in promoting the decent livelihood of people.

In these approximately 10 minute-long programmes, people working in development sector in Turkey gathers together and talks about what they do and how they create sustainable impact for a better future and sustainable development for all.

UN Radio in New York supported the project and supplied audio jingles.

Ankara University Radio (Radio İlef) hosts recording and the podcasts are being rebroadcast on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) and Police Radio.

Turkey Police Radio based in Ankara rebroadcasts New Horizons Podcasts in almost 50 provincial city centres, reaching 70 percent of the whole population of Turkey.

New Horizons podcasts has also opened abroad and Radio MYCY from Cyprus joined to our radio network.

Reaching more young people who are actors of development

Twelve university radios across Turkey rebroadcast weekly New Horizons podcasts. These are the radios of İstanbul Bilgi University, İstanbul Technical University, Marmara University, Süleyman Demirel University, Anadolu University, Dumlupınar University, Mediterranean University, Mersin University, Kocaeli University and Black Sea Technical University, Bilkent University, Hacettepe University.



This enables UNDP to include the youth in the discussion of development challenges in their country, not as passive beneficiaries but as active role takers.

Social Media Integration

We have reached more than 1 million people with our radio network.

Audio files and Turkish-English transcripts of every episode are on UNDP Turkey website (<http://tr.undp.org>). Audio and video podcasts are published through on iTunes, Soundcloud, TuneIn, Yodiviki mobile application, Pure Connect and Audioboo as well as on our website. This ensures that podcasts are available for all kinds of mobile media players, including smart phones.

Social networks came first among the activities of internet users in Turkey. In the first quarter of 2014, almost 79% of Internet users in Turkey participated in social networks. Hence, these platforms provides many opportunities for advocacy work.

UNDP podcasts are promoted through social media tools including Facebook, Twitter and Friendfeed, which is a platform widely used in Turkey.

Supporting visual material can be found on Instagram, Pinterest and Flickr.

The social media accounts are kept updated, and therefore keep people talking about New Horizons podcasts, hence development discussions affecting and supporting policy making processes in Turkey.

The impact of all of this is to have a young and innovative communication method for our work. Spreading the word with zero cost has never been easier.

In this collection, compiled from the transcripts of our podcasts, we present to you podcast episodes from 51-110 that have been aired so far.

Transcripts and audio/video recordings of these programmes can be found at <http://www.tr.undp.org>

**United Nations Development Programme
Turkey Communications Office**



12.11.2012

Women's Representation in Senior Management Positions

Contributors:

Devrim Erol

President of Business Women Entrepreneurs and Enhancement Association (ANGİKAD)

Neşe Çakır

Fostering an Enabling Environment for Gender Equality in Turkey, UN Joint Programme Manager

In this part we talk about the women's representation in senior management positions of private sector and public institutions. We discuss the challenges faced on the field by women in having senior management positions and what kind of difference women in senior management positions could make.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of the United Nations Development Programme Turkey. After a long summer holiday, we are here for our 51th programme. In this episode we will discuss women's representation in senior management positions of private sector and public institutions. What could women in senior management positions change? What are the obstacles for women in getting senior management positions? We will ask these questions to our contributors. Our contributors are Devrim Erol, President of Business Women Entrepreneurs and Enhancement Association (ANGİKAD) and Neşe Çakır, Fostering and Enabling Environment for Gender Equality in Turkey Joint Programme Manager. Welcome.

Devrim Erol and Neşe Çakır: Hello

UNDP Turkey: Firstly, I would like to start with a question to Devrim Erol. What are the biggest obstacles for women's being in senior management positions in Turkey?

Devrim Erol: The biggest obstacles are themselves. Of course, someone must be enthusiastic if she would like to be a manager. It is about breaking the routine. In Turkey, both in public and private sector, even if in the sectors in which mostly women work, women in senior management positions even in these sectors are still very few.

UNDP Turkey: Is there any difference between private and public sector?

Devrim Erol: Of course, there is an important difference. From all above, their dynamics are different. In public sector, there is a selection and appointment. First of all, I'd like to take your attention to a point: we are not talking about entrepreneur business women who already set up their own business. When a woman set up her own business, she automatically becomes the owner of her business.

UNDP Turkey: We talk about the women who reached the senior management positions in a particular business.

Devrim Erol: Yes, we talk about the professional women who work both in private and public sector. For instance, in Turkey, there are more women employed in the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health by the nature of the sector in which there are nurses and teachers. When we look at the statistics in the Ministry of Education, we see that 50 percent of teachers are women. But, when we consider the school principals, unfortunately the percent of women school principals is just a digit. Now, is this a selection or is this a choice that women made? In their childhood, many girls are leaded by their parents to be a teacher indicating that they would have long holiday session. Women, who became teachers by this lead coming from their family, recall these precepts when it comes to become a school principal; because, they have concerns to work on a full time basis.

UNDP Turkey: All problems you said are not just valid for Turkey. I suppose, many other similar countries face these kinds of problems, too. Have you look at Turkey's position with global perspective?

Devrim Erol: Both me and the world looks at Turkey's position with global perspective. If you look at Davos outputs, Turkey is in the first ten countries which are in the danger zone for the categorization on equality of men and women. It is on 125th position among 136 countries. If we review social development in terms of this value, any 125th development, I'm talking about general development and quality of development and an economical development don't represent anything by themselves. The economical development must be supported by a social development.

UNDP Turkey: We should highlight that we are not looking at the rate of women in total employment. We consider the women who managed to reach senior positions. I would like to give some numbers: by the terms of last decree, %40 of all ambassadors is women and there are 27 district governors while there is only one governor of province. When we look at women employment, excluding managers, the rate is %20 -%24. Our goal is to raise this rate up to %38. We are not even talking about %50. There are 113 woman deans and 10 rectors. We can see that only ten rectors are women among almost 200 universities. When we look at senior academicians, the rate of woman professors to total professors is %27. What are the difficulties in private and public sector? Do you think that there are essential differences between private and public sector?

Devrim Erol: There is a breeding as a natural fact, for healthy development of nations. But somehow, women's pregnancy and delivery are getting punishment in both private and public sector. Anyway, this is woman's most nature function. There is a perception that to raise child is only woman's responsibility. This is one of the most important obstacles. There are both social problems and problems in business. Employer sees woman as a breakaway person who could stop working for one or two years and he doesn't tolerate it and doesn't want to tolerate it. This is also one of the most important factors. Also, there is still a memorized prejudice that there is distinction as a woman job and man job. Therefore, there is a habit as taking women up to some upper positions but keeping them there. Please also think that way: there is such less women in senior positions with power of decision who could empathize with women

and work for woman rights. I'd like to give a concentrate example: if Nimet Çubukcu weren't the Minister of Education as a woman in the last government; there wouldn't be a woman who is the undersecretary of Ministry of Education in history of Turkish Republic. For this reason, the minister assignment has ended and the undersecretary quit the job ethically. Since her undersecretary makes her more visible, now she is the governor of Yalova city. There is a domino effect on these actions.

UNDP Turkey: Before the programme, we have asked to our followers on Twitter if they had any questions for you. A follower named Ahsen Saçlı said: "I have never seen a woman manager who doesn't bring her emotions and whims in business and torture to people around her by using them." So, is a miracle expected from women when they are on senior positions?

Devrim Erol: I'm an engineer that is why I'll speak with numbers. First of all, if there is just one thing is expected from man; it is ten from woman. Also, this is both sociologic and psychological topic. Therefore, as a matter of his nature, it is expectable from a man to work as a disciplined, follower and rule maker manager while a woman who works same, is named as a competitive, whimsy and aggressive manager. The common perception in society about woman is being maternal, soft, saver, concessive and mediator. When we look at from this point of view, this is the situation. On the other way, if a woman is a soft, lovely and mediator manager, she becomes clumsy in the eyes of these people. If a man uses the same management methods, he becomes such a cooperative and successful manager!

UNDP Turkey: At this point, I would like to ask a question to Mrs. Neşe, who is the joint program





manager of Fostering and Enabling Environment for Gender Equality in Turkey. You are trying to run this project by including many other non-governmental organizations also with the help of United Nations organizations. I would like to talk about these organizations and the aim of the project.

Neşe Çakır: Fostering and Enabling Environment for Gender Equality in Turkey Joint Program Manager is going on since the middle of last year. The partners of the program are United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Woman Agency and Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) Equal Opportunities Commission for Man and Woman. As Mrs. Devrim mentioned specifically, this project will focus on creating a gender equality mechanism which will be run efficiently. The gender mainstreaming has Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) Equal Opportunities Commission for Man and Woman as the legislator and Ministry of Social and Family Policies as the executive.

According to International Agreement of Preventing All Discrimination on Woman which is an agreement only Consistent Education and Solidarity Center (CEDAW) recognized, in terms of legislative and executive points; other ministries have responsibilities in local level, non-governmental organizations have organic connection and governors have equality and city councils in national level. The representatives of private sector are also included in this structure.

UNDP Turkey: We are talking about a structure which has a large extension with many partners. You and ANGIKAD have just organized a meeting which was focused on Women Representation in Public and Private Sector's Senior Management in the middle of October. I would like to end the programme after you underline the results of this meeting.

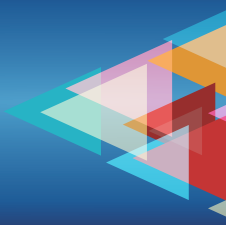
Neşe Çakır: Here, the important point is the representation of woman in all decision mechanism. Namely, woman takes place in all senior managements, which we called as decision mechanisms, in public, private, academy and non-governmental organizations.

UNDP Turkey: This was a very comprehensive conference which you organized with ANGIKAD. There is a very long to-do list which consists of forty five clauses. Is there a whole heap more

work to be done for Turkey in terms of these clauses or the situation is not that bad?

Devrim Erol: Of course, there is a long way to go. But these are the things which keep us alive. Therefore, if these issues don't exist, there is no need for us. We decided to establish a follow-up committee. This is a very important step. We established this committee as UNDP, General Directorate on Status of Women and our organization. With this committee, we will form a strategic action plan in order to put the taken decisions into practice and follow them in the relevant authorities. Especially, we will perform a special implementation in woman intense ministries. For instance, in Education Ministry and Health Ministry, even the deputy secretary is not a woman. At least on this topic, we will make a lobbying work. There will be more specific works that we will do. We will organize coaching and education programmes for women to improve themselves to be able to be a candidate for being woman manager. First of all, woman needs to come out of her shell and gain self-confidence. There is also a woman perception in society. That perception needs to be changed. We already talked about this; there are a lot of women who became so successful managers in public and private sector. There is a need to cooperate with media to make these successful women visible. Women who say: "I'm a woman, I run a million dollar budget but I also have family and kids." should meet with public. But there is a very wrong belief in society: a woman should be an iron lady, without kids and unmarried or divorced, in order to be successful in business life. Of course there is this kind of woman but there is also very successful women who match the values of our society. We need to carry them out and show them to people. It is not either freedom or death; it could be both and there is a way out.

UNDP Turkey: When we look at the advices as a result of meeting, there are forty five clauses such as job rotations, flexible working, and woman tariffs, to encourage women and so on. You can follow them on the web site: yarimdanbirolmaz.com. Also, you can reach ANGIKAD via its website: angikad.org.tr. As you know, the web site of UNDP Turkey is undp.org.tr. Our contributors were President of ANGIKAD, Devrim Erol and Fostering and Enabling Environment for Gender Equality in Turkey Joint Program Manager Neşe Çakır. We have come to the end



of this episode of the New Horizons Podcast of the United Nations Development Programme Turkey. It was the first episode of this season. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



05.11.2012

Post 2015 Development Agenda: National Consultation Process in Turkey

Contributor:

İbrahim Kuzu

Head of Rural Development Department,
Ministry of Development

In this part we talk about national consultations in Turkey within the framework of post 2015 development agenda and the place Turkey occupies in this agenda together with its expectations.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this week's programme, we talk about post 2015 Global Development Agenda. A consultation process has just started within the framework of the post 2015 development agenda and these consultations in 50 countries will last during the year of 2013. What does 'Post 2015 development agenda' mean? What is the position of Turkey within this agenda? We will discuss these issues with our contributor. Our contributor is İbrahim Kuzu who is the head of Rural Development Department in the Ministry of Development. Welcome.

İbrahim Kuzu: Hello.

UNDP Turkey: Mr. Kuzu, you are also a development expert who is following the post 2015 process from the very beginning. You had a master degree in Public Policy from Harvard University and you are currently studying on your postgraduate on social policy. Therefore, if you like, let's talk about Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) first. These goals were identified

in 2000 and it has a target date that is the year of 2015. Now, we are in the process of talking about what is going to happen after 2015. What is the current situation of MDGs in Turkey?

İbrahim Kuzu: Millennium Development Goals is the first collective development initiative which is identified for the whole world. This is very important. There were some parameters determined in MDGs such as health, education and so on. Some countries succeeded on these parameters, some of them did not. Some countries achieved the goals on some issues but not on other issues. When we look at Turkey, there are few parameters on which Turkey succeed incredibly. One of them is child mortality. Now, we are considered as a success story on this issue in the world. It still must decrease but it is considered as a success story because of its fast decline in such a short time.

UNDP Turkey: The child mortality is the fourth Millennium Development Goal.

İbrahim Kuzu: We also made a progress on the education of girl children. Girl children go to primary and elementary schools more than before. We know from the statistics that there is almost no girl child who does not go to primary school. If you ask how Turkey managed this, I would say, it started with the economic development. In the Ministry of Development, we also deal with the monetary scope of development issues. If the economy grows, tax base gets larger too. With this, the budget of government grows and more investment could be done on health and education. This economic growth brought many advantages on some issues to Turkey. It is very important how you use your money. It is also very essential how much you give priority to social policies. For instance, the fact that Ministry of Education has the highest number of personnel and larger budget, even though there are some fluctuations year by year, is the proof of what is our priority. There is a famous American saying that "Money talks, when you follow money, you actually understand some things."

UNDP Turkey: There are eight MDGs. On the progress reports on MDGs, it was determined that Turkey has problems on first, third and seventh goals. The last report for the progress in Turkey on MDGs was announced in 2010. The first goal is poverty. Turkey has a major

improvement on this goal. Third goal is gender equality and empowerment of women. To be able to achieve this goal, there is a need for women to take more places in politics and in the labor market. The seventh goal is environmental sustainability. A global cooperation must be settled for this goal. However, for example, Turkey is very successful on the eighth goal.

İbrahim Kuzu: Now Turkey has turned to a country who is contributing to the development of other countries as well as to its own development. The name of the responsible agency was Turkey Collaboration Development Agency before, and now its name has changed to the Coordination Agency. Turkey turned to a country which has diplomatic representatives and at least one employer from Coordination Agency in almost every country in the world. It also helps other countries on some serious situations. I even could say that now Turkey is a net contributor. You might be surprised with the numbers because there is a serious amount of entry of European Union Funds. But I do not agree that it is a development aid. Those aids are more about Turkey's accession process. If you like, I may also mention other subjects. For instance, poverty is a field that I am dealing with. Turkey has a great improvement on combating poverty. We talk about poverty rates which declined from 38 percent to 18 percent. But there is still an issue which keeps our mind busy which is the fact that we are not successful on rural areas compared to urban areas. Even though there is a decline in poverty in rural areas, still we cannot manage this on a sustainable basis.

UNDP Turkey: This is rural poverty.

İbrahim Kuzu: I am hopeful about the empowerment of women but women's contribution to political and working life will take some time since it is about education of women. If we invest on education of women today, we will see its consequences in 30 years.

UNDP Turkey: I would like to mention that there is consultation process going on in Turkey. We search for the determination of goals and priorities after Millennium Development Goals ends in 2015. One of the 50 countries which this question is asked is Turkey. You could share your thoughts and views about the issue on post2015turkey.org website. If you share your comments on Twitter with '#2015sonrasi' hashtag,

it will be followed by Ministry of Development and UNDP and it will be included in the policies. For example, we have taken some questions from our followers on Twitter to ask you. Füsün Özerdem from Muğla University asks this question to you: "How much was post 2015 Development goals considered in the preparation process of 10th Development Plan?"

İbrahim Kuzu: The preparation process of 10th Development Plan is still going on. This plan will comprise the years of 2014-2018. The final document will be sent to the Assembly in the middle of 2013. 2015 development goals will be included a lot in this development plan. Now, we are in the process of Specialization Commissions. So, we are gathering experts and parties within thematic commissions.



UNDP Turkey: Actually the timing of post 2015 development agenda national consultations and the preparation process of 10th Development Plan are so good. They are going on simultaneously. Uğur Topçu asks on Twitter: "What could you say about youth policies on post 2015 development agenda?"

İbrahim Kuzu: First, we need to define 'youth'. In international scope, we define 'youth' as the people between the ages of 18-29. In this context, contribution of youth to social life and decision making process, their freedom to travel



inside and outside the country with the youth mobility programs will be included in the policies. Development of their individual capacity will be our priority in the youth policy.

UNDP Turkey: You may join to discussions about post 2015 development agenda with '#2015sonrasi' hashtag on Twitter. If we sum up, the national consultations in Turkey consists of thematic meetings at the regional level and taking the views of university students and academics. What is the contribution of Turkey to the post 2015 development process and what kind of works will be done by Turkey during 2013?

İbrahim Kuzu: As you may know, some thematic meetings will be organized by United Nations Turkey Office. Now we are in the preparation process for these meetings. Also, the area that I am interested in and responsible for is local consultation meetings. 26 development agencies were settled in Turkey. They are active since almost three years. UN will organize meetings and ensure the contribution of people in many different places in Turkey. Now, we are exactly in this process. We are trying to decide where and when these meetings will take place. The critical issue is that, in these cities or towns, we also would like to listen to the thoughts and views of people who serve teas in these meetings rather than those who always contribute these kinds of activities and express their ideas. We are thinking on how to design these meetings within this vision.

UNDP Turkey: A process in which everyone speaks out is aimed.

İbrahim Kuzu: We need to transfer the outcomes of these meetings from local level to the country level and to the global level. We must underline that we are talking about goals which will be determined for the whole world. Our target is to consider the goals within the scope of global vision beyond the specific problems that we have in a specific region. But of course, everyone will reflect their priority.

UNDP Turkey: As you mentioned, the easiest thing is to underline that everyone could contribute to this process via social media or our online portal. What are the fundamental development subjects that Turkey needs to find a solution in the post 2015 development agenda? How will Turkey contribute to these nine

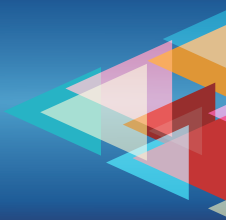
determined thematic areas for post 2015 based on its country experience?

İbrahim Kuzu: When you look at books that foreigners wrote about Turkey, you clearly realize two things. When you give Turkey's data without a country name on it to someone who does not know anything about Turkey but an expert on these issues and worked for other countries before; he would tell two things to you. First of all, he would say that the difference on development levels between regions is a critical problem. I am talking about differences between Istanbul and Hakkari, Artvin or even differences between Manisa and its town Demirci. Second of all, he would say the situation of women is a very important problem. The rates of women contribution to labor force and their education levels are explaining everything very clear. From my personal point of view, we have these two subjects on our agenda.

UNDP Turkey: These will be the subjects that Turkey will emphasize on. As we mentioned before, there are some areas that we are successful. Of course, the endorsement of these success stories is very important for the solutions of development issues in Turkey and similar countries.

İbrahim Kuzu: Interesting things happen on this issue. We got demands from countries that we never expected. They asked how we managed to decrease child mortality that fast. They also asked how we combated the problem of child labor force. The delegations from different countries come to our ministry and listen to our experiences. Of course we tell what we have done but each country has its own solution. You take advantage of experiences and get inspired but you will produce your own solution.

UNDP Turkey: For the last time, I would like to mention that everyone who wants to tell his ideas is invited to regional meetings. We take comments of universities in the tour that we started in Muğla followed by Denizli. We will continue this tour in many universities in the following days. You may click on post2015turkey.org website if you would like to take more information on these nine thematic areas. If you want to share your ideas with us, you may do this via #2015sonrasi or #yeniufuklar hashtags on Twitter. Mr. İbrahim Kuzu, thank you for your contribution to our program.



İbrahim Kuzu: Thank you for this opportunity.

UNDP Turkey: Our contributor was İbrahim Kuzu who is the head of Rural Development Department in the Ministry of Development. We have come to the end of this episode of the New Horizons Podcast of the United Nations Development Programme Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



53



12.11.2012

The Situation of Girl Children and Child Brides

Contributor:

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya

United Nations Population Fund Turkey
Programme Coordinator

In this part we talk about the situation of the girl child and child brides. These topics were also stressed upon during the International Day of the Girl Child which is marked this year for the first time.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this week's programme, we will talk about the situation of girl child worldwide and the issue of child brides. Our contributor is United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Reproductive Health Turkey Programme Coordinator Mr. Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya. Welcome.

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: Hello.

UNDP Turkey: If you wish, before starting to talk about today's topic, let us listen to a video



about this issue. Then, we will talk about the child brides.

UNDP Turkey: You might remember this video, which was shown on television for a long time and which was prepared by Association on Supporting of Contemporary Life. The video was directed by Çağan Irmak. The contentious issue of child brides is not only existent in Turkey but also in almost all countries in the world. First of all, let us talk about the situation in the world. What is the situation of the child brides today in the world?

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: You are very right. This is a global problem. Even though the number of child brides is declining, the numbers are still very remarkable. Annually, on average, 80 million girl child become a child bride or maternal and for these reasons they cannot complete their studies at school. More importantly, more than 14 million young women put themselves and their babies in danger due to the health problems during pregnancy. Some of them die; some of them become permanently disabled.

UNDP Turkey: This situation has both social aspect and sanitary aspect, right?

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: Yes, sure.

UNDP Turkey: Then, how do we define the child brides?

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: Child brides are defined in global terms. In the documents such as Convention on the Rights of the Children, it is indicated that childhood period ends at the age of 18. Every marriage undertaken under the age of 18 is a marriage which includes childhood period and groom or bride that is under the age of 18 is not ready for life in terms of his or her social and psychological situation.

UNDP Turkey: Of course, this situation affects mostly girl children.

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: Yes, it mostly does.

UNDP Turkey: 11th of October was marked as International Day of the Girl Child by United Nations. Thanks to this day, this issue came to the fore. As you mentioned before, the situation in the world concerns millions of young women and

girl children. Let us go back to Turkey. What is the situation in Turkey?

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: The results in Turkey are more salient. According to Turkey Population Health Study, one of every four marriages is an early marriage within the definition which we gave before. Also, based on the study which was run by Turkish Statistical Institute, almost quarter of 600.000 marriages are made under the age of 19. These are crucial remarks but let's take a step further. This rate declines to one of every three marriages in rural or agricultural areas. We found out in the research which we are going to publish soon: More than 80 percent of seasonal agricultural workers got married under the age of 18. Therefore, there are also some geographical and regional circumstances which affect the situation.

UNDP Turkey: This situation gradually increases from urban to rural areas and from rural areas to areas where seasonal workers live. But this does not mean that it does not exist in urban areas. For instance, there are more than 180 thousand child brides in Turkey. Based on UNFPA Turkey's data, one of every three marriage is a child marriage as you have also mentioned before. Last year, 20 thousand families brought suits to courts to be able to marry their daughters which are under the age of 16. Let us talk about the process of these lawsuits. 20 thousand is a very significant number, is not it?

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: Yes, it is a very significant number. Based on 124th Article of Civil Law, to be able to be competent to get married, one should be at the age of 17. But this law gives authority to the judges in some special circumstances to give the right to boys and girls which are 16 to get married. Some of these decisions are made to be able prevent pregnancy or a criminal conviction. 20 thousand is a very frightening number. But unfortunately, the real number is much more than 20 thousand. We see it in the field researches and studies. Let me quote from our research, a young mother said: "I have three children. When I gave my first birth, I was 17. I had my second child when I was 19. And my third child is a five- month baby right now. We never talked about birth control with my husband. I had many diseases during my pregnancies." This was a story which was told by 21 years old mother who lives in a rural area.

UNDP Turkey: This was a very striking quote. There is a new report about child brides which has been just published by United Nations Population Fund. In this report, it is indicated that the number of brides under the age of 18 will exceed the number of 100 million within a decade. Also, it is indicated that the number of brides under the age of 15 will be 50 million till 2020. These numbers are very frightening. There is a direct proportion between the frequency of marriage on an early age and the poverty of the family.

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: Yes, there is an intense relationship between those two parameters. There is a direct proportion between the level of income group, level of development and the age of marriage. This has been proved by Population Health study, other researches made in Turkey and our local studies. Actually the problem with the early marriage is that girls lack of right of education, they are under considerable health threat and they cannot contribute to the economic and social life. As a consequence, the country loses its educated population and the people who could contribute to development and also to the poverty leads to more early marriages which create a vicious circle. There is something more which affects me a lot. We would like to reduce the maternal and child mortality to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and we have successful results on these goals. Nevertheless, we cannot forget that, there is a four times more risk in terms of child and maternal mortality between the marriage at the age of 20 and marriage between the ages of 15 and 20. So, if we cannot prevent these issues, we cannot achieve the targets about education, poverty, maternal and child mortality in Millennium Development Goals. We should keep this in mind.

UNDP Turkey: As you mention, child marriage directly affects six of eight Goals. This situation influences not only married children but also following generations and gives results in the scope of health, education and social life. It has a scope which has serious risks and side effects. As you mentioned, during birth, mortality rate of girls under 15 is five times more than 20 years old girls. These are very essential and highlighted facts. Before you come, we asked to our followers on Twitter if they have any questions for you. One of our followers nicknamed as 'Gereğini bilgilerinize' asked: "How do you evaluate the



new education reform of Turkey in terms of sexual and reproductive health?”

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: Actually, two things did come together in the story that I told before: to be young and to lack the necessary information. This is very important. You lack self defense tools when you lack information and education. It means you are in a risky period. What the child bride said: “I have never talked about birth control with my husband. I do not know anything.” There is a big handicap in Turkey. In Turkish education system despite of other countries, there are not any training programmes on sexual, reproductive and adolescent health which are constituted according to ages. Therefore, not having these trainings, especially starting from primary education, brings many risks. This situation brings violence inside the school, conflict, exploitation, not being able to defend your own body and to have risky behaviors that might harm your environment and yourselves. For example, I have a data from National Education Ministry. 98,6 of children, who left school, are girls. They do not have information, they cannot complete school and suddenly they found themselves as a parent and in a married life.



UNDP Turkey: If we compare Turkey with other countries in the region, what is the situation?

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: Turkey is the second worst country on the risk of early marriage and maternity among Caucasian and European

countries. There is only one country which is worse than us, Georgia. There is a way, which is to provide information for youth inside and outside of school, to reverse this statistic. We can also advise some out-of-school sources.

UNDP Turkey: What are these sources?

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: For example, we have a website which is birgenclikhikayesi.com. On this website, young people could ask questions anonymously. We cannot reach their personal information; we only see the questions they asked. We immediately reply to their questions and if they have any medical problem, we lead them to organizations which they could apply for. Until now, we have shared information and have solved the problems.

UNDP Turkey: Then, we click on birgenclikhikayesi.com. If you would like to contribute to discussion, even after you listen to this programme, you may reach us on twitter by using the hashtags #yeniufuklar and #kizcocuguolmak. Mr. Yıldırımkaaya, thank you very much for your contribution.

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Our contributor was Mr. Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Reproductive Health Turkey Programme Coordinator. We have come to the end of this episode of the New Horizons Podcast of the United Nations Development Programme Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



19.11.2012

Climate Risk Management

Contributor:

Prof. Dr. Mikdat Kadioğlu

Istanbul Technical University
Disaster Risk Management Center

In this part, we talk about risk management in natural disasters induced by climate change.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this week's programme, we talk about the approach on disasters induced by climate change, or in other words, climate risk management. In Turkey, the losses caused by floods induced by climate change are almost the same amount as the earthquake damages. However, this is not only the case in Turkey but all around the world. For this reason, we organized a conference titled "Climate Risk Management" on October in Ankara. Actually, the climate change directly affects our daily lives; nevertheless we are not fully aware of the situation. In the Climate Risk Management Conference, it is discussed how to raise awareness on this issue. When we look at the numbers showing how the climate change affects our lives, we face to very striking results. For example, on average, 200 floods occur per year in Turkey. They cause around 100 million financial losses per year. Even, the number of deaths during thunderbolts related to storms increased especially recent years. These deaths are around 400. In the conference, these numbers and the possible actions to decrease these numbers were discussed. We mentioned on numbers and these were just a few of them. Is the situation really serious and how much is Turkey aware of this? Prof. Dr. Mikdat Kadioğlu, head of Istanbul Technical University Center for Disaster Management, gave an interview to

CNN Turk during the Climate Risk Management conference and made the following statements:

Prof. Dr. Mikdat Kadioğlu: The situation is the same in many places in the world. We tried to demonstrate the effects of climate change in Turkey, for the first time, with Second Communication Report which was prepared in coordination with Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and UNDP. Day by day, the climate change in Turkey is observed and discussed more. Nevertheless, for the first time, which disaster increased how and where they occur in Turkey were instantiated with numbers and graphs.

UNDP Turkey: Is this process completed? For example, in which regions and how much do the natural disasters increase?

Prof. Dr. Mikdat Kadioğlu: Twelve different kinds of disasters such as forest fire, hail, flood, drought, were discussed in the Second Communication. These disasters occur in different areas and seasons but they have a common point which is the increase in the occurrence of all.



UNDP Turkey: How much do the disasters increase?

Prof. Dr. Mikdat Kadioğlu: It was increased almost 3-4 times more. It is also the same in the worldwide statistics. In the statistics, 2000s and 1960s were compared and it is observed that meteorological disasters increased three times according to insurance records. Economical losses increased 9 times, insurance records



increased 15 times. That is why, meteorological disasters are tried to be involved within the scope of compulsory insurance in the whole world. There is a new law, titled 'Disaster Insurance' in Turkey. Before, there was a compulsory insurance only for earthquake. Now, the natural disasters are tried to add to the scope of insurance, with 'Agricultural Insurances'. Now, the precautions are slowly taken.

UNDP Turkey: We would like give some information about this issue. The climate change and extreme weather conditions caused changes in frequency, density, spread, duration and timing of climate events. As we mentioned at the beginning, the loss, which occurs because of the floods induced by climate change, is almost the same amount as the earthquake damages. Since 2007, there is an increase observed in the number of forest fires which have been destroying around 450 hectares of forest per year. The sudden, irregular and strong rains and floods cause an increase in the number of landslip, erosion and long-lasting droughts. Now the situation shows that rains and floods, which could be seen that strong only once in 100 years in Turkey, could repeat every 50 years until 2070. As Prof. Kadioğlu indicated the situation in Turkey is almost the same with the rest of the world. Nevertheless, there are some different situations which is witnessed and discussed in each disaster. Do the buildings built on the stream bed and unplanned urbanization increase these statistics?

Prof. Dr. Mikdat Kadioğlu: Of course it does. The number of these disasters increases in everywhere, but Turkey is one of the countries who observe more loss. While the world is trying to adapt to climate change, Turkey should spend a great fund on risk management for disasters, along with trying to adapt to climate change. In the rest of the world, there is no building on the stream bed while there are many in Turkey. The world tries to decline the greenhouse gasses while combating against the climate change. We need both adaptation to climate change and help to people, living in the buildings on the stream bed, who are suffered from floods. For this reason, Turkey is obliged to spend its funds on combating against disasters.

UNDP Turkey: The approach of Climate Risk Management examines adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management within

an integrated scope to prevent disasters and to enable developmental efforts. Climate Risk Management focuses on the following developmental sectors which can be affected by the climate change: agriculture, sanitation, water sources, health, environment and livelihoods. It aimed to develop the capacity of risk management for these sectors at the local, regional and national levels. Climate Risk Management is composed of five stages: climate analysis, identifying the risk and effect, decision analysis, evaluation of corporate structure and political evaluation and capacity development. These sound a little bit technical. If we return back to Turkey, what kind of action is taken for the risk management in Turkey?

Prof. Dr. Mikdat Kadioğlu: The most important thing which has to be done in Turkey is to evaluate disaster management in a scientific and integrated manner. Disaster Law is not valid anymore. Also, Turkey does not have any intervention plan. Turkey needs to have national risk mitigation and recovering plan. We deal with daily issues. But Turkey needs plans and laws on national and local level on the international standards. All the plans are prepared based on old laws at the moment and this is not valid. The laws need to be rewritten based on works and plans which will be prepared.

UNDP Turkey: Mikdat Kadioğlu says that both legal regulations need to be composed and organizations need to work in coordination. The probability of occurrence of disasters is same with the rest of the world in Turkey but there are more humans dying and more economic losses. This is so because of problems such as unplanned urbanization. According to him, Turkey needs to focus on these issues. If you would like to contribute to the discussion, you may reach us via #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. We have come to the end of this episode of the New Horizons Podcast of the United Nations Development Programme Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlel of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!

55



26.11.2012

Turkey's Growing Foreign Aid

Contributor:

Füsun Gür

Senior Expert from TİKA
(Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency)

In this part, we talk about the foreign aid of Turkey which gradually increases.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this week's programme, we will talk about the foreign aid of Turkey which gradually increases. Our contributor is Füsun Gür, Senior Expert from TİKA (Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency). Welcome.

Füsun Gür: Hello!

UNDP Turkey: TİKA was established in 1992 and the 20th anniversary of TİKA is being celebrated this year. I would like to start with the definition of foreign aid. What does 'foreign aid' mean?

Füsun Gür: Foreign aid is all aids given in kind and in cash to support developing countries and find solutions to their developmental problems. Foreign aids are an important mean to establish global collaboration. People struggle with hunger, poverty and contagious diseases in the world. As there are 2.5 million people below starvation line who live with a daily income below 1 dollar, everyone needs to discharge their own responsibilities. Developmental problems require global responsibilities.

UNDP Turkey: Turkey is commonly known as a country which receives foreign aid. But in recent years, foreign aid given by Turkey is gradually increasing. Let's look at numbers. How has the situation of foreign aids given by Turkey changed?

Füsun Gür: While the foreign aid of Turkey was \$60-80 million between the years of 2003 and 2004, now it has accelerated up to \$1.3 million in 2011.

UNDP Turkey: For example, I have a data which indicates that the foreign aid in 2010 was \$967 million, and as you mentioned, in 2011 this number became \$1.3 million which is an upsurge. Even in the last few years, there is an increase of more than 30 percent.

Füsun Gür: Yes, that is correct. While talking about foreign aid, we must talk about its different categories. With the increase in emergency aids to least developed countries and expenses for temporary guests in our country, in 2011 we reached to our peak level of foreign aid that we have done so far.

UNDP Turkey: Of course, it is very important to consider these categories. What do we accept as an official development aid? There are also 'official' and 'unofficial' development aids. Could you explain the difference between them?

Füsun Gür: Of course. The development aid is the main title. It is divided into two branches as official and private aids. 'Official aids' are aids which are given by official institutions and 'private aids' are aids which are given by non-governmental organizations and private sector. Our official aids include aids for project, program and technical cooperation as also TİKA does. Aids of our army to support peace, aids of the under Secretariat of Treasury, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries to international organizations are all official aids.

UNDP Turkey: For example, are the content and expenditures of a training which is given by Turkish Armed Force in Kosovo a development aid?

Füsun Gür: Yes, definitely it is.

UNDP Turkey: May the restoration of a historical artifact in abroad, be a development aid?

Füsun Gür: That may be counted as a development aid based on its kind. At the same time, the aid which is given for foreign students in Turkey, is another category and is also counted as a kind of aid.



UNDP Turkey: You have also mentioned about unofficial development aids. You said that these aids are given by businessmen and non-governmental organizations. Nevertheless, coordination of these aids is also an important work. Coordination of foreign aid is one of the important duties of TİKA as it also stands out one of the acronyms in your agency's title. You get these numbers by contacting hundreds and maybe thousands of organization and institutions, right?

Füsun Gür: Yes. We, as TİKA, practiced more than 100 projects in coordination with more than 50 non-governmental organizations. Beside this, we collect the data of other non-governmental organizations which doesn't work in coordination with TİKA. Turkish non-governmental organizations work very effectively. Both non-governmental organizations and governmental institutions did a really good job in Somali. Also, Turkish businessmen make direct investment on these regions. Even, the investment which is done by the profit they got from previous one is a part of the aid. We gather all of them in an inventory which is established by TİKA; analyze them and send the results to Committee of Development Aids. Other developed countries send these, too. It reveals who give aids and how much.

UNDP Turkey: You are personally in charge of this coordination. How many organizations that you send these forms and questionnaires?

Füsun Gür: I guess we send these to almost 1500 organizations. But there are 100-150 organizations who make aids seriously and provide data by entering the results on inventory.

UNDP Turkey: The number of 1500 is the sum of official and unofficial aids?

Füsun Gür: Yes.

UNDP Turkey: We mentioned that there is an increasing trend on foreign aids. Does the change of method affect this increase? Do the coordination and reporting which didn't exist before, has an impact on the increase of foreign aid?

Füsun Gür: From 2003 to 2008, collecting the numbers caused an increase on foreign aids but the actual reason behind this serious increase

in recent years, is the increase on funds which Turkey allocates for foreign aids. These funds substantially increased.

UNDP Turkey: As you know, the eight goal of Millennium Development Goals, promotes the national development. While the proportion of official aids of Turkey to national income is 13 per cent in 2010, it raised to 17 per cent in 2011. There is a salient increase year by year, isn't it?

Füsun Gür: Of course. While our official aids are increasing, our contribution to Millennium Development Goals is raising, too.

UNDP Turkey: We must highlight that, the performance of Turkey on achieving the eight goal of Millennium Development goals, is far better than similar countries.

Füsun Gür: If we compare Turkey with DAC countries, it is the country which increased its aids most.

UNDP Turkey: DAC, which is 'Development Assistance Committee' works under OECD. Which countries get aids most? Which criteria are taken in consideration by selecting these countries? How TİKA and Turkish government agencies determine the areas on which the aids will be done?

Füsun Gür: In 2011, the countries which Turkey make aids most are Pakistan, Syria, Afghanistan, Somali and Kyrgyzstan. For example, the reason behind the increase on aids for Pakistan is the problems which occurred because of the flood on previous year. TOKI built big complexes and residences there. Just the expenditure of this project is \$135 million. As you know, Syrian guest are still coming to Turkey. In 2011, the aid for Syria was very high just because of the numbers which was reported for these 4-5 months period.

UNDP Turkey: Therefore, the aids for the refugees coming from Syria to Turkey, count as an official foreign aid of Turkey, too.

Füsun Gür: Yes, exactly. There has been a great aid for Afghanistan, one of the least developed countries, after our prime minister's commitment to make \$9 million aid to there, on 'United Nations 4th Conference on Least Developed Countries' which took place in Istanbul. TİKA has been bringing project and program aids to



Afghanistan especially for education, health and water. It served for many students to go school. It run many hospitals and opened policlinics and served as a model.

UNDP Turkey: So, we see that the humanitarian criteria take place on the top to determine these. That was very important that you mentioned on least developed countries. 'United Nations 4th Conference on Least Developed Countries' which is a big international conference, took place in Istanbul in 2011. These aids increased by 79 per cent in 2011 compare to 2010 and reached to 279 million. You also mentioned the commitment that the government made. So, more increase can be foreseen.

Füsun Gür: Our commitment was \$200 million but we made \$279 million foreign aid.

UNDP Turkey: So we can say that Turkey gave foreign aid 40 per cent more than its commitment. Turkey is a country who gives foreign aid or takes foreign aid? Which situation are we in right now?

Füsun Gür: Actually, Turkey is in the situation which gives aid rather than it takes. It takes aids

from European Union. The aids we give are much more than we take.

UNDP Turkey: If you would like to contribute to this topic, you may share your thoughts with us and our contributor, Füsun Gür, Senior Expert from TİKA (Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency) by using #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. Congratulations on the 20th anniversary of TİKA.

Füsun Gür: Thank you very much. We are growing and strong organization. We invite young people to be interested in our subjects.

UNDP Turkey: Of course, TİKA is one the most important partner of United Nations in Turkey. We have come to the end of this episode of the New Horizons Podcast of the United Nations Development Programme Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



03.12.2012

Sustainable Tourism and International Peace

Contributor:

Fatih Şahin
Governor of Muğla

In this part we talk about the role of sustainable tourism in maintaining international peace at the local level.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this week's programme, we will talk about tourism, sustainable development and international peace. Our contributor is Fatih Şahin, Governor of Muğla. The city of Muğla attracts many international tourists. Tourism has cultural and social dimensions as well as its economic dimension. What could Mr. Şahin say about the connection between those?

Fatih Şahin: As you mentioned, we shouldn't look at tourism only in economic terms. Because thanks to our guests coming both from Turkey and abroad, we understand each other better. We see each others' way of life. We introduce our cultures to each other. In this sense, thanks to tourism, we have seen that people become more social, friendly and respectful as they establish friendships. With their contribution to national and world peace, all these are a priceless sides of tourism. This is an undeniable fact and in this sense, we must pay attention to tourism. There is a word which was said by Yunus Emre hundreds years ago:

"Come, let us all be friends for once,

Let us make life easy on us,

Let us be lovers and loved ones,

The earth shall be left to no one."

Actually everything starts with a meeting. Tourism is a sector which serves to the philosophy indicated in the word of Yunus Emre hundreds years ago. I care about this.

UNDP Turkey: What kind of connection is there between world peace and protecting cultural and natural heritages?

Fatih Şahin: There are many artifacts belonging to many historical periods in Muğla. We especially put a great effort with Ministry of Culture to revive these heritages. There are artifacts belonging to many civilizations such as to Hickory, Lycia and Ottoman Empire. These are cultural and historical richness we have. Regardless of which civilization, it is our responsibility to protect and restore them. This is a very crucial topic in cultural tourism and world peace.

UNDP Turkey: Now, let us talk about 'protected areas' in which UNDP also contributes to with the leadership of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. There are many marine protected areas in Muğla. Why are the marine protected areas necessary and how do they contribute to tourism? Governor Mr. Şahin points out Muğla's special situation.

Fatih Şahin: We have a 1200 kilometer seaside and many spectacular bays. It is very important to protect these bays and marine species for the future of tourism there. We must do this not only for tourism but also as a moral duty. But we need to pay more attention especially to this region. The tourism could be sustainable and long lasting, only if we protect these beauties.

UNDP Turkey: You may contribute to this subject on Twitter via using the hashtag, #yeniufuklar. Contribution to sustainable green economy with tourism is another topic that we need to focus on. Muğla Handcrafts Business Association, MELSA is an important example for this. This company serves as a model in Turkey and especially in Mediterranean region, for excursion area management in and around the special protected areas. What can you tell us about this initiative?

Fatih Şahin: This company belongs to our governorship and it was founded 20 years ago. First, there were only women of the region working in the company, making handcrafts and other activities related with weaving. These

activities are still going on. But recently, we run beaches such as Oludeniz and Gokova. Everyone is very happy and pleasant. One of the most essential elements for tourism sector is to keep the quality at a very high level with sustainable thinking. We work not only for profit but also to give a good service over there. Recently, Oludeniz was selected as the most beautiful beach. In Gokova, kite surfing is an emerging trend and Gokova is one of the leading racing tracks in the world. They are run by also our friends. MELSA is a company who spend its revenues to social responsibility projects. We help people with disabilities, giving scholarships to student and spend the money we earn, for the infrastructure needs of our villages. So, the money we earn from that region, comes back as services for the people of this region. It is a great pleasure.

UNDP Turkey: Is the sustainable tourism possible? Does the tourism in Muğla develop in a sustainable way?

Fatih Şahin: The employees working in the tourism sector, sector representatives and anybody else should need to bear a responsibility. We need to make sustainable projects without compromising on quality. We need to be innovative and keep track of developments in the world. In a year, approximately three million foreign tourists are coming to our region and this number is steadily increasing. We also host domestic tourists as

much as foreign tourists. We need to raise our activities in these areas while following the developments in cultural tourism and sports-related activities. We have started this. Both Ministry of Culture and our governorship restored many artifacts and these studies go on. We are very happy to announce it to public. Thus, next time we can draw the tourists to the inner parts of Muğla. Thanks to trekking roads, you can do trekking, cycling and ride a horse. We plan to make cultural tourism as an important topic with the great restored locations and market which rouse up. Thus, both diversity and duration on tourism would increase which we give special attention on. This kind of cultural tourism activities are major contribution to peace in the regions as well as world peace.

UNDP Turkey: We have listened to Fatih Şahin, Governor of Muğla. We have discussed tourism, sustainable development and international consensus. We have come to the end of this episode of the New Horizons Podcast of the United Nations Development Programme Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!





10.12.2012

United Nations Joint Programme “Decent Work for All”

Contributors:

Stakeholders and Implementers of United Nations
Joint Programme “Decent Work for All”

Special Thanks to:

Ibrahim Önder, Çağlar Öner and **Elif Şimşek**
for voice-over support

In this part, we talk about United Nations Joint Program titled “Decent Work for All” which has ended recently with a closing conference.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this week’s programme, we talk about United Nations Joint Program titled ‘Decent Work for All’ which ended with a closing conference days in previous days. The subject of this programme is what was done for people to get decent work within the scope of National Youth Employment Programme and the implementation in Antalya as a pilot region. We will have many contributors for this programme. But firstly, let me give some data on youth employment in Turkey. The proportion of youth contribution to labor force is lower than the general trend in Turkey. Based on TUIK’s data, in Turkey, the proportion of contribution of youth to labor force is 39 percent; unemployment rate is 18 percent; non-agricultural unemployment rate is 22 percent. The youth in Turkey who encounters more and more difficulties in finding a decent work, stands out as the most disadvantaged group in the labor market. The joint partnership of United Nations organizations and Turkish Employment Organization (İŞKUR) launched a youth employment programme titled ‘Decent Work for All’ in Antalya to alleviate the problem of unemployment. Turkish Employment

Organization chose Antalya as a pilot region because there is a Turkish Employment Organization’s office and Municipal Assembly besides a many well-organized stakeholders.

Shahid Najam, UN Resident Coordinator: What we have demonstrated with this programme is, when we work together, and establish partnerships, we always have enhance development. For example, in this particular case, four agencies which were UNDP, ILO, IOM and FAO worked very closely with government. And we established very successful works at national level as well as international level.

UNDP Turkey: United Nations Resident Coordinator has spoken. Well then, what does ‘decent work’ mean?

ILO Turkey Director Ümit Deniz Efendioğlu: The concept of ‘decent work’ developed by ILO in line with the notions of freedom, equality, security and reputability. It is one of the most important components of sustainable development. This concept also has gender equality at its core and builds on four pillars: These are creating employment, securing labor rights, extension of social protection to all levels of society and promoting social dialogue. This project that we have implemented on a local and national scale has not only enabled youth to access decent works but has also demonstrated that significant policy recommendations and action plans can be created through social agreement.

UNDP Turkey: What does this programme mean for UNDP?

Berna Beyazıt Baran, Poverty Reduction Programme Manager - UNDP: I would first like to mention about our priorities on a global scale. These include poverty reduction, social inclusion, egalitarian services and participation, for which are realized with specific principles. The joint programme has indeed provided an integrated approach among these priorities.

UNDP Turkey: The partners of United Nations Joint Programme, Youth Employment are not limited with UNDP and ILO. IOM is also included to the partners of this programme.

Meera Sethi, IOM Turkey Chief of Mission: This particular programme which looks at migration, employment and youth, is a very important

component of IOM's programmes in the overall area of managing migration. The National Youth Employment Plan of Action is another significant contribution of IOM. The government has allowed marginalized populations which include youth and migrants, to be mainstreamed the future activities in different provinces.

UNDP Turkey: Following Meera Sethi, IOM Turkey Chief of Mission, let us listen to FAO Turkey Coordinator Mustapha Sinaceur. What all of these activities mean in the sense of Food and Agriculture Organization.

Mustapha Sinaceur, FAO Turkey Director: We have trained about five hundred people during three years, in several fields of agricultural production, arboriculture and production of cut flower. This UN programme was successful in the way that it has created the very strong partnerships among different partners, not only within the UN agencies that were involved in the implementation of this programme but also with the local institution like IŞKUR and Governorate of Antalya, universities, academies, NGOs and private sector.

UNDP Turkey: What are the goals of this project that we mentioned so far? U United Nations Joint Programme contributes to the Millennium Development Goals on poverty reduction, educational opportunities, increasing awareness of gender equality and especially on the

collaboration for development. ILO is responsible for the coordination of 'National Youth System Action Plan' and 'professional look' which are the national outcome of United Nations Joint program, in the scope of 'decent work' approach. The studies carried out by UNDP within the scope of joint programme, focused on the sector in order to increase the competitiveness of Antalya province and achieve long term, sustainable development. FAO contributed to 'Decent Work for All' programme with rural development and rural employment. IOM played an active role in the harmonization of migration management with the main elements of the employment policy, in the scope of the joint programme. United Nations Joint Programme reached more than three thousand individuals; dozens of public and private institutions and organizations, and civil society organizations. So, how was the communication of the joint programme carried out?

Ayşegül Oğuz Goodman, Communication Expert, UNDP Joint Programme: A lot of analyses were conducted and publications delivered throughout this joint effort. All of these documents can be accessed through the Joint Programme website: www.genclik.mdgf-tr.org

UNDP Turkey: When you write 'Decent Work for All', you may easily reach the details. Now, we listen to Dr. Nusret Yazıcı, General Director of Turkish Employment Organization.



**Birleşmiş Milletler Ortak Programı "Herkes için İnsana Yakışır İş:
Ulusal Gençlik İstihdam Programı ve Antalya Pilot Bölge Uygulaması"**

United Nations Joint Programme "Growth with Decent
Work For All: National Youth Employment Programme and
Pilot Implementation in Antalya"



Dr. Nusret Yazıcı, General Director of Turkish Employment Organization: The National Youth Employment Action Plan was developed jointly with several stakeholders such as workers, employers, public agencies and NGOs. We shared experience with international organizations throughout this process to put forward integrated suggestions to increase youth employment.

UNDP Turkey: Of course, when the issue is youth unemployment, we need to keep some fact in mind. The share of young population is high in total population. Therefore, to solve this problem is a very crucial social goal. In United Nations Joint Programme, especially young immigrants were targeted and 'how they can have decent work' was discussed. So, how was the result?

Assoc. Prof. Hakan Ercan, METU Academician: For the first time ever in Turkey, a document on youth employment has been created. The document has clear targets and deadlines. This is a first in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: Now we listen to another academician of METU, Assoc. Prof. Helga Tılıç.

Assoc. Prof. Helga Rittersberger Tılıç, METU Academician: Why we choose Antalya as the pilot region? Because it receives a lot of migrants, moreover it is a very important place regarding youth and unemployment. What did we do? We choose a sample group and worked with TURKSTAT.

UNDP Turkey: Antalya Deputy Governor Halil Serdar Cevheroğlu highlights the special condition of Antalya.

Halil Serdar Cevheroğlu, Antalya Deputy Governor: Antalya is a tourism and agriculture city that receives around 40-50 thousand migrants each year and has high seasonal unemployment rates. Antalya is first and foremost tourism city. Employment rises significantly in tourism during summer. People from neighboring cities and in fact, from all over Turkey come to work here. But then these people become unemployed during winter. That is why this project is on the right track. In particular, the target group-youth- is rightly put.

UNDP Turkey: In the scope of the project, the clustering works were done in four sectors

which are health tourism, seed growing, and cut flowering and yachting.

Saadettin Dikmen, Expert- Western Mediterranean Development Agency: We went to the Netherlands to get hands-on experience about agricultural and industrial clusters there. I personally came back with excellent impressions as to how companies and their managers come together to create synergy towards the same aim.

UNDP Turkey: Now we listen to trainees of employment trainings.

Raziye Bodur, Women Farmers Trainee: We learned a great deal of important things about biological pests. We learned about how harmful pesticides are. Most importantly, we learned how important our product are for the human life.

UNDP Turkey: Was the entrepreneurship training beneficial?

Zeynep Dođmuş, Entrepreneurship Trainee: I have learned to live in a planned manner, analyze a job before I take it, think more realistically and be at peace with numbers thanks to the training programme. I'm going to try to bring the prefab home building system in Europe and the US to Turkey to create added value in the construction industry.

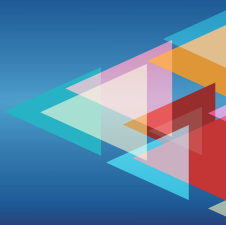
UNDP Turkey: Gülay Özen who got the assistant cook traineeship, says these.

Gülay Özen, Assistant Cook Trainee: When we started the course we spent 1,5 months in the classroom. Then we had a three-month internship in the kitchen. Then we started to actually work in the kitchen.

UNDP Turkey: How much were the trainings successful?

Cengiz Muratşah, Barut Otel Human Resource Coordinator: We delivered trainings through our specialist in accordance with the Ministry of Education's procedures. We achieved a net success rate 97%, that is 97 out of 100 people passed.

UNDP Turkey: As a result, each United Nations' organization contributes to this project. The trainees were not only young people who are getting through vocational training courses. Also



the job and occupational counselors of Turkish Employment Organization Antalya were trained.

Mina Öztürk, the Job and Occupational Counselors of Turkish Employment

Organization Antalya: We received about 15 days of training as part of these projects. We had a trainer come from Sweden and other trainers from various universities in Turkey to deliver trainings on job searching skills for the disadvantaged groups.

UNDP Turkey: We give the last word to another trainee.

Ayşegül Bakır, Basic Life Skills Trainee: The major contribution of the trainings has been boosting my self-confidence. Now I can make a living on my own. It has changed my outlook on life and now I can think much deeper. Apart from that, I know have a profession that I love.

UNDP Turkey: We have come to the end of this episode with these words. In this programme, we talked about United Nations Joint program titled 'Decent Work for All' which ended with a closing conference in the previous days. The detailed information of the programme is available on internet. You may share your ideas through 'yeniufuklar' tag on Twitter. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



17.12.2012

Volunteering and Post 2015 Development Agenda

Contributors:

Nil Mit

Post 2015 Development Agenda National Coordinator and UN Volunteer

Nilsu Atilgan

Volunteer and General Coordinator of Civic Involvement Projects in Bilkent University

In this part, as it was International Volunteer Day on 5 December, we talk about why volunteering is important and what kind of role volunteering plays on post 2015 Development Agenda.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. International Volunteer Day was celebrated on 5th of December in many countries, including Turkey. In this week's programme, we talk about why volunteering is important and what kind of role volunteering plays on post 2015 Development Agenda. One of our contributors is Nil Mit, from United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV) and coordinator of Post 2015 National Coordinator. Welcome!

Nil Mit: Hello.

UNDP Turkey: Our other guest is Nilsu Atilgan, who is a volunteer from Bilkent University and the General Coordinator of Civic Involvement Projects. Welcome!

Nilsu Atilgan: Hello.

UNDP Turkey: We will also talk about your projects. But first I would like to ask a question to Mrs. Nil Mit from UNV. Within United Nations,

there is United Nations Volunteers program. You are also a volunteer of United Nations. This program contributes to peace and development worldwide through volunteerism. In fact, this organization exists since 1971. What could volunteerism change and why is that so important? Let us start with this question.

Nil Mit: Thank you very much. First of all, I want to talk briefly about United Nations Volunteer Programme. As you mentioned, it was founded in 1971. Currently, there are 8000 United Nations Volunteers in 130 countries. For UN, volunteering is one of the most important factors achieving objectives of sustainable development. What is volunteering? Volunteering is a universal term and it means to share one's skills, experience and resources for the sake of community with no thought of personal gain. There is a misunderstanding; volunteering is not cleaning your room and having an internship; of course these are also important, but volunteerism must be something communal. Taking into consideration that the world population is 7 billion and it continues to increase; which means more food, more work and more energy for more people. But if we think it in a positive way, it means more volunteers and more labor force for community.

UNDP Turkey: Of course, it is very important to define volunteerism. According to what do we define volunteerism? How do we count the number of volunteers? Definition of volunteerism is very important in terms of these. When we consider that the world population is 7 billion, 20 percent of the population's engagement in voluntary work only for two hours a week leads to an activation of a great social power which contributes to the solution of development problems. We will come back to this. But let us continue with a volunteer, Nilsu Atilgan from Bilkent University. As a volunteer, it would be meaningful this question answered by you: How do you define volunteerism?

Nilsu Atilgan: I think volunteerism does not have a precise definition. Yes, it means spending time and effort for doing something good for the community, as Nil have mentioned. But everyone could express it differently. Perhaps, it is the reason why there are many non- governmental organizations. We establish many different clubs and continue projects in Bilkent University. Everyone works for the project which suits to his/



her own volunteerism definition. For example, we concentrate more on social responsibility projects. We have fifteen different projects and each of them addresses to different group of people in different ways. Our only aim is to give something from ourselves and actually also get something from them, too. So I believe that volunteerism is mutual.

UNDP Turkey: Bilkent University has 15 different projects, and you have a website called tdb. bilkent.edu.tr. 'tdb' stands for 'social awareness projects'. Are you a student at the same time?

Nilsu Atilgan: Yes, I'm a student at the Psychology department.

UNDP Turkey: So, how is the profile of participant? Are all of them students?

Nilsu Atilgan: In general, it consists of students from Bilkent University because we have our meetings and take our some decisions in the University. But we do not have any limitation. We have alumni people, too. Our participants may be from other universities, or even may not be a student. In fact, they just need advocate to volunteerism.

UNDP Turkey: I was wondering how our audiences could participate. But I suppose they can look at your web site.

Nilsu Atilgan: Yes, they can reach us via our website. There are descriptions of our projects. They could enroll in the project they wish. Or if they want to get more information from us in general, we would like to help in every subject.

UNDP Turkey: Let me remind one more time, the web site is tdp.bilkent.edu.tr. Let us continue with Nil Mit. The International Volunteers Day was celebrated on December 5. Turkey celebrated this day along with many countries. Let us talk about this day a little bit. Of course, it has been celebrated since 1985 in order to increase awareness, but which subjects come to the fore based on this day and how was it celebrated in Turkey? Could we get information about this from you?

Nilsu Atilgan: Yes, it has been celebrated since 1984 and in Turkey, it is not only celebrated by United Nations organizations, but also many other non-governmental organizations, too. This year, we have a specific message. This year, we gathered to show how volunteerism has made a difference and to celebrate our achievements.



As Nilsu have mentioned, we organized a panel on volunteerism in Bilkent University. We realized this project in coordination with Mr. Yörük, TOG (Community Volunteers Foundation) coordinator, İbrahim Demirel from National Agency and Ebru İnanç who has many active studies on volunteerism from Bilkent University. Of course our activities will continue to add this to education programmes of universities. A platform, titled 'Volunteering Makes a Difference' was established in order to highlight the importance of this year. This has a web site, <http://www.volunteeractioncounts.org>. From there, you may follow our activities.

UNDP Turkey: The United Nations Volunteers is one of the United Nations' organizations that operates in Turkey. In fact, its activities in Turkey have just started a while ago. It works in coordination with TOG (Community Service Volunteers), TEGV (Turkish Education Volunteers Foundation) and many other organizations such as the one represented by Ms. Nilsu, General Coordinator of Civic Involvement Projects from Bilkent University. Mrs. Nil, you represent UNV (United Nations Volunteers), but you also work on national consultations that we discuss Post 2015 Development Agenda. Of course, volunteerism and civil participation are very important in this process. It is very crucial what volunteers think about what people will be talking about global development after 2015 and what the goals should be. What is the relationship between new development agenda and volunteerism?

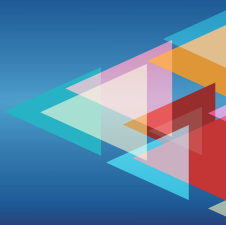
Nil Mit: Let me begin with Millennium Development Goals. Millennium Development Goals were determined as eight goals in General Assembly of the United Nations and it is a process expected to end by 2015. The different countries made progress in different goals. As it seems these goals are not universal. The different goals for sustainability must be determined for each country concerning its own needs. That is why, a project titled 'Post 2015 Turkey's Consultation' started. Turkey is one the countries in which these consultations will take place. With 'Post 2015 Turkey's Consultation', it is indicated for the first time that the sustainable development at the global level cannot be achieved without rights and volunteers. And the importance of participation to volunteerism was highlighted.

UNDP Turkey: In fact, the determination of Post 2015 Development Agenda, as different from others such as the Millennium Development Goals in 200, directs a very different progress since there is a contribution of online discussions and social media which came into our lives recently. You come to the fore as a project which uses internet efficiently. You have two web sites which are: 2015sonrasiturkiye.org and 2015sonrasi.org. Let us talk about these websites.

Nil Mit: Yes, thank you very much. We attach particular importance to the role of social media. We decided to use the power of social media since the main target of the project is participation and transparency. We have a website titled '2015sonrasiturkiye.org'. In this website, all the outputs of the meetings held, are shared with people and ask their feedbacks. We also share our questionnaire on this website. This questionnaire will be analyzed by our consultants and the output will be shared on the final report. That is why your contribution is crucial for the future of Turkey. The questionnaire will be active on the website until the end of January. The other website that you mentioned, was launched for our Instagram competition. This is a blog titled 2015sonrasi.org. We are going to do our closure meeting on February and there is going to be a photo exhibition. If you click on our website, you may have detailed information about this exhibition.

UNDP Turkey: You may share your ideas on volunteerism by using the '#gonulluolmak' tag on twitter. If you want to contribute to this discussion, you can reach us by '# 2015sonrasi' tag on twitter, too. Let me highlight these two websites which are 2015sonrasiturkiye.org and 2015sonrasi.org. We look forward to your contribution within the framework of nine thematic areas. Now, I would like to return to Mrs. Nilsu again. Let me end this programme with the words will be said by a volunteer. You are very lucky that you take the support of TOG and UNV behind you. You continue to work on 15 different themes. In which direction your studies will go and what is your next goal after that?

Nilsu Atılgan: Well, these 15 projects are the projects that go on constantly. Our organization was established on 1999 following the Marmara earthquake. And since then, we continue. So every year or every two years, a new project



is added and we continue to grow that way. I cannot say any of these projects will terminate. All of them contribute to volunteerism in a continuous manner. I just can say that we can add new projects. We would like to take a step with TOG and UNV into seasonal projects that we call as 'attack'. Of course these are also very important. What is really important to us that the contribution of these projects to us, volunteerism and society as Mrs. Nil mentioned. Our main goal is to increase these contributions with different projects and different target groups.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you very much for your contribution. Our guests were Nil Mit, United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV) and coordinator of Post 2015 National Coordinator; and Nilsu Atılgan, is a volunteer from Bilkent University and the General Coordinator of Civic Involvement Projects. In this section, we tried to address the issues of the global development agenda and the contribution of volunteers to civil society, based on the International Volunteer Day celebrated on 5th December. We have come to the end of this episode with these words. In this programme, we talked about United Nations Joint program titled 'Decent Work for All' which ended with a closing conference in the previous days. The detailed information of the programme is available on internet. You may share your ideas through 'yeniufuklar' tag on Twitter. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on Police radio, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



24.12.2012

Global Development Agenda: 2015 and Beyond

Contributor:

Cihan Sultanoğlu

Assistant Administrator of UNDP and the Director of the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

In this part, we talk about current global progress regarding Millennium Development Goals and post 2015 Development Agenda, which is being constituted at the present time.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this week's programme, we talk about current global progress on Millennium Development Goals and the Post 2015 Development Agenda. Our guest is the Assistant Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and UNDP Regional Director for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Welcome.

Cihan Sultanoğlu: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Ms. Sultanoğlu, you are the Assistant Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and UNDP Regional Director for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. You were appointed to this post by Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator in early 2012. How did you start and what is the next goal?

Cihan Sultanoğlu: Thank you. I began this post on April. I am familiar with the region. I have been in Lithuania and Belarus as the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations. I served three years in the Bureau as vice-president. Of course

still it is very nice, proud and honorary for me to get this assignment. Our region is a very special region because a large part of it is composed of middle-income countries. And many of them have already acquired significant improvement in their development process. But we can still see differences and social inequalities between regions. We need quite a lot studies on effective governance. Besides this, the countries in our region, as middle-income countries, could make great contribution to global development. There are knowledge and experience acquired over the years. I would like to take these from regions and carry them to the countries which are in the beginning of development process. This is one of the greatest dreams of mine. At the same time, the regions are not restricted in their frames in the global world. How could Middle East, Africa, Middle Asia and South America work with and how could the bridges be installed between the various regions? We are going to investigate them and this will create an interesting experience.

UNDP Turkey: Actually, before I ask, you mentioned the point where global development agenda reached and the process in the region where you are responsible for. But I will ask again in order to descend the particulars. Millennium Development Goals were determined in 2000 and it ends in 2015. Currently, we are talking about what is going to happen after 2015 in local and global level. Where are we on Millennium Development Goals now and which issues must be emphasized?

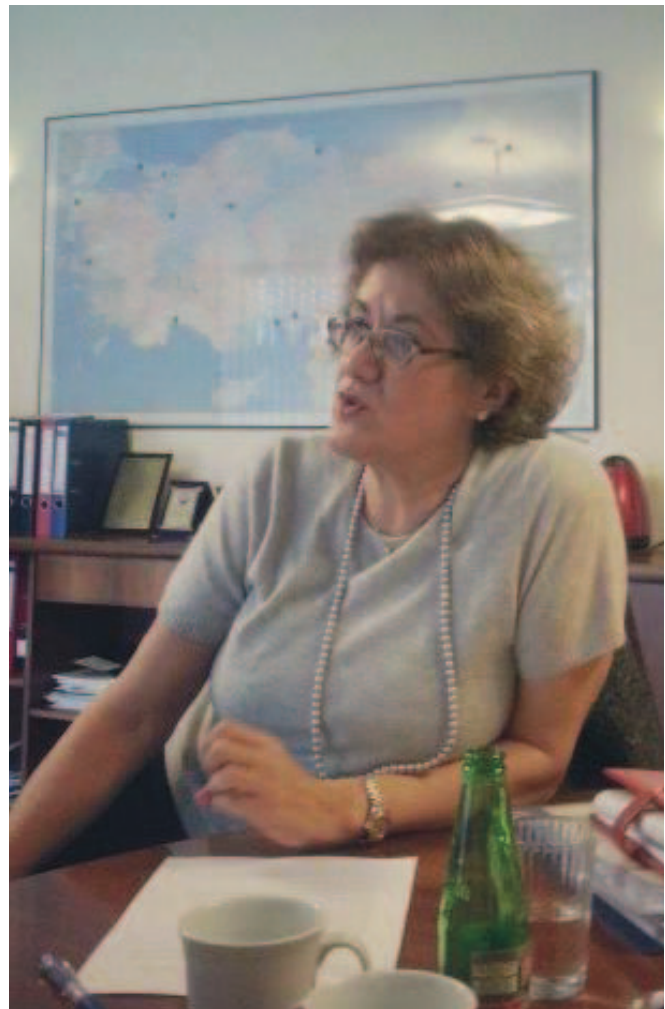
Cihan Sultanoğlu: 2015 is the selected end date for Millennium Development Goals. But unfortunately, this does not mean that until that time we will have reached all the goals. During this period, major improvements have been done and poverty was reduced. Especially in India and China, which are middle-income countries, many people moved up the social ladder and get out of poverty. But other than that, there is a lot more we can do. We need to carry The Millennium Development Goals to a new level after 2015. What have accomplished this 15-year period? What need to be done? And how can we create a new target sequence based on lessons learned? This will be shaped as our sustainable development goals. Unfortunately, in our area, even there has been some decline on some of the Millennium Development Goals. The extreme

poverty increased to 19% in 2005 while it was 6% in 1990. Of course, there are great reasons. One of the reasons is the disappearance of the social security net works in the process of transition of Soviet Regime to a new democratic regimes. All of these social security net works need to be created again many countries. There have been some developments on the issues such as the participation of women in the labor force, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health. However, HIV is one of the difficult issues for our region. Unfortunately, this region is still one of the counties leading the rapid growth of HIV. We must continue all of this with a great determination. I hope that in the future we will see all these issues is the sustainable development goals. Now if we carefully look at the larger process of Post 2015, the global energy is in a mechanism. As you know, the United Nations Secretary-General has created a high-level panel. In this regard, Turkey can be proud of itself. Because Mayor of İstanbul, Mr. Topbaş was one the of the panel members. Regarding these, Turkey might have a great effect on the Post 2015 Global Development Agenda.

UNDP Turkey: You are responsible for quite a large geography. You are the head of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States in UNDP. Although different countries have different problems; there are some problems collected in common groups, too. Of course their problems from Soviet Regime reflected to the present. When you look at Turkey, it also has its own development problems. For example, the different countries such as Cyprus and Eastern Europe's countries, are also included to your geography. Of course, we can say that the increase in food and fuel prices and the financial crisis affect the achievement of these goals. 2015 Development Process continues. This process planned to be transparent, participatory and inclusive. How do you evaluate this process, in terms the region you are responsible for? How will Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States region contribute to this process?

Cihan Sultanoğlu: Eleven countries in the region were selected for national consultations. One of these countries is Turkey. We, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations, are working on facilitating the national consultations. The best part of them, indeed, that they are addressed as a highly inclusive.

All people from each level of society such as civil society and academia will be a part of the national consultations in local and central level. During the process of these discussions, the priorities to be concentrated will be determined for the countries. The Post 2015 consultations are going to work on some thematic issues which were also emphasized by high level panel as I mentioned before. These thematic issues aim to reach some developments in energy, water, social inclusion, poverty reduction, environment and fragility. There is also the energy initiative for everyone. Energy is very important for our region. Here, we talk more about renewable and effective energy rather than accessing it. When we look at a country like Turkey, we see many opportunities regarding effective and renewable energy potential. At the same time, in this respect, we try to see the human side of energy. Because energy is important not only for its contribution to the industry or the economy, but also in terms of the development of the community. The energy is related with both the health and income level.





UNDP Turkey: Let us move on the next question while highlighting the issue of sustainable energy and energy efficiency. You are a active user of social media. You have a twitter account as ‘Csultanoğlu’. You contribute to the discussion on Post 2015 Development Agenda via this account. Let me to highlight for our audiences that: you might also contribute to this discussion by using ‘2015sonrasi’ tag on twitter. Mrs. Cihan, you mentioned the development problems in the region that you are responsible for and Post 2015 Development Agenda. You have just had an introduction, let us back to the Turkey. The consultation process in the framework of Post 2015 Development Agenda continues. In your opinion, how could Turkey contribute to this process based on its own experiences?

Cihan Sultanoğlu: Turkey’s contribution to this debate can be very large. Turkey, performed a major advances in the last decade and especially in the last few years, it attaches great importance to the development of other countries. Last year, Turkey’s foreign development budget went up to \$ 1.3 billion. This is a very high level of contribution. Of course, we need to investigate the issues which Turkey must be concentrate on in terms of not only finance but also strategic dimension. In past few years, Turkey hosted many very important global meetings. This hosting of Turkey shows on which issues it pays attention. The aids, done by Turkey for least developed countries, prove that, it works for eradication of poverty. Turkey shows leadership in strategic and intellectual terms, on development issues regarding its contribution to Rio+20 Summit and Human Development Index. Currently, Turkey and the United Nations Development Programme are in a very effective cooperation. In 2001, a private framework agreement was made. Turkey take place in a group of countries such as China, India, Brazil, South Africa, which are called ‘the donor’. Our aim to strength this framework agreement and have a great contribution to the global development as a partner.

UNDP Turkey: In the meantime, let me emphasize that, everyone might contribute to discussion via 2015sonrasiturkiye.org and ‘#2015sonrasi’ tag on twitter. We have another address: 2015sonrasi.org. Here, we organize a photo contest on Instagram. You can reach detailed information via this website. Cihan

Sultanoğlu, thank you so much for participating in our program. We have come to the end of this episode. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on Police radio, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



31.12.2012

Why Poverty?

Contributor:

Aslı Öymen

CNN Türk Programme Coordinator

In this part, we talk about a documentary called 'Why Poverty?' which is broadcasted all around the world at the same time.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this week's programme, we talk about a documentary, called 'Why Poverty?' which released at the same time all over the world. Our contributor is Aslı Öymen, Programme Coordinator of CNN Turk Channel which is the broadcaster of this documentary in Turkey. The documentary was broadcasted in late November for the first time and it will continue for two months. This documentary series were broadcast by 70 television channels in 70 countries. So, how did Aslı Öymen, Programme Coordinator of CNN Turk, find out this documentary and how did it affect her?

Aslı Öymen: Firstly, I saw this documentary purely by chance. I run across this documentary in the Broadcasters Fair in Cannes. I saw a flyer, saying 'Why Poverty?' in the crowd. And suddenly it drew my attention.

I took the flyer and saw that there were eight documentaries. In fact, it is not just a documentary series; it is a worldwide media event. In this media event, seventy television channel broadcast the first episode of this documentary at the same time in seventy countries. The name of it is 'Why Poverty?'. The purpose of this documentary series and this event is to draw attention to poverty in the world; get people closer to this subject; make people think about it and create awareness. I was interested in because it doesn't look like the nature, science and history documentaries that we used to broadcast; it is different. From time to time, it is a hard sharp documentary; there are some violent images in it. But this is a very important issue. In fact, poverty is the most important issue in the world; it is a global problem. This documentary is an initiative to draw attention to it. CNN Turk decided to become a part of this initiative.

UNDP Turkey: 'Why Poverty?' documentary series consists of ten short films and eight feature-length film. Each documentary tells a different story, and each section is prepared by different directors and producers. The basic question of documentaries is very clear: 'Why poverty?'

Aslı Öymen: Why does the poverty exist in the world? There is great inequality and injustice in the world in front of everything. The structural





solutions are required to solve the problem. So, the simple charity, such as taking money somewhere and put it somewhere else, doesn't bring lasting solutions. For example, we see it in this documentary. There is poverty also in US where we think it is so rich. This is a very great poverty. There is poverty all over the world. For example, in US, one million six hundred thousand homeless children are sleeping here and there. This is a great problem. Russia, as well as it is, there's also a million homeless children. This is a poverty on its own. Absolute poverty, the number of people who daily income of less than \$ 1, is a terrible figure: 1 billion. And, this spring increasingly opens. So as not found the solution to poverty, it is increasingly deepening problem. At this point, someone had to get up and do something. However, this documentary series and its activities perhaps create a public opinion and are counted as a step towards this solution.

UNDP Turkey: The first part of the documentary series was broadcasted on Sunday, November 25 2012 at 20:55 in Turkey. The second documentary titled 'Park Avenue 740: Money, Power and the American Dream' was released on December 1.

Aslı Öymen: We will be releasing these documentaries on Saturdays at 20:55 which is our regular documentary session. The first documentary is called 'Give Us The Money'. In fact, the question is 'Does it work if you give the money?' We know that some celebrities such as Bono, Bill Gates, Bob Geldof organize concerts and campaigns to collect money in order to help poor countries for the solution on poverty. But in this documentary, it is discussed that if these collected money works or not. So, is it beneficial to take money somewhere and carry it to somewhere else or not? Which purpose do these campaigns serve? The documentary discuss these.

UNDP Turkey: The subjects of the documentaries are very interesting.

Aslı Öymen: There are eight documentaries. The second one is titled as 'Park Avenue 740'. This is a very interesting documentary as well as its name. How much of inequality is a lot? Okay, we accept that there is an inequality in this system; but how much of it we can tolerate and how much of it we can consider as a lot? It discusses these. 'Park Avenue 740' is the story of a apartment 740

on the Park Avenue in New York. Here, America's most wealthy people live. And it tells the situation of South Bronx which is 10 minutes far from there. It displays the people who need to eat; the children who are faced with crime and it reveals the divide between them.

UNDP Turkey: The divide and inequality; these are two key word of 'Why Poverty?' documentary.

Aslı Öymen: Yes, in fact, the documentary tries to explain inequality and the position it took as a permanent issue. On the other hand, It also tells how the lobbyists affect politicians and the behind the scene of the lobbying. So, it explains the inability to get out this situation and how difficult to get out of this system. What is the current situation of poverty? It again mentions on the divide. And actually it mention how the divide between poor and rich got deeper and how it gets chronic. So, the situation we get today is getting more inextricable. Other documentaries are: 'Land Rush', 'Stealing Africa' Rafea: Solar Mamas' and 'Welcome to the World'.

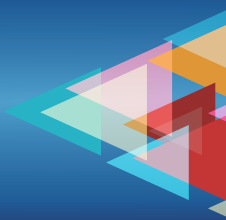
UNDP Turkey: The director of second section, Alex Gibney is a world renowned documentary director.

Aslı Öymen: Yes, Alex Gibney is very important director. This director best documentary Oscar as well as Grammys. The documentary that he won Oscar, made a tremendous impact in Turkey too. 'Taxi to the Dark Side' is very important documentary. It is a documentary on prisoners who were put in prisons such as Guatemala by U.S. during the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the torture and interrogation methods there.

UNDP Turkey: Do these documentaries present solution suggestions for reducing the poverty?

Aslı Öymen: In fact, some solution suggestions do exist, but the documentaries do not present a specific solution suggestion. Everyone has their own solution. In fact, everyone has different solutions as well as they have different problem.

UNDP Turkey: This documentary series are broadcasted on CNN Turk screens. But they continue to be discussed in cnetturk.com and social media such with 'nedenyoksulluk' tag on twitter. So that, it provides contribution of people to this discussion and it aims to create a public opinion. You can also contribute



to this discussion by using 'yeniufuklar' and 'nedenyoksulluk' tags on Twitter.

Aslı Öymen: It is aimed to create a global discussion. People must get sensitive to this issue. There is such a thing; there is poverty. This documentary aims to create awareness and discuss solutions in itself.

UNDP Turkey: The poverty in Turkey will be presented to public's attention through the online discussions.

Aslı Öymen: We have talked about eight documentaries and ten short films. These documentaries are not specific to Turkey. They do not contain Turkey. They bring a more global vision. However, we, as CNN Turk, are going to present the poverty in Turkey, solution suggestions and our current situation through our broadcasts during these two months

UNDP Turkey: You can watch 'Why Poverty?' documentary on Saturdays at 20:55 on CNN Turk. In this section, we shared the information about 'Why Poverty?' documentary, given by Aslı Öymen, Program Coordinator of CNN Turk. We have come to the end of this program which has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on Police radio, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



14.01.2013

Environmental Sustainability in Post 2015 Development Agenda

Contributor:

Alper Acar

Expert on Sustainable Development at UNDP

In this part, we talk about environmental sustainability which is one of the nine thematic areas of Post 2015 Development Agenda.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this week's programme we talk about environmental sustainability which is one of the nine thematic areas of Post 2015 Development Agenda. Our contributor is Alper Acar, Environmental Sustainability Expert from UNDP. Welcome.

Alper Acar: Hello.

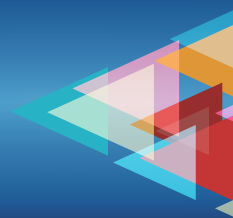
UNDP Turkey: You also used to work as the Coordinator of the project of Enabling Activities for the Preparations for Turkey 2012 United Nations Sustainable Development Conference. Currently, you are an expert supporting UNDP on sustainable development. If you want, we may start talking about the current situation on environmental sustainability. What have been done in the world and especially in Turkey within the scope of environmental sustainability since 2000s? Where are we now?

Alper Acar: When we look at in terms of environmental sustainability, compared to the period so-called ecological crisis in the late 1960s, today we see that many issues which we see unrelated before, are actually affecting,

feeding, weakening and interlocking each other. Of course, this process is spanning thirty years. Since 1992 Rio Summit where the concept of sustainable development was institutionalized, crucial developments have been recorded at the global stage. As you may know, developments of communication technologies and science have created opportunities for us to improve the quality of human life. But these developments caused some costs such as environmental pollution, loss of ecosystems and biodiversity loss. In fact, when we look at past 20 years, we are in such a period that we face these kinds of contradictions. As you know, there are summits on sustainable development which are organized every ten years. These summits were organized in 1992 in Rio, in 2002 in Johannesburg and recently in 2012 in Rio, which presents a process called the Rio +20. In fact, when we look at the historical sense, they showed us learning processes. Post 2015 Development Agenda is one outcome of these learning processes. In the first Rio Summit in 1992, where the Agenda 21 was accepted, some new concepts such as participation and governance came into our lives. Of course it took some time for international community – nations, countries and institutions - to adopt this participation both in them and in international process. However, we learned. Today we have reached the level where people can say their own thoughts and lead some policies while they were only spectators before.

UNDP Turkey: Of course, when we talked about development, the environment was supposed not to be ignored. As you mentioned, addition to the environment, the factors of sustainability and participation were also included in the development discussions. And these topics must be discussed interlocked. It is useful to remind for our audiences that: Post 2015 Development Agenda has been discussing on eleven thematic areas in the global perspective and nine thematic areas in Turkey. Turkey is one of the fifty countries which discuss Post 2015 Development Agenda. The environmental sustainability which is also your field is one of these nine thematic areas. The Millennium Development Goals were set in 2000. And these targets should be maintained until 2015. What are we going to talk about global development after 2015? It is better to approach environmental sustainability in this sense.

Alper Acar: Some of the issues we are going to discuss after 2015 are clear, but some of



them are not. As you know, the deadline for Millennium Development Goals is 2015. There was a road map came out in the last Rio+20 Summit: to determine more sustainable goals which will be valid for all countries in next two-three years. Of course, addition to the goals there must be monitoring mechanisms and indicators. So, we can say that there was a road map came out in order to canalize international funds to well determined fields; set development goals after 2015; act together and collaborate, while evaluating the lessons we learned and the challenges we faced throughout Millennium Development Goals. Of course, these are the definite issues that we are going to talk after 2015. The indefinite part is how to complete this chain of goals. We mentioned a learning process; however, formerly, these kinds of goals were determined by an expert group. Since United Nations realized some hitches in this system, a new period was started which is more open to community through a bottom-up structure. The fundamental aim of these national consultations is to listen to the institutions and people who directly face development problems in their daily lives, so that they could produce solutions. Thus, what we discuss for Post 2015 in terms of

content and thematic areas and what must be set as a target will be determined in the end of consultation meetings with stakeholders. Parallel to this, the meetings at international and inter governmental level will continue. However, the fundamental things in this process will be the issues which actually come to agenda, and may lead politicians and scientists.

UNDP Turkey: It is aimed to have different views of everyone who has something to say and to suggest for the future, before Post 2015 development agenda is determined. Ensuring environmental sustainability is the seventh of eight Millennium Development Goals. When we look at Turkey, we can say that it is sensitive in terms of preventing extreme poverty -the first goal-, women's empowerment and women's representation- third goal- and environmental sustainability -seventh goal- which is also your field. We have talked about current situation a bit and let us continue with Rio+20. We can say that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June, is a milestone for the development discussions. In this conference, it is decided that sustainable development goals are going to be replaced by Millennium Development Goals. Let us talk about a little bit of this process related to the Post 2015 Development Agenda. How does the consultation process run in Turkey?

Alper Acar: The consultation process in Turkey run through nine thematic areas as we have mentioned before. Of course, these areas will be discussed by private sector, academia and non-governmental organizations which are the stakeholders of this process in the sense of its subject. After that, people's opinion at the local level will be taken. Of course, the main philosophy here is to help individuals and groups to raise their voice. This process will be completed in early 2013, after all the opinions are taken. Then, these will be gathered as a report and included in the intergovernmental negotiation process. And the next process is going to be the initiative of politicians or government officials.

UNDP Turkey: 1,5-2 years after Rio+20, the new development agenda will be shaped globally. Recently, you also organized a thematic meeting on environmental sustainability in Ankara. What are your observations during this meeting? Who participated and what kind of outcomes were achieved?





Alper Acar: We can say that both global community and national organizations reached a common mind. If you ask how we managed to built this link: there are some issues that Rio+20 brought into our lives and these issues will be the main topics to discuss in the next 2-3 years. One of them is the sustainable development goals. One of the most important outcomes of Rio+20 is to have some indicators to complete the gross national product to be able to measure prosperity. Because as you may know, gross national product is just a financial term. Nevertheless, anyone who has money, may not be happy, live in a healthy environment or have no chance to make his own choices. Thus, a new process which is going to complete this kind of gross national product approach has begun.

UNDP Turkey: So, that will define how we measure the development and progress.

Alper Acar: That is right. Another main problem is about the financing of sustainable development. So, we will set some goals but what are we going to do in terms of funding? As you know, the financial crises that the world has been facing recent years disrupt many things. National community will discuss what might be the innovative funding sources. A progress which aims that information and technology will be shared at the international level is going to begin. When we look at the workshop that we had in November, we see that, in fact the solution suggestions and opinions of stakeholders are parallel to these outcomes. For example, we discussed both the affects of socio economic policies on sustainability and the challenges for the implementation of environmental sustainability policies. It is not enough to talk about problems: we said that if we want to change things, we need to discuss the opportunities that we have. So, we tried to look at the events within the framework of our opportunities that we have. Then we tried to formulate what may be the main messages that we need to take into our agenda. To conduct particular common goals is also the opinion of our stakeholders. Again, throughout the recommendations of our stakeholders, there is a need determined to have some indicators to be able to measure prosperity. Of course, the financial problem was also the topic since it is always an issue. We also take the suggestions of participants about local politics. There were some very interesting things came out there,

too. I would like to mention these a little bit. There are some national institutions such as sustainable development committee or council in some countries. They provide coordination and orientation in this kind of policies. Some of the participants said that, this kind of local organizations must be a part of municipal councils. That was a very nice suggestion. Then we discussed what may be the tasks of stakeholders in this dynamic agenda. For example, there is need for a mechanism which must be established for non-governmental organizations to be able to follow some national activities. That is also another good point.

UNDP Turkey: As we mentioned earlier, there are environment, sustainability, participation and governance in the agenda. The sustainable development, which is also your field, includes all of these. The consultations on nine thematic areas continue in Turkey. For who would like to participate these consultations may contribute to discussions by using #2015sonrasi tag on twitter. There is also a website called 2015sonrasiturkiye.org. You may participate to questionnaire and contribute to global development agenda discussions. There is also a photo contest on Instagram to raise the awareness. It is possible to participate in this contest via 2015Sonrasi.org. The contribution of Turkey will be presented to United Nations in early 2013. The high level panel from fifty countries will evaluate these results. This discussion is going to continue during 2013 and 2014. The Post 2015 Development Agenda is going to be determined after these. Our contributor today is Alper Acar, Sustainable Development expert from UNDP. We have come to the end of this episode. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on FM frequency, on Police radio, on university radios in our broadcasting network, on iTunes under podcasts and on undp.org.tr. Our username for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



21.01.2013

Governance in Rural Development

Contributors:

Ülker Şener

Researcher in TEPAV Governance Studies Programme

Ragıp Evren Aydoğan

Researcher in TEPAV Governance Studies Programme

In this part, we talk about a research called “Governance in Rural Development” which was conducted in Şanlıurfa, by Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV).

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this week’s programme, we will talk about a research titled “Governance of Rural Development” which is made by Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey, TEPAV. Our contributors are Ülker Şener and Ragıp Evren Aydoğan, the researchers from TEPAV, Governance Research Programme. Welcome.

Ülker Şener: I’m glad to be here. Thank you.

Ragıp Evren Aydoğan: Hello.

UNDP Turkey: You chose Şanlıurfa to conduct this research in 2012. In the research, you attempted to present how governance mechanisms operate in the rural development and which tools are used in the governance of rural development. Your goal here is to reveal how the rural development tools have been used in Şanlıurfa. You interviewed with nine institutions during the research. I want to ask that why did you choose Şanlıurfa? Let’s start talking with you Ms. Şener.

Ülker Şener: Why we chose Şanlıurfa is indeed

the question also asked by these nine institutions we interviewed with during our research. They all asked that “Why do you choose Şanlıurfa, why are you here, is not there any other city in Turkey to do this research?” We have two answers to these questions: One of them is about a problem in Şanlıurfa’s demographic structure. The other one is Urfa’s economic structure which is related to its demographic structure. Concerning its demographic structure, there is an overall decrease in the rural population in Turkey. According to the data in 2011, the rural population rate in Turkey is 23 percent. However, when we look at the situation in Şanlıurfa, while 40 percent of the population lived in the rural area in 2007, it increased to 45 percent in 2011. Contrary to Urfa, in Turkey the overall rural population was 30 percent in 2007 and then it decreased down to 23 percent.

UNDP Turkey: Then we can say that in Urfa, a totally different demographic trend exists and it may be the one or one of few cities in which the rural population is increasing.

Ülker Şener: I think so. It is probably the only city, but we did not check the numbers in other cities. Secondly, the general problem in Turkey is the aging rural population and the fact that only old people live in rural areas and therefore, economic activities are shaped by these people. However, in Urfa, we do not only see old people in rural areas. On the contrary, a rural population which includes young people is what we see in Urfa. And birth rates in rural areas are much higher than in Urfa. In villages, the birth rate is 4.4 percent and it is also higher than the average birth rate in Turkey. Thus, because of these two distinctive reasons, we have chosen Urfa for our research.

UNDP Turkey: We have mentioned about the reasons why you chose Urfa, but if you would like, let’s talk about the background of your research because you made a rural development research and of course, apart from these demographic reasons, there should be other reasons that made you choose this area. Can you please tell us, why did you choose Urfa considering this perspective?

Ülker Şener: In addition to the demographic structure, economic structure is also important. In Turkey, there is a shift in economy towards industry and service sector. In Urfa, still there



is an economy based on agriculture and industry in the region develops in relation to the agriculture sector. By combining the economic and demographic structures, thus, we may answer to the question of why Urfa. The rural development as the background of the research aims to ameliorate the living standards of the disadvantaged groups in rural areas. And the indicators show that within the scope of ameliorating the living standards in rural areas, Urfa has not been in such a good condition. For instance, while Urfa's developmental ranking was 42 in 1973, it receded to 72 in 2011. The gap between city and rural areas is huge in Urfa. As we mentioned before, the access to the education facilities is very problematic in rural areas. The poverty rate in rural areas is higher than cities and it is two times more than the average rate in Turkey. Thus, Turkey needs specific policies devoted to the rural development or the problems in rural areas.

UNDP Turkey: At this point, I would like to ask some details about your research to Mr. Evren. You went to the field to analyse the governance mechanisms in rural development and as I mentioned before, you interviewed with nine institutions. Can you please tell us which method did you use to draw the picture of situation in Urfa?

Ragıp Evren Aydoğan: The coordination was the basic concept in our minds before we started to do this research. Coordination can be understood as horizontal coordination or vertical coordination. We interviewed with public institutions to understand the organizational process of their works in rural development. And we also tried to understand that within these different processes, as if coordination mechanisms are created spontaneously or through a specific strategy, or if they aim to reach a goal to determine the problems or if they manage some policies to find urgent solutions to the problems. Hence, we interviewed one by one with the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Rural Development Support Institution, GAP Directorate of Administration whose centre is moved to Urfa, as a part of Social Support System SODES under the Governorship, Chamber of Agriculture and Producers Association.

UNDP Turkey: And I guess, you also interviewed with the Development Agency, am I right?

Ragıp Evren Aydoğan: Yes, you are right. We interviewed with the Investment Office of Karacağ Development Agency whose centre is in Diyarbakır. An important shortcoming must be pointed out. We also wanted to interview with a peasant production cooperative. Within these nine institutions, we tried to find a person or a cooperative which is organized in this way to defend their own rights and to reflect their problems, however, we could not find an institution like that. When we returned to Ankara, we told about this situation with our stakeholders and we learned that there are actually a few cooperatives in Urfa even if they are not very influential.

UNDP Turkey: Then, organization is another problem addition to the other problems you mentioned at first. Therefore, addition to a demographical problem which causes some social problems as serious problems of rural development, there is also the problem of organization in rural areas.

Ragıp Evren Aydoğan: I will come to that point as a second important problem. At first, the coordination problems of institutions and secondly the issue regarding if peasants as the main target of development policies and the level of development, can be organized and defend their rights or not are the questions in our minds before we began our research.

UNDP Turkey: It is possible to reach to your research on tepav.org.tr and as I know, you aim to publish a book about this research. For whom would like to express their personal opinions may use #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. Now, I would like to come to the findings of the research. Can you please explain us the result of the research very briefly?

Ülker Şener: Actually, this research has more than one result. One of them is directed to rural areas in Turkey that they need to be organized and reflecting their ideas through more efficient ways, because we see that the rural policies are determined in centre, Ankara and then imposed on the rural areas. And Ankara determines these policies in the context of some basic commitments to the European Union and also to other institutions such as IMF and so forth. Firstly, the problem we detect is that the necessity to determine these policies in rural areas and hence, we want more localization. Secondly, we

do not mention just local institutions when we say localization, but also small peasantry and seasonal agricultural workers to provide their inclusion to policy-making process and to make them organize and give them voice. Because development is a human-oriented approach and for us, development is mainly about human development.

Ragıp Evren Aydoğan:

As we mention at the beginning, there are some attempts related to these issues by Chambers and public institutions. However, there is no systematic and formal coordination mechanism. In other words, there are no regular meetings or another organizations that are performed every month regarding the rural policy. These kind of organizations can only be performed for a support policy or after a disaster happened in that year. Thus, there is an informal coordination mechanism and maybe because of a general deficiency, NGOs cannot involved effectively in this process. We see that local administrators and institutions come together under the initiative of Governor. In this respect, these bring a problem of participation similar to the problem of organization. The policies are not determined through specifying a participative mechanism in the scope of rural development in particular and an administrative mentality in general. As Mrs. Şener stated, the policy-making process is operated in the centre that can be Ankara or a policy for Ceylanpınar which is determined by the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in Urfa.

UNDP Turkey: After all, the issue of participation makes us think again the problem of organization. You mentioned coordination and an idea of decentralization as solutions. You criticised the



system and is it possible for us to deduce a solution offer by considering your criticisms in a reversed way?

Ragıp Evren Aydoğan: Yes, of course.

UNDP Turkey: We hope that your research contributes to the discussions about these problems and at the end, through strengthening mechanisms in rural areas, we can reach the ideal system you suggest. Thank you very much. Our contributors are the researchers Ülker Şener and Ragıp Evren Aydoğan from Governance Research Programme, TEPAV. And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



28.01.2013

Way out from the middle income trap: Which Turkey?

Contributor:

Assoc. Prof. Ebru Voyvoda

Faculty Member from Middle East Technical University (METU)

In this programme, we will talk about the report, titled “Way Out from the Middle Income Trap : Which Turkey?”, which is prepared by Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation (TURKONFED).

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about the report, titled “Way Out from the Middle Income Trap : Which Turkey?”, which is prepared by Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation (TURKONFED). Our contributor is Assoc. Prof. Ebru Voyvoda from Middle East Technical University (METU). Welcome.

Ebru Voyvoda: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: You are a member of this research team and can you please tell us about other members?

Ebru Voyvoda: Other members of the team who prepared this report, are Prof. Dr. Eriñç Yeldan from Yaşar University and Kamil Taşçı from Ministry of Development and Mehmet Emin Özsan.

UNDP Turkey: Therefore, four people who are experts and academicians built a team and prepared a report titled “Way Out from the Middle Income Trap : Which Turkey?” on behalf of TURKONFED. Now first of all, what is middle income trap? Why is it important?

Ebru Voyvoda: Although there is no clear definition of middle income trap and “trap” as a concept, considering the development or growth adventures of countries and the common points of these adventures, the middle income trap can be assumed as a transition from agriculture to industry as a starting point and then the rapid growth and capital accumulation with the transformation of mass of labour force in agriculture to industry and also to cities and at last, with capital accumulation, the increase in the productivity of this labour force become the main source of the growth. This growth or development can transform lower income countries into middle income countries in a relatively easy way. However, from this point, the growth or development adventure becomes a period in which the transition from villages to cities or from agriculture to industry and the labour flow have slowly become limited, the reduction of return of capital has began with the effect of concentration of capital and labour force in cities and the usage of import technologies has come to the limits, and as a result, the country cannot maintain any growth by capital-based, traditional and cutting age technology.

UNDP Turkey: Here you mention countries, on the other hand, the cities are also included in this issue, therefore, I guess middle income trap, in quotation, should be identified with cities and regions addition to the countries.

Ebru Voyvoda: Definitely. In other words, the term “middle income trap” can be related to different countries and regions and also the regions in a specific country. Thus, at some point, the source of growth has to be changed and depended on the high productivity technics instead of traditional and capital-based technics. And this change in the source of growth brings the transition to a high income country. Hence, with research and development technologies, human capital and education, the growth is regenerated by the increase in productivity of labour force and in capital and the development of technology. The countries which are not able to transit to the high level income category and to the industry with cutting edge technology, can be named as the countries caught in the middle income trap in general.

UNDP Turkey: Parallel with the beginning of the report, a theoretical introduction is given with these definitions. For more information, you can

visit the TURKONFED web site and download this report. If you'd like to, we could continue with the findings of the report in Turkish context. You mention middle income trap, but here the definition of trap is an important issue that should be explained. I think, the trap means that the countries cannot upgrade themselves to a higher level. What kind of classification you make, is it like high income, middle income and low income groups?

Ebru Voyvoda: You are right that the notion of “trap” carries a meaning of caught in the middle and also the inability to upgrade. There are also several other definitions in the literature and we have been trying to determine the situation of Turkey related to these definitions, however, mainly we have benefited from two specific definitions; one is the definition of Barry Eichengreen and his friends which indicates more concrete numbers that income per capita should be equal to the 58 per cent of the gross national income of America or in terms of fixed prices in 2005, the real income per capita should be equal to 16.000 \$ and the industry ratio in value-added should be approximately 23 per cent to determine a country in middle income trap. The other definition we benefited from also gives a numerical definition and the values of trap that if the income per capita is between 2000 \$ and 7250 \$, it reflects a middle low income area and if it is between 7250 \$ and 11.150 \$, this means a middle high income area.

UNDP Turkey: So you determined the theoretical part in this way and then specified the criterias and made at regional analysis to find out the situation in Turkey. In the report, you mention three different Turkey. The most interesting thing that drew our attention is that the sum total of the fourteen cities in Turkey which have higher ranks of development than Switzerland and Singapore. On the other side, twenty seven cities are at poverty line, when forty cities are caught in the middle income level and all those cities from Artvin to Çanakkale, from east to west, have different characteristics. And as you expressed, why these cities cannot step up onto the middle income trap?

Ebru Voyvoda: You are so right. In fact, when we try to associate the question of “which Turkey” and the general picture of Turkey in the middle income trap, we see three different Turkey. One of them is the industrialized and nearly fully-



integrated to the world production network with its high technological capacity and qualified labour force. And Kocaeli, İstanbul and Ankara are the cities included in this category. And the west side of the line drew from Hatay to Zonguldak does not face a total middle income trap and have the potential to be intergrated to cutting edge technology. Besides this, according to the definitions I mentioned before, especially the regions such as Denizli, Gaziantep and Kahramanmaraş with an economic structure concentrated on traditional industry in textile, clothing and metal sectors are identified as the middle income cities and regions. Additionally, it is plausible to say that especially the Eastern and Southeastern cities which are almost non-industrialized, even have so little capacity for traditional industrialization and carry out agricultural activities with low-qualified labour force, are caught in the poverty trap. Hence, when we look at the general situation in Turkey, it is impossible to see a homogeneous picture. Related to the qualifications of capital, labour force and natural resources at different levels, for each region, there are several traps existed.

UNDP Turkey: Another finding that drew our attention is the fact that Turkey stayed at low middle income level for fifty years, while Turkey reached that level in the year 1955 and then in 2005, it succeeded to step up to the higher level. And there are so many other findings in the report. Compare to the other countries, can you



tell us briefly that how come an exist for the cities in middle income trap can be possible?

Ebru Voyvoda: Actually, this report and study consist of two parts and the part we discussed about...

UNDP Turkey: I suppose, the second part will come later.

Ebru Voyvoda: Exactly. At first, in this part or report, we aimed to make a situation analysis. We hope that the other report which will be ready in 2013, involves some kind of package of suggestions. Therefore, with asking some questions such as how the tools we have or policy-makers have can be used and what kind of suggestions can be given, we aim to study in a more detailed way in the context of a regional macro-economic model reflecting regional differences we presented in the report. However, regarding to your question, I try to give a general answer in macro-economical terms. As you mentioned, when we look at the experiences in country level, we see that Turkey is the one of these countries which have been stayed in the middle income trap for a long time. For instance, similar to Turkey, Bulgaria and Costa Rica are the other countries that spent fifty years or more in the middle income trap. However, as you stated, Chinese economy existed from this trap in seventeen years. Also Korea completed this transition process in less than twenty years. And the main two factors behind these successful transition processes are qualified labour force and technological developments. Together with Turkey, during the 1950s and 1960s, according to the general assumptions, the countries like Korea and Malaysia existed from this trap particularly by increasing their average education level and changed and qualified their labour forces.

UNDP Turkey: Hence, the human development is again the key point. You said technology, human capital and education as the three crucial elements that make countries exist from the trap. We await the second report impatiently and it should be emphasized that this report brings so many important suggestions. Those who would like to get more information, can visit turkonfed.org to read the report "Way Out from the Middle Income Trap : Which Turkey?". Thank you Assoc. Prof. Ebru Voyvoda to join our programme.

Ebru Voyvoda: You're welcome.

UNDP Turkey: We have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



04.02.2013

Food Security and Nutrition in Post 2015 Development Agenda

Contributor:

Dr. Ayşegül Akın

Assistant FAO Representative for Turkey

In this part, we talk about food security and nutrition which is one of the nine thematic areas of Post 2015 Development Agenda.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about food security and nutrition which is one of the nine thematic areas in post 2015 development agenda. Today, our contributor is Dr. Ayşegül Oğuz, Assistant FAO Representative for Turkey. Welcome.

Ayşegül Akın: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: We have always experienced hunger, poverty and also food poverty throughout history, however, so many experts state that these were not as widespread and deep-seated as today. The numbers are so dramatic. More than 1 billion people in the world live on less than \$ 1 a day. The food security and nutrition have become a global problem. Let's start with defining the concepts, if you like. What should we understand from food security and nutrition in the context we talk, because it is important to see the difference between food security and food safety. How do you define these concepts?

Ayşegül Akın: At first, let's distinguish the food security and food safety. Food security is defined in terms of physical and economic access to food that meets people's dietary needs to continue

their livelihoods and we accept that people live on under less than \$ 1 a day cannot access to enough amount of food in accordance with the calculation principles of United Nations. Of course, the \$ 1 threshold changes from country to country related to their economic conditions. While this number is \$ 1 for African countries, for Turkey, it can be \$ 2.35 or \$ 2.70 proportional to daily purchasing powerparity of people. However, food security is more about the food we daily consume and the access to the enough amount of quality food that has enough vitamins to provide us the energy that we need.

UNDP Turkey: Therefore, when we say food security, we mean that every single person on earth get access to enough and nutritious food.

Ayşegül Akın: On the other hand, food safety is more about hygiene. In reality, these concepts cannot distinguish from each other very easily.

UNDP Turkey: Thus, we emphasize that we talk about the guarantee for access to food. Today, providing access to food and sustainable agricultural production have become a necessity. Moreover, this necessity has been turning into an obligation as the world population will be 8.5 billion within 10-20 years. When we look at the world in general and Turkey in particular, where are we today in providing food security and nutrition?

Ayşegül Akın: We announce related numbers every year. Last year, there were nearly 1 billion people who are hungry and malnourished in the world. This year, there is a little decline in the numbers and we announced 930 million people who are hungry and malnourished. However, in 2000, when the first Millenium Development Goals were determined, this number was 840 million and our goal at that time was to reduce this number at the rate of 50 percent.

UNDP Turkey: In other words, instead of decreasing, the number of hungry and malnourished people has increased.

Ayşegül Akın: There is a constant increase in this number. In Turkey, there is no massive starvation as it is a developed country now. I do not want to call Turkey as a developing country because when I compare Turkey with other countries in the international meetings, as an officer of an international institution, I must say that the



situation of Turkey is so different and it can be counted as a developed country. But, of course, there is a poverty in Turkey. When we look at the numbers, today in Turkey, 0.14 percent people live on less than \$ 2.15.

UNDP Turkey: Thus, the number decreased to under 1 percent.

Ayşegül Akın: It is not even 0.5 percent.

UNDP Turkey: When we look at the number of people who are in absolute poverty and absolute starvation, we see a proportional decline even though the numbers are still high. In 2000, eight Millennium Development Goals were determined and even if eradicating extreme poverty and hunger were determined as one goal, there was no specific topic about food security. Since 2000, what has been changed to create a possibility that food security and nutrition are specifically included to post 2015 Global Development Agenda?

Ayşegül Akın: Agricultural production has become an important issue that induces economic crisis. The instabilities of and speculations on the food prices cause various economic fluctuations in the world because what countries produce have become a source of power for them.

UNDP Turkey: Indeed, we cannot think about the food security and nutrition apart from the commerce.

Ayşegül Akın: That is right. Recently, as it is realized that agricultural products, especially oilseed in Turkey, can be used for biogas energy - they are not just for nutrition, but also a source of energy - and thus the food security in the global area has come under threat. Because...

UNDP Turkey: In line with the increase in food prices, biofuel has lost its importance.

Ayşegül Akın: It has also been discussed as another problem. The instabilities of food prices, constant ups and downs and also the changes in the consumption patterns make food security a separate issue from poverty. In fact, poverty is definitely related to food security, because the more you have economic resources, the more you consume. However, you cannot buy a thing which is not existing, even if you have a lot of money.



UNDP Turkey: Therefore, related to these trends in the world, no country has the power to determine its policies without considering food security and nutrition issues. Let's now talk about Turkey as you organized a thematic meeting on "Food Security and Nutrition" in Ankara in November 2012 with participation of more than forty public and private sector institutions and non-governmental organizations. In this meeting, what kind of observations did you make and what kind of suggestions were determined in line with the results of this meeting?

Ayşegül Akın: We had more than forty stakeholders in the meeting which was very efficient. We realized that we have been discussing the same issues all the time. We asked the question "Which basic issues are more important regarding the problem of food security and nutrition in Turkey?" and the discussions have been evolved around the basic problems such as the negative effect of small lands, declining agrarian population, abandoned agricultural lands and most importantly the issue of self-sufficiency.

UNDP Turkey: And then, increasing productivity and maybe also an advice or a goal for every

single country and region are involved in these discussion.

Ayşegül Akın: Actually, production planning has been discussed for many years to provide different production methods for every region regarding to the regional, climatic and geographical conditions and the characteristic of labour force to reach a balanced production in Turkey. And today this production planning has been trying to be implemented and some studies on planning have been conducted by the Ministry.

UNDP Turkey: All the suggestions expressed in the meeting can be found in the report you will prepare, is that right?

Ayşegül Akın: Of course, they can be found in the report.

UNDP Turkey: While post 2015 Development Agenda has been discussed in Turkey through nine thematic areas, the consultation process still continues. And we will have a chance to read the results of the “Food Security and Nutrition” consultation in your report very soon. Those who would like to participate on this discussion can express their personal opinions via using #2015sonrası or #yeniufuklar hashtags on Twitter. Also they can join to the survey on 2015sonrasiturkiye.org to present their suggestions and opinions about all nine thematic areas and hence, everybody can contribute to the report that Turkey is going to submit to the United Nations.

Ayşegül Akın: Definitely. In fact, our report has already been published on our web site and this report includes the results of our discussions based on the indicators and reports prepared by our stakeholders. We can say that the report is a general summary of the researches made by important institutions and thus, it reflects the real situations and real suggestions. In that sense, the need to strengthen the cooperation has been emphasized. Additionally, we want to determine a specific indicator for post 2015 goals and we asked our participants to define the indicators necessary for them. One of the suggestions for an indicator is decreasing the unregistered employment in agriculture at the rate of 25 percent. The other suggestions are decreasing the number of hunger and malnourished people in the world by 50 percent,

making every producer a member of cooperation and increasing the contribution of cooperations to economy from 9 percent to percent25. It would be so good, if we could achieve all these goals. And if we could perceive our goals, these would be presented in the world report as the summary of all fifty reports prepared by the other countries. Maybe higher indicators and also more goals can be determined for Turkey, however, at minimum level, these goals we mentioned before are determined and between the years 2015 and 2025, our goal is to increase the income level at a specific number, especially to increase the income in the rural areas to 75 percent of the income in the urban areas.

UNDP Turkey: These are very crucial goals and we hope that they will be included in the post 2015 Development Agenda. Thank you very much Dr. Ayşegül Akın to join our programme.

Ayşegül Akın: It is my pleasure to have this kind of opportunity.

UNDP Turkey: We talked about “Food Security and Nutrition”, one of the nine thematic areas of post 2015 Development Agenda in this programme. And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



11.02.2013

Carbon Markets in Turkey

Contributor:

Bahar Ubay

Regional Manager at Gold Standard Foundation

In this part, we talk about current situation of carbon markets in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about the current situation of the carbon market in Turkey. In fact, we will also try to find out what a carbon market is. And our contributor is the Regional Manager for Turkey at the Gold Standard Foundation, Bahar Ubay. Welcome.

Bahar Ubay: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: You had also worked as an expert on this issue at UNDP and now, you work on the same issue at the Gold Standard Foundation. Shall we begin to discuss that although Turkey cannot benefit from the flexibility mechanisms of Kyoto Protocol, there has been a growing emphasis on “Voluntary Carbon Markets” which have been developed and implemented since 2005. It probably sounds unfamiliar to our audience, thus, can you explain what a carbon market is?

Bahar Ubay: Yes, it is still a very complicated concept for Turkey as it is one of the countries that have involved in this process recently. Carbon market is a market-based mechanism where governments, businesses and individuals buy and sell the certificates that they obtain in order to balance, or neutralize the greenhouse gas emissions they produce. These certificates can be obtained because of a reduction in another source. To give you an example, let's

suppose that you own a cement factory and every year it emits a specific amount of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. On the other hand, there is a windpower plant that provides clean energy to lattice electric and therefore, reduces the greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere. Hence, to offset the cement factory's carbon emissions, you can purchase the wind project's certified emission rights. In other words, the mechanism of trading the emission rights is defined as the carbon market.

UNDP Turkey: At this point, it can be said that the windpower plant has an emission right and it can sell this right to another entity which releases greenhouse gas emissions to offset the carbon emission.

Bahar Ubay: Definitely.

UNDP Turkey: And there are two types of carbon market: Voluntary carbon market and mandatory carbon market. Can you please talk about the definitions of and the differences between these markets?

Bahar Ubay: Voluntary carbon markets have started much earlier than mandatory carbon markets. In the United States, there were important examples of voluntary carbon markets, however mandatory carbon markets were emerged when Kyoto Protocol came into force with the participation of Russia to the Protocol. The countries have committed to reduce their carbon emissions to the level of 1990s within the mandatory carbon trading which is defined with the Kyoto Protocol.

UNDP Turkey: So, this is how mandatory carbon market has started and Turkey is not in it.

Bahar Ubay: It is true because Turkey was not a party to the Protocol at that time, hence it did not make any commitments. Therefore, Turkey did not take part in this mandatory carbon market.

UNDP Turkey: Okay, then when did the concept of carbon trading emerge?

Bahar Ubay: Actually, it has been known since the 1970s and carbon trading first emerged during the struggle against sulphuredioxide in the USA. Afterwards, both the Kyoto Protocol and carbon trading started to be discussed. Kyoto Protocol was actually a mechanism offered by the

United States, however, later it did not participate to the Protocol. The EU had met with the system for the first time with this Protocol. And as a result, we can say that, the concept of carbon trading started to be talked about in the early 1990s when Integrated Framework Agreement was discussed.

UNDP Turkey: But I guess it has not been a long time since it was formulated and transformed into its current version. Am I right?

Bahar Ubay: Yes. The formulation of the system and the opening for signature of the Protocol happened in the 1997 and the mechanisms offered in the Protocol entered into force in 2005.

UNDP Turkey: Turkey is one of countries where the voluntary carbon offset markets take place. Let's describe the voluntary carbon market. What does "voluntary" mean? Does it mean that it is an unregulated mechanism? I mean, it should be regulated in some way. Is it true?

Bahar Ubay: It is true. At this point, the standards play a crucial role which create both transparency and measurable, reportable and verifiable mechanisms to the voluntary carbon markets. Voluntary carbon markets serve totally for the emission rights that are purchased by businesses, individuals and governments upon their voluntary will. For example, the companies such as DHL, SwissPost, Nokia and Panasonic, which demand the certificates of Gold Standard, purchase the emission rights mainly from the voluntary carbon markets, since they do not have any commitments to reduce the emissions different than the companies in cement or iron and steel industry with high levels of carbon emission. Thus, they prefer to take part in the voluntary carbon market due to their environmental and social responsibilities.

UNDP Turkey: Is this market global in a sense that, can a company purchase the emission right of a company in an another country?

Bahar Ubay: Yes, for sure. This is the main characteristic of system, now. Unfortunately, in Turkey, there has not been a domestic demand yet and Turkey only sells these rights depending on foreign demand. There is not enough consciousness and awareness yet on the issue. This is being established gradually, however, mostly the multinational companies pay specific

attention to this issue and the certificates have already been taken from foreign institutions.

UNDP Turkey: How does monitoring take place in this system in order to understand whether the commitments are adapted?

Bahar Ubay: In fact, this is the most critical point and in this respect, standards of voluntary carbon markets should be determined in detail and the voluntary buyers should receive their certificates consciously. These are the main topics we advice to the buyers. The verification of the certificates, thus reducing the emission and achieving their aims are crucial. In the voluntary carbon markets, the projects begin with a registration process and the buyers give some kind of commitment to reduce their carbon emissions at a certain point in the context of their environmental and social responsibilities. After their activities are realized, let's take a wind plant as an example, at the end of a one-year business activity, plant will be monitored by independent auditors to confirm whether it can maintain the emission reduction it committed, provide enough employment opportunities and pay enough attention to the environmental issues. They are monitored by these independent auditors both during the registration and the certification processes and then, they apply to the certification institutions. In consequence of the evaluation of these institutions, they receive their certificates.





This process shows us that they receive their certificates following an actual measurable, reportable and verifiable process.

UNDP Turkey: Hence, these institutions voluntarily prepare their projects and generate the supply part as you mentioned before that there is a supply in Turkey, but no demand. And many projects are developed in accordance with the Gold Standard Foundation where you work as the Regional Manager for Turkey. In that sense, what is the Gold Standard? How many projects from Turkey have applied to this foundation?

Bahar Ubay: The word “Gold” refers to the high quality certificates the foundation gives, otherwise the foundation has nothing to do with gold.

UNDP Turkey: You wanted to emphasize that.

Bahar Ubay: Yes, because it causes misunderstandings. The Gold Standard is a non-profit foundation which was established in Switzerland in 2003 by World Wide Fund (WWF). The standard was constituted as a result of the criticisms of non-governmental organizations for the clean development mechanism within the Kyoto Protocol, because this standard is needed not just for the provision of carbon and emission abatement, but also for the sustainable development. The Gold Standard Foundation was developed by numerous non-governmental organizations and today, it is supported by more than eighty-three NGOs.

UNDP Turkey: Consequently, you follow the developments in Turkey. Let's finish our programme by talking about the situation in Turkey, if you like. How do you evaluate the future of carbon markets in Turkey?

Bahar Ubay: As Turkey is a rapidly growing country, it has show some progress in this area eventhough it participated in this process recently. It has still chance to make us of very important opportunities, however, as it supplies so many certificates, it should increase the demand side of the certification process. At this point, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization is going to carry out some implementations and projects related to the potential emission trading systems in the forthcoming days. If all these would be implemented properly, they could become very important opportunities for Turkey. Unfortunately,

I cannot foresee a situation that can meet this foreign demand in the voluntary carbon market and provide a domestic demand to compensate this supply. But in addition to the geothermal, landfill gas and wind projects, new projects from biogas and biomass sectors started to apply for the certificate. I think that these new projects will have more chance as they will be more attractive to the buyers. Again the sustainable cities and afforestation projects will play crucial role for Turkey in the next years.

UNDP Turkey: Those would like to participate in this discussion can use #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. Also they can get more information about your work from the Gold Standard's web site that is cdmgoldstandard.org. CDM refers to the “clean development mechanism”. Thank you so much, Regional Manager for Turkey at The Gold Standard Foundation Bahar Ubay to join our programme.

Bahar Ubay: You are welcome.

UNDP Turkey: Hence, we talked about the current situation of carbon markets in Turkey. And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!

66



18.02.2013

One Billion Rising

Contributor:

Prof. Dr. Yıldız Ecevit

Faculty Member in Sociology Department in METU and
The Head of Gender and Women Studies in METU

In this part, we talk about a global movement “One Billion Rising” which organized on 14 February 2013 all around the world.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about a global movement called ‘One Billion Rising’ which organized on 14 February 2013 all around the world. This year, Valentine’s Day is celebrated with dance. One billion women and men danced on 14 February to raise the awareness on violence against women. ‘One Billion Rising’ movement aimed to end the violence against women with the motto of ‘Enough is Enough! End the violence against women!’ There were also events organized all around Turkey within the ‘One Billion Rising’ movement, one which was in Middle East Technical University. We asked why one billion is rising on 14 February to Prof. Dr. Yıldız Ecevit who is a Faculty Member in Sociology Department in METU and the Head of

Gender and Women Studies in METU, who also organized the event in METU.

Yıldız Ecevit: There is an organization called V-Day. They have organized this global event to celebrate their 15th anniversary. This is a global movement, a global rising. Departing from the fact that violence against women happens in every country and every time, this is an event organized to protest this with a dance performance.

UNDP Turkey: V-Day organization, celebrating its 15th anniversary this year, symbolizes three words that are Victory, Vagina and Valentine. ‘One Billion Rising’ is organized by V-Day. This was a global event. It was organized in many countries and many people participated. Many non-governmental organizations also supported the ‘One Billion Rising’. One of the biggest events was organized in India. One Billion is actually a symbolic number. It points out to the fact that as one out of every three women is subject to violence; this adds up to 1 billion women in the world who are victims of violence against women. Prof. Dr. Yıldız Ecevit explains the importance of this event which aims to attract the attention to 1 billion women and raise awareness on violence against women:

Yıldız Ecevit: This is an important event because at the same day, all around the world on every city and on every town, people organized in smaller or larger groups could have join to this global event. Even in a small neighborhood, people can gather together, and dance with the song chosen for this day and for this event. Yes, there is a chosen song for this event. The name of the song is ‘Break the Chain’, the lyrics also translated into Turkish. It has very meaningful lyrics. People danced with this song. I would like





to also add that some people found this event odd saying whether it is true to protest with dance the violence against women which is a very terminal issue causing deaths. However, I think it is very significant to protest violence against women with dance because what is important here is to raise awareness and inform people about the violence against women. If I were to organize a conference or a panel which we also do, but there is not enough participation to these events. However, during this One Billion Rising event, the participation was great and many people have wondered what was going on there, why these people have gathered together. Anyway, therefore dancing was an important and effective way of protest. It was very successful and I am happy with this event.

UNDP Turkey: 'Break the Chain' is the song chosen for this event. It was written and produced by Tena Clark. Award winning choreographer Debbie Allen has choreographed a dance just for One Billion Rising organized on 14 February. People in more than 160 countries have danced with the same song and choreography. Buse, a student from METU explains the aim of the event:

Buse: One out of every three women is subject to violence, rape and harassment. You know the recent incidents in India. After these tragic incidents, people started to rise to fight violence against women. We thought that we should also join this event in METU to raise awareness about violence against women.

UNDP Turkey: Within the One Billion Rising events, in Turkey people danced in 30 different spots in 20 cities. In Ankara, there were gatherings in METU, Kızılay and the Grand Assembly. Prof. Dr. Yıldız Ecevit who emphasizes the fact that this is a global event and METU student Buse explains the message this event wants to deliver as follows:

Yıldız Ecevit: It is totally about prevention of violence against women because one out of every three women is exposed to violence in their lifetime, or they are even killed. This makes 1 billion women. I would also like to add that this is an event that every men and women can participate. This is not an event called One Billion Women Rising but it is One Billion women rising. So, it is important that every one participate to this event.

Buse: Women are left alone in this life, they are left alone with this violence and we say that we do not have a life to give for red roses and nothing can disguise the violence against women and we want to say that we are against this patriarchal system. We call everyone to dance on 14 February.

UNDP Turkey: There are a variety of women's problems in Turkey. There are honor killings on one side and murders of women on the other side. The other problem is representation. There are many topics, such as representation of women in the parliament, labor and management. Where shall we begin to solve the women's problem?

Yıldız Ecevit: This is a very hard question. You want me to prioritize the issues but I cannot do it as each of these problems is very important to me. All women's problems and gender inequality are serious problems and they all should be considered all together. But if I have to give an answer, I would say the violence against women should be prioritized. Women should stay alive first to fight against gender inequality. Violence against women should be followed by economic independence of women and employment of women. Of course, there are education and women health to be addressed. I cannot prioritize these problems.

UNDP Turkey: In this episode, we talk about the One Billion Rising event organized on 14 February 2013. Our friends, Nazife Ece and Gülşah Balak followed the event in METU. You may reach all the information about V-Day and One Billion Rising via <http://www.onebillionrising.org> website. You may share your thoughts on Twitter using #yeniufuklar hashtag. And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!

67



25.02.2013

Growth and Employment in Post 2015 Development Agenda

Contributor:

Ozan Çakmak

International Labor Organization (ILO) Turkey Office

In this part, we talk about Growth and Employment which is one of the nine thematic areas in post 2015 development agenda.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about Growth and Employment which is one of the nine thematic areas in post 2015 development agenda. Today, our contributor is Ozan Çakmak from International Labour Organization (ILO) Office for Turkey. Welcome.

Ozan Çakmak: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: There are nine thematic areas being discussed in the ongoing consultation meetings in Turkey. As we mentioned before, our audience might remember that Turkey is one of the fifty countries who undertakes national consultations for determining post 2015 development agenda. Here, we will talk about one of these nine thematic areas which is Growth and Employment that you also specialize in. Before we mention about this process, let's start with the concepts. It might be better if we will talk about the importance of growth and employment for the global development. When we say that development happens through employment, what kind of growth and employment do we talk about?

Ozan Çakmak: As you know, employment is one of key tools for development that rescues people from poverty trap and provides them more decent incomes to live on and get the opportunities. In 2000, the Millenium Development Goals, with the target date of 2015, were determined. However, the world has experienced a big crisis a couple of years ago and during this period, a chronic unemployment has emerged for the first time in years not only in least developed and developing countries but also in developed countries. Therefore, we have experienced such a period that employment is a global problem, while it should also be solved by national policies. The studies and presumptions show that the unemployment risk will continue for a while. The growth of the global economy should be maintained through inclusive growth policies to lower the unemployment rates and to sustain a development happens through jobs.

UNDP Turkey: Of course, we talk about weak and unstable economic conditions. According to the ILO report "Global Employment Trends 2013" issued in January, today job creation has become the most urgent development priority in the world. It is estimated that unemployment is increasing globally. However, Turkish media has emphasized that unemployment is decreasing in Turkey while it is increasing in the world. Although this statement is true, there are some certain structural vulnerabilities in the labour market in Turkey, am I right?

Ozan Çakmak: Definitely. The measures and adequate policies implemented against the negative consequences of economic and global crisis caused some positive results to restrain the rising unemployment rates and to foster employment. After all, a joint study of ILO and OECD, which was maintained a couple of years ago, shows that Turkey has enjoyed the highest rate of employment growth between G-20 countries. In that sense, a positive picture is painted for Turkish economy. However, the characteristic of employment and the profile of people participated in the labour market are also very crucial as female employment rate is extremely low in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: The youth employment is also very low.

Ozan Çakmak: Youth unemployment almost doubles the national unemployment level.



UNDP Turkey: Therefore, we mention an inclusive employment for all people and fragile groups in the society as ideal policy.

Ozan Çakmak: ILO emphasizes an inclusive growth based on employment generation to eradicate the poverty and income inequalities.

UNDP Turkey: Then, it should be noted that the ILO report “Global Employment Trends 2013” is available on www.ilo.org. Those who would like to contribute the discussions related to the post 2015 development agenda can express their opinions using #yeniufuklar or #2015sonrasi hashtags on Twitter. Let’s talk a little bit more about post 2015 development agenda. There have been no specific goals named “growth and employment” within the eight millenium development goals. Since 2000, what has been changed and growth and employment have become major issues discussed during the consultation process of post 2015 development agenda?

Ozan Çakmak: Actually the main reason is the recent global developments reflecting that growth and globalization guided by wrong policies, can lead to further inequalities. In other words, it is understood that there is economic growth but no employment. Today, other new concepts emerged such as middle income trap to define millions of people who escape poverty but stuck in the middle income trap. Long-term unemployment is a serious problem that so many people in Europe suffer from who have given up looking for a job, continued living as unemployed and become impoverished. And also young people who could not find any job are returning to education to spend their time at least for enhancing their abilities. However, higher education levels do not always mean higher employment levels. In Turkey, related to the schooling rate, college graduates have faced higher unemployment rates than other people and thus, it shows that labour market have a great difficulty in generating high value-added and skilled jobs.

UNDP Turkey: Hence, since 2000 as the effects of growth and employment on development have become more clear within the context of regional crises and global crisis, the growth and employment issue have been considered more explicitly. In line with the situation in Turkey, ILO organized a consultation meeting on “Growth and



Employment” in November 2012 in Ankara. In this meeting, what kind of observations did you make and which problems did become prominent?

Ozan Çakmak: In this meeting, we hosted so many different people from trade unions, employer organizations, non-governmental organizations, young and women organizations, universities and public institutions. The starting point of this meeting is to receive the suggestions and recommendations of our participants for the process of post 2015 by considering the situation in Turkey. So, how the issue of growth and employment would be counted as one of the post 2015 development goals and which factors should be considered in this process were discussed in the meeting. I shall mention these issue briefly. We determined three main topics for the meeting; “Inclusive Growth Policies for Creation of Decent Jobs”, “Employment Policies and Social Protection for Everyone” and “Inclusive Employment Policies Toward Sustainable Development”.

UNDP Turkey: Therefore, you mention inclusive growth, social protection and inclusive employment.

Ozan Çakmak: Well, we see that being employed is not enough to helping people escape poverty. Since the year 2000, it has been observed that working poor has become a very crucial concept while working in the informal economy deprives people from social security mechanisms. And

it includes jobs without any social and health security measures or working in the dangerous jobs.

UNDP Turkey: Therefore, being unemployed is not necessary for being poor.

Ozan Çakmak: Definetely. This belief has been disapproved in this process. Actually world has experienced a very important period in the beginning of the 21th century as groundbreaking economic changes have been occured. In this context, the significance of generating jobs which are able to increase the female participatiion in labour force and in labour market by point out that the level of flexibility should be considered to avoid the wrong policies and the perception that accepts women as cheap labour force was discussed in the meeting. And one of the participants stated that jobs should be created not just in the green economy reflecting during the sustainable development process, but also in the purple economy.

UNDP Turkey: Green economy may be a familiar concept for people contrary to the purple economy. So, can you explain us what does purple economy mean?

Ozan Çakmak: The measures and policies for job creation in the sectors such as social care and increasing the gender equality in the sectors where women participation is lower than men to promote women employment opportunities in these areas...

UNDP Turkey: Then, as green economy highlights the sustainable development, purple economy is a women friendly economy which enables more female participation in the labour market. Apart from this issue, in accordance with these meetings you organized and the reports you prepared, what will be the main priority of ILO in the growth and employment concept?

Ozan Çakmak: ILO has suggested in all those consultation meetings that employment and decent work should be one of the post 2015 development goals while job creation must be maintained as in the following decade, every year 40 - 50 million people will enter the labour force in the world. The existing situation has already been very critical, thus our studies show the importance of promoting the policies to extend and support the social protection floor. The

participants in the consultation meetings have also emphasized the necessity of extending the social protection floor and stated that the growth model based on the framework of environmental, social and economic sustainability should be transformed into a people oriented growth. Moreover, the youth employment has been emphasized as an another important issue by young people as they are one of the main actors of the development process.

UNDP Turkey: Indeed, it should be highlighted that this consultation process is still continuing. It is possible to contribute to the process by visiting the website 2015sonrasiturkiye.org and also via #2015sonrasi hashtag on Twitter and Instagram as you know there is a photo contest on Instagram (for the photos which are about nine thematic areas determined for post 2015 Development Agenda). The Sustainable Development Goals will be determined at the end of the process which started in the second half of 2012 and continuing in 2013 and most probably the concept of growth and employment leaded by ILO will be seen as one of these goals. Thank you so much Ozan Çakmak to join our programme.

Ozan Çakmak: You're welcome.

UNDP Turkey: Today our contributor was Ozan Çakmak from International Labour Organization (ILO) Office for Turkey. And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



04.03.2013

Population Dynamics in Turkey

Contributor:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz

Lecturer at the Department of Technical Demography in Institute of Population Studies at Hacettepe University

In this part, we will talk about population dynamics in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about population dynamics in Turkey. Our contributor is Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz who is a lecturer at the Department of Technical Demography in Institute of Population Studies at Hacettepe University. Welcome.

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Turkish Statistical Institution (TÜİK) has recently announced the results of address based population registration system for 2012 and according to the results, the population in Turkey is approximately 76 million. In 2011, the annual population growth rate of Turkey was 13.5 % while it decreases to 12 % in 2012. What is the main reason behind this decrease in annual population growth rate?

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: As you said the annual population growth rate of Turkey was decreased, to be more clear. The decrease from the rate of % 13.5 to % 12 means that the amount of population of Turkey did not decrease, instead it continues to increase but the growth rate is gradually decreasing. Within a quantitative perspective, it is not a dramatic and unexpected decrease. In fact, the level of decrease is the same amount we, as demographers, have expected. As I said, numerically the decrease is approximately equal to 900 thousand people.

UNDP Turkey: If the annual population growth rate of Turkey stays at this rate, then it means that every year the population of Turkey continues to increase by 900 thousand people?

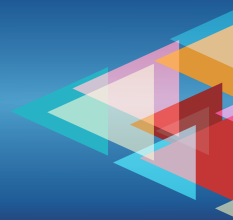
Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: This statement might not be statistically true to suggest as the denominator of the population of Turkey will increase year by year, hence this number will also increase proportionally. If there were an increase in the following years, it would be expected to be approximately 900 thousand – 1 million.

UNDP Turkey: What do these recent data mean in terms of the economic and social structure of Turkey? When will the population in Turkey begin ageing?

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: The population in Turkey has already begun ageing, however, it does not mean that we should panic because our population is still young. If the elderly population comprises more than 10% of the entire population, then we can call the population aged. According to the recent data, Turkey's elderly population is 7.5% of the entire population and it is equal to approximately 5 million 600 thousand people out of 75 million 600 thousand people. This rate will be 10% in the 100th anniversary of Republic in 2023. Thus, between the years 2020 – 2025, the elderly population of Turkey will exceed 10 percent that is nearly 8 million – 8 million 100 thousand old people out of the entire population.

UNDP Turkey: Therefore the social policies on social security and ageing will be crucial issues on the agenda. The population studies is highly related to the development studies as the income of the people, education, health, substructure, food security are closely related to the population dynamics. According to the recent data, it is obvious that there has been a transformation in the population structure of Turkey. Although the annual population growth rate has been decreased, according to the TÜİK's results, the rate of working population increased by 1.5 percent. Is this increase an opportunity for Turkey in respect to achieving sustainable development?

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: It is definitely an opportunity for Turkey. In the literature, it is called as "demographic window of opportunity". It means that in a specific period of time, the



nations with high level of fertility will have high rates of population growth. In the past, Turkey had the high fertility rate when 5 – 6 children born per one woman in average, hence today the people over 15 aged have 3 – 4 siblings and they are the working population of Turkey. It has two dimensions: One dimension is that if you create enough employment opportunities for the sake of utilizing the potential of this working population, then you can turn this opportunity into achieving the sustainable development. But if the proper education, living and employment opportunities are not provided to this fraction of the population, then, this opportunity may lead to a dangerous situation for a country. If these young people would be properly educated and employed, the outcome would be a more prosperous future.

UNDP Turkey: The relationship between population and development is indeed a very interesting issue. How does the increase in population affect the growth rate? With regard to the examples in the world, how can the current situation in Turkey be described?

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: As you know, Turkey was ranked as the second country following China in the increasing growth rate recently. Additionally, the population of Turkey continues



to increase. Thus, this means that every year approximately 750 – 800 thousand people can be employed...

UNDP Turkey: What is the China's population growth rate?

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: China's population growth rate is less than Turkey's as they have implemented one child policy for years. Now the policy has been loosened a bit but China has still a huge population that is 1 billion 300 million.

UNDP Turkey: But the population growth is getting proportionally lower, isn't it?

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: Yes, it gets proportionally lower however when we consider the amount of working population and their production capacity of cheap labour force, it can be understood that the cheap labour force is at the core of the huge development success of China. In Turkey, there are both an economic growth and 600 – 650 thousand people labor force and if the unemployment rate in Turkey stays constant, it means that enough employment opportunities are provided for those people and thus, they can contribute the development of Turkey. By implementing necessary policies to decrease unemployment rate and to raise job quality, we could create the real development opportunities.

UNDP Turkey: How many countries around the world experience both increase in the economic growth and increase in the population at the same time?

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: I do not know much about this issue but I can give an example of an opposite situation. As it is named as Asia's miracle, Korea experienced this type of growth, however after that, the fertility rate decreased to 1.15 children born per woman. I mean, they had high fertility rates similar to Turkey but there was a dramatic decrease and today they have faced important challenges in the quantity and proportion of working population before Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: I guess it is important to underscore that the fertility rate and the population growth rate are different measurements. As you mentioned, the ratio of people who are over 65 and financially dependent on working population is 7.5%. It is



expected that this ratio will be 20% in 2050. All these ratios show that there has already been a need to implement the proper ageing policies. What do you think about this situation?

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: I can say that there are approximately 5 million 600 thousand old people in Turkey and this number is greater than the common trend in the world. Therefore, it is time for us to take action to implement ageing policies. Especially with the developments in the health conditions and increase in the life expectancy, the number of older people will continue to increase in the future. As the fertility rate is decreasing, financially dependent and unemployed population in Turkey will be more older than ever. This is an observation from an economic perspective. Related to the quantitative results, we can say that Turkey has already started to face the similar problems about ageing population with Europe.

UNDP Turkey: You work at Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies which is the only institute in this field in Turkey. People can reach your publications from the web site of the Institution which is hips.hacettepe.edu.tr. You can share your opinions via using #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. And post 2015 development agenda has been discussed all over the world and Turkey is a part of this process. One of the thematic areas which have been discussed in consultations in Turkey is your professional field that is "population dynamics". Which issues should be discussed to be involved in post 2015 development agenda both in the national level in Turkey and in the global level?

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: Actually we joined to the consultation process and I was the moderator of a working group in the meeting. Four main topics are highlighted in our final report. The first one is the youth including youth policies and the situation of young people as there is no specific policy on youth in Turkey. The second one is about the elderly people and the necessity of new policies on ageing as we have talked before. The third one is the migration problem while the internal migration continues in Turkey and in Western regions and cities, the population growth still depends on the migration rate instead of fertility rate. And the last topic is the policies on access to sexual and reproductive health services and the necessity to make them universal. As a result, these four main topics will

be on our post 2015 development agenda.

UNDP Turkey: And you are a part of the consultation process in Turkey as an academician. Thank you so much to join our programme.

Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz: You're welcome.

UNDP Turkey: Today our contributor was Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz who is a faculty member at the Department of Technical Demography in Institute of Population Studies at Hacettepe University. And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is [undpturkiye](https://www.instagram.com/undpturkiye). Hope to see you soon, good bye!



11.03.2013

Justice For Children

Contributor:

Göktan Koçyıldırım

UNICEF Turkey Child Protection Programme Officer

In this part, we talk about 'Justice for Children' project implemented with the technical support of UNICEF.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about a project titled "Justice For Children" which is implemented with the technical support of UNICEF. Our contributor is Göktan Koçyıldırım who works in this project as the Child Protection Officer in UNICEF . Welcome.

Göktan Koçyıldırım: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Between the mid-1990s and the mid-2000s, the number of court cases opened against children rose sharply and reaching about 100,000 per year in Turkey. 90 percent of these children are boys and three-quarters of them aged between 15-17. The most common charges against children are theft and robbery. And you are a part of a project which was initially started to address the problems in this picture. The project partners are the European Union, the Ministry of Justice DG Prisons and Detention Houses, the Ministry of Justice Training Department, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies DG Child Services, the High Council of Judges and Public Prosecutors and the Justice Academy of Turkey. There are institutions focused on both children and the legal aspects of the issue . What has been the initial point of this project and why is your project important?

Göktan Koçyıldırım: Actually the juvenile justice system is in itself a very critical issue. And "Justice for Children" is not the first project we

have involved in this area. The project which were started in 2002 and supported by the European Union were also related to the juvenile justice system. With regard to some results and some programmes developed during the project, we decided to implement a project focusing on the issue of justice for children. At first, the only project partner was the Ministry of Justice, but then because of some legal changes and the importance of this issue all partners you have mentioned got involved in the project. And it is an important project, because justice is itself an important and a hot issue related to development. We can say that the juvenile justice system is indeed the most specialized issue of justice as it touches upon the child issue or a social dimension more than the general justice system. Justice system is more about the cases and actions, however juvenile justice system is related to the environment and situation children live in and the social conditions they have. And it needs a comprehensive research as it is a prominent issue parallel to its multi-disciplinary characteristic.

UNDP Turkey: Of course this issue is deeply connected to the social structure and development policies. As I mentioned before, the number of court cases opened against children reached about 100,000 per year between the mid-1990s and the mid-2000s. This is a very dramatic increase. "Many of these children are observed to come from poor/excluded urban communities including migrant communities" is another important statement in the project notes. Thus, the starting point is much more clear now. What do you think about the main reason of the increase in the number of court cases against children?

Göktan Koçyıldırım: Actually we can say that there are more than one reason. In my opinion, the first reason is the culture of violence. Children do what they see and domestic violence or other social environment including violence such as the perception of heroism in the society are the main factors that force children committing crime. On the other hand, it is closely related to the development. Although we hesitate labelling people, it is true that economic and social conditions are directly linked to committing a crime. When we look at the court cases, this relation leaps out. Another reason is that we cannot realize the signs showing that a child



can commit a crime and it is generally related to the child protection. For example, if a child is a victim of peer victimization and school officers, health system or state mechanism in the society cannot realize this situation, then it is inevitable that this child gets involved in crime. Hence, the main reasons can be grouped under these three headings.

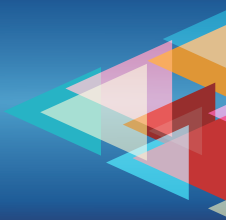
UNDP Turkey: So from social protection to child protection, there is a variety of policies in this area. As you mentioned, child poverty is one of the starting points. Which development policies should be implemented to solve this problem? What kind of solutions can be promoted for the situation in Turkey with your project?

Göktan Koçyıldırım: It is much better if we divide this issue into two dimension. At first, to prevent child poverty, protective and preventive measures should be promoted. The professionals working in the schools and health facilities should be on the alert about the risks that children are imposed. If a child is a victim of peer victimization or a violent act, it does not always mean that the child will commit a crime, but it means that there is something wrong in his/her life. And defining the policies and responsibilities of the state towards protective and preventive measures is the first dimension. The second dimension

is that sometimes children can be a part of the system by committing a crime or being a victim of a crime. And the child victimization is increasing gradually. Therefore, after children become a part of the system by those reasons, the main issue is that the system should treat children in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. If a child is in need of a professional help such as a health or a care measure or a consultancy measure, then the professionals should analyse the situation of child and implement the necessary measurements carefully. It should be noted that these measurements are not always required for children, but also for their families and it is important to support families together with their children. If we cannot save the child and s/he goes to prison, it is an international obligation to support him/her and maintain proper policies to protect his/her interests.

UNDP Turkey: Hence, child poverty and social conditions do not have to lead the emergence of children with problems. It should be underscored that by the help of protective and preventive measures, it is possible to achieve positive results in the short run. People can reach more information about the project from its website cocuklaricinadalet.org. You can share your opinions via using #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. What have been done under the “Justice for Children” project until now and what are your plans for the future?

Göktan Koçyıldırım: The “Justice for Children” project tries to touch upon all the areas I have mentioned. We focus on coordination which means a better coordination of services for children inside and outside of the justice system. This is the first dimension of the project. The Ministry of Family and Social Policies is our main partner in this dimension while it is responsible for the services for children. These services constitute of empowerment of child prosecutions, effective implementation of measurements for children and maintaing some interview techniques for children and so forth. The second dimension of the project is the professionalizing and training of judges, public prosecutors and other members of a profession. The third dimension is the provision of individualized services for children in prison. It has been a year since the project started and the field researchs about these three dimensions have been



almost completed. In 2013, after finishing these researchs, we will implement the project activities and trainings. As a result, we aim to ensure a better protection, judgement and enforcement systems.

UNDP Turkey: At this point, it should be highlighted that UNICEF Turkey has been carried out the national consultations which have been undertaken by 50 countries all around the world, in the process of determining the post 2015 development goals. Thus, I think we can say that the issue “justice for children” can be involved in the post 2015 development agenda. Thank you so much Mr. Göktañ to join our programme.

Göktañ Koçyıldırım: You’re welcome.

UNDP Turkey: Today our contributor was UNICEF Child Protection Officer Göktañ Koçyıldırım. And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



18.03.2013

Intergenerational mobility in education

Contributor:

Bilgi Aslankurt

Researcher at TEPAV Economic Studies

In this part, we talk about an evaluation note titled “Intergenerational Mobility in Education – Where is Turkey in Equality of Opportunity?” which is prepared by Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV).

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about a report titled “Intergenerational Mobility in Education – Where is Turkey in Equality of Opportunity?” which is prepared by Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV). And our contributor is a researcher from Economic Studies in TEPAV, Bilgi Aslankurt. Welcome.

Bilgi Aslankurt: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: First of all, I want to stress that this evaluation note can be downloaded from tepav.org.tr. And let’s start with the first question: In this note, you did a research to examine intergenerational social mobility in Turkey compared with OECD countries on the basis of schooling rates and quality of education. What does intergenerational mobility in education mean?

Bilgi Aslankurt: Intergenerational mobility in education is a common term we use to describe how education level change from one generation to the next.

UNDP Turkey: That is to say that it focuses on the relation that whether your parents are graduated from primary school and you are also graduated from primary school or you can take one step further.

Bilgi Aslankurt: Definitely. If the level of intergenerational mobility in education is low, this means that the child has the same level of education with their parents.

UNDP Turkey: In other words, this is a research addressing the difference between the education level of new generations and old ones and the quality of education they get. What was your main purpose when you decide to write this note?

Bilgi Aslankurt: We have made various research on Turkey’s development level in TEPAV’s Economic Policy Research Institute (EPRI) and our main focus was that how Turkey’s competitiveness can be developed. Education, at first, may seem irrelevant to our research topics, as people can only think about the issues such as account deficit, balance of international trade when they consider economic studies, however, education is very important and related to these kind of studies. About competitiveness, for example, the World Economic Forum publishes a global competitiveness report every year. In 2012, Turkey was ranked 43. In the sub-research areas of the Report, there are some evaluations about education. Turkey was ranked 63rd country in the education and health category, while it was ranked 74th in the higher education category. And all these factors affect the competitiveness of Turkey. Thus, as Turkey has a lower level of education and human resources, its competitiveness is pulled down.

UNDP Turkey: Hence, because of these reasons, you decided to write this evaluation note. The general opinion in Turkey indeed reflects that the parents do everything for the education of their children, but I think, the data you investigate show an opposite situation that the same level of education is transferred from one generation to the next and from this perspective, how is the situation in Turkey compared to the other OECD countries?

Bilgi Aslankurt: In general, we know that all parents do their best for their children’s education. There are very good schools and so many well-educated people in Turkey. However,

we have tried to find out that if everybody could achieve these opportunities by using some data presented by international statistics institutions. One of these is the results of the annual European Labor Force Survey. In 2009, the focus of this survey was related to the intergenerational mobility in education. Similar to this, an adult literacy research is made in the countries outside Europe such as Japan, America and Canada. Combining the findings of these two researchs, we reached a conclusion that the main problem for Turkey is the low level of intergenerational mobility. Especially for developing countries like Turkey, this result is very alarming. While OECD average level is 50 percent, I mean the portion of the families that transfer the same level of education from one generation to another is 50 per cent in OECD, it is 66 per cent in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: When we look at your study, it is underscored that Turkey ranks second among OECD countries with 66 per cent of young people in Turkey achieving the same level of education as their parents. And Slovakia ranks first. We mention before that your study is about the transmission of level of education from one generation to the next, I wonder how many years of education have been transferred in Turkey and in Slovakia? I suppose, these should be considered from this perspective.

Bilgi Aslankurt: You are right. While the average year of schooling in Turkey is considered with the average years of schooling in other countries, the intergenerational mobility draws a very grim picture. For example, in Turkey, the average year of schooling is 7 years which means that...

UNDP Turkey: Second year in secondary school in old terms.

Bilgi Aslankurt: Yes, second year in secondary school. In Turkey, the average year of education is called "secondary school drop out", but it is 11 in Slovakia.

UNDP Turkey: While the mean years of schooling is 11 in Slovakia, it is 7 years in Turkey. What about the ranking of the countries with the lowest average years of schooling to transfer?

Bilgi Aslankurt: It may be more beneficial if we consider the group of people who do not experience an intergenerational mobility in education within the concept of the countries'

education structures, then we see that Turkey has quite low ranks. And in families with no intergenerational improvement in education level, a stark 91% have no high-school graduates in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: Hence, they do not complete the eight-year education.

Bilgi Aslankurt: Yes, of course. Apart from Slovakia, as a developed country, the United States of America has indeed a low level of intergenerational mobility at 60 per cent. However, the situation is reversed as people achieving the same level of education as their parents have high level of education and 85 per cent of them is high school graduates.

UNDP Turkey: According to the figure of average years of schooling, USA is at the middle among OECD countries and I guess, Turkey ranks first. Thus, Slovakia has the lowest intergenerational social mobility among OECD countries, while Turkey has the lowest average year of schooling to transfer. Portugal and Spain follow Turkey in this index. In terms of intergenerational social mobility, Slovakia ranks first, Turkey ranks second and USA ranks third. Hence, we can say that Turkey experiences a special situation.





Bilgi Aslankurt: Yes, Turkey has very low standards and has achieved a very slow progress. Thus the convergence period of Turkey with countries having high level of years of education is remarkably slow.

UNDP Turkey: In your study, you also examine the quality of education and maintain that in this area, there is a severe inequality of opportunity. As you mention in the evaluation note, based on the relation between quality of education and income level of parents, in Turkey, the education system is defined with the “low quality-high inequality” duo. According to the sample you study, Turkey may be the first ranked country among OECD countries which should be lifted out of the trap of transmission of low level of education.

Bilgi Aslankurt: Yes, definitely.

UNDP Turkey: Those who want to contribute to this discussion can share their opinions by using #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. What kind of efforts should be maintained to solve these problems?

Bilgi Aslankurt: Of course, the most important thing is to ensure the equality of opportunity. Every person should achieve the high quality education regardless of their socioeconomic status and income level. To increase the schooling rate, you know that a law has been enacted to promote 12-year compulsory education. Although this is a very positive development, it is not enough while the quality of schools and the access of quality education in Turkey, there is a huge gap between schools. Therefore, every school has to have a good education level. More precisely, while the duration of average schooling is increased, the equal opportunity to achieve a good education should be guaranteed for every student regardless of their socioeconomic status. I see a risk in this process. On the one hand, it is expected that there will be more schools, more students and more teachers within the 12-year compulsory education, on the other hand, if the necessary amount of resources cannot be promoted, the quality of education can be decreased. Thus, in my opinion, the next education policy should be prepared by combining the aims of increasing schooling rate and quality of education.

UNDP Turkey: By this means, the families with low level of education will be able to transfer a higher level of education to their children and to the next generations. Thank you so much Bilgi Aslankurt to join our programme.

Bilgi Aslankurt: You're welcome.

UNDP Turkey: Today we talked about an evaluation note titled “Intergenerational Mobility in Education – How Does Turkey Compare in Equality of Opportunity?” which is prepared by Economic policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV) and our contributor is a researcher from Economic Studies Group in TEPAV, Bilgi Aslankurt. We have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İLEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



25.03.2013

Climate Finance

Contributor:

Gürcan Seçgel

Policy and Strategy Development Division
of Climate Change Department of Ministry of Environment
and Urbanization

In this part, we talk about climate finance which is a critical issue in terms of tackling climate change.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about climate finance as a critical issue in terms of combating climate change and we try to find out what climate finance means. And our contributor is Gürcan Seçgel from Policy and Strategy Development Division of Climate Change Department in Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. Welcome.

Gürcan Seçgel: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: I want to start our programme with asking the meaning of the climate finance.

Gürcan Seçgel: As you know, combating climate change is not solely an administrative and technical issue. To express this issue, the developing countries and the other ones have to work in harmony. There are five lines composing this working platform: the first is cooperation which means common vision, then the other areas such as finance, technology and capacity building. For developing countries, the most important areas for now are technology development and finance. The responsibilities of developing countries and of developed countries are not same in the arena of combating climate change. And to make the efforts to combat climate change cooperate and balanced, systematical, fair, equal and measurable,

developed countries are obligated to give financial and technical support to developing countries.

UNDP Turkey: Hence, what we mean by climate finance is the support for countries, especially the least developed ones, to finance the process to combat climate change.

Gürcan Seçgel: Definitely, in a sense “money is talking” in this process although people cannot assume this strong relationship between an environmental issue and money. However, the negotiation processes show us that today combating climate change has become an issue highly related to the financing process.

UNDP Turkey: At that point, we see that everybody agrees on the necessity of combating climate change, but how Turkey will finance the initiatives to prevent climate change as the cost of combating climate change is very high. After these general explanations, to return the issue of your expertise, can you tell us how much Turkey has benefited from the tools of climate finance?

Gürcan Seçgel: We have not benefited from these tools for a long time because Turkey is not listed in a category similar to least developed countries as it is a European country and a member of OECD although it does not have a national income level equal to European countries. Thus, we cannot expect that a country like Turkey receives such a financial support easily. On the other hand, among the European Union and OECD countries, greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Turkey is very low.

UNDP Turkey: It is such a good news.

Gürcan Seçgel: Yes, exactly. Our historical responsibility for centuries in line with the greenhouse gas emission budget, current greenhouse gas emissions in Turkey is 4 per mille while its historical emission is 1 per cent. And we brought these two data to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat and told them that our historical responsibility and the level of greenhouse gas emissions per capita are low, thus, our sin in the total budget is also low and we want to be a part of this process to combat climate change and we have a lot to do, so we need your financial support. In these negotiations over financial support, the questions such as



what are you going to do with that money have been aroused. And as an answer, it is our duty to create new projects. If Turkey wants to get this financial support, we have to determine a road map specifying how and where we are going to use this support.

UNDP Turkey: Turkey is now on that level. Moreover, can you tell us the countries with low responsibilities contribute less to the moneybox of climate finance or they receive more financial support?

Gürcan Seçgel: Well, when you look at Ghana, a South African country, with a very low responsibility, it is not listed among Annex II countries. Annex II countries are the OECD and the European Union members which are rich and responsible countries and these countries are required to provide financial support. As you know, we are fighting against climate change to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions. After the second half of the nineteenth century, the area embracing a the spread of developed world is the European continent, thus, Asia and South Afrika cannot be blamed to be responsible for climate change.

UNDP Turkey: You mention a retrospective historical responsibility.

Gürcan Seçgel: To discharge this retrospective responsibility, it has been trying to determine a road map by integrating our past and future. As I said, these countries are the least developed countries with no financial responsibility. Turkey is also not responsible to help South Africa to combat climate change because it had been removed from the list of Annex II countries by a political and technical effort in a conference in Marrakesh in the year 2001. Therefore, we had this responsibility, but today Turkey is a Anne I country.

UNDP Turkey: From now on, we understand the situation in Turkey and the fact that it is one of the countries which receive financial support. However, the configuration and tools of climate finance has been determined yet, is it true?

Gürcan Seçgel: Maybe we should mention the nature, you know the 18th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC took place in Doha.

UNDP Turkey: The conference that brought the parties to UNFCCC together was held in the end of November in 2012.

Gürcan Seçgel: Absolutely, the conference is generally held in the end of November or the beginning of December. This year, Turkey took some concrete steps aiming to show its concrete targets planned to be maintained by the financial support to Secretariat. Thus, we negotiated with all ministries such as Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, Ministry of Development, Undersecretariat of Treasury and Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and issued a decision as a directive that lead our working. In Doha, Turkey made a decision with three clauses...

UNDP Turkey: Therefore, Turkey joined the Conference in Doha with an action plan.

Gürcan Seçgel: Yes, we prepared an action plan and it was approved by General Assembly in Doha. Thus, it can be said that we signed an agreement with Secretariat which acknowledges that Secretariat is ready to negotiate with us. The next step is that we will prepare a technical paper and fill it in accordance with the rules of Secretariat and we will give this paper to them. Then technical organs of Secretariat will fill and examine this paper and the negotiations with us will be continued. It is foreseen that this process will continue for one year. If I am not wrong, the 19th Conference of Parties to UNFCCC will take place in Poland and a new decision for Turkey will be made in this conference as a result of one-year study.

UNDP Turkey: We will witness this decision at the end of 2013. Those who listen to us and want to contribute this discussion, can share their opinions by using #yeniufuklar and #iklimfinansmanı hashtags on Twitter. You can reach more information on iklim.csb.gov.tr, the web site of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. To return to the Conference in Doha, it should be underscored that the Kyoto Protocol was extended to 2020 instead it would have been ended in 2012. I want to ask that with the progress maintained after the Conference in Doha, do the cost Turkey has to bear or the amount of financial support it needs become prominent?



Gürcan Seçgel: Now we are trying to specify these amounts. It is like you work on something and it has a cost. The strategy followed by Turkey is the Turkey's National Climate Change Action Plan. It was approved in 2011 and it is a long-termed road map which continues to be effective until the year 2023. It includes various sectors from transportation to industry, from agriculture to energy, from buildings to waste and forestry and 541 actions as the most detailed plan prepared now in Turkey. Each sector has specified actions and the costs of these actions should also be studied. And these are what we are living through.

UNDP Turkey: So, after the 19th Conference of Parties to UNFCCC in Poland in 2013, we will find the answer to my question. Because a vision reflecting numerous conferences with full of conflicts has been appeared when we look at the issue of climate change, the last question is that what do you think about the future of climate finance in global terms?

Gürcan Seçgel: You're right. The reason of this vision is the lack of consensus as a result of the uncooperative manner of the countries. If one country wants all the time without giving anything or if one country does not carry out its responsibilities and another one has to do all the tasks and then there would be a chaos which

cannot be solved. If these conditions projected until 2020 are determined before 2012, all of them will be reached by now. Related to this issue, Turkey suggests to be fair, to cooperate and to be careful about the equity with paying attention to the concepts of responsible and irresponsible. Afrika and America cannot be responsible to fulfill the same obligations.

UNDP Turkey: Do you think there is a possibility that in the short term, the developed countries required more responsibility for climate change will be able to provide more financial support?

Gürcan Seçgel: Actually, today there is a such kind of possibility. A long termed financial instrument which was a part of the decisions approved in Doha has been operated as there had been so many discussions about this issue. Thus, today it is expected to collect a financial resource amounting US\$ 100 billion. And this means that developed countries give an estimated US\$ 100 billion fund to developing countries. Countries demanding this financing support should create projects and work really hard to receive it. Turkey is one of those countries demanding US\$ 100 billion fund and we will remark our request clearly in our report.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you so much, Mr. Seçgel to join our programme.

Gürcan Seçgel: You're welcome.

UNDP Turkey: Today we talked about climate finance as a critical issue in terms of combating climate change and our contributor is Gürcan Seçgel from Policy and Strategy Development Division of Department of Climate Change. We have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is [undpturkiye](https://www.facebook.com/undpturkiye). Hope to see you soon, good bye!



72



01.04.2013

Agriculture and Rural Development

Contributor:

Prof. Dr. Bülent Gülçubuk

Faculty Member of Department of Agricultural Economics
in Faculty of Agriculture at Ankara University

In this part, we will talk about the relationship between agriculture and rural development in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about the relationship between agriculture and rural development in Turkey. And our contributor is Prof. Dr. Bülent Gülçubuk who is a faculty member of Department of Agricultural Economics in Faculty of Agriculture at Ankara University. Welcome.

Bülent Gülçubuk: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: You are also the head of Ankara University Center for Development Studies Research and Application (AKÇAM). 3 billion people including 75 percent of population living in poverty across the world live in the rural areas. In Turkey, 1 out of every 4 people live in rural areas and the most important source of income for these people is agriculture. In this sense, can you explain the relationship between agriculture and rural development?

Bülent Gülçubuk: Of course. As you emphasize, all around the world, people in the rural areas have to pursue an agriculture-based life. In fact, our purpose is to create non-agricultural employment opportunities in rural areas, but there are not any successful projects or a country in this sense. As you emphasize, 75 percent of the population living in poverty live in rural areas

across the world. This paves the way for a new concept; ruralization of poverty. And there is also a dramatic result that people living in rural areas cannot consume what they produce. The source of income in rural areas is agriculture, but people cannot consume what they produce. Consequently, this situation causes poverty and hunger. Approximately 1.2 billion people in the world live in extreme poverty. 1 billion out of 1.2 billion people live in rural areas and work in agricultural sector. This reveals a contrary structure as to paradigm. As you mention, 25 percent of the population in Turkey officially live in rural areas, however, unfortunately almost 75 percent of the people living in poverty live in rural areas. Poverty in urban areas is 8 – 9 percent, but in rural areas, it increases to 35 – 36 percent. People in rural areas try to earn a living by working in the agricultural sector. Hence, agriculture is not enough to be a source of income for the people in rural areas. To solve this problem, we will enhance agricultural industry, rural industry and create non-agricultural employment opportunities for these people.

UNDP Turkey: So far, we have explained the relationship between living in rural areas and poverty. As you emphasize, on sectoral basis, the poorest 40 percent of people in Turkey is the people living in rural areas and working in agricultural sector. Moreover, the percentage of people working without social security in agricultural sector is also very high. What do you think about the reason that the highest poverty rate is among people living in rural areas?

Bülent Gülçubuk: While 75 percent of population living in poverty in Turkey live in rural areas, this is related to the issue of national income. The relation with national income is that per capita income in Turkey is almost 11 thousand dollar. However, this number decreases to approximately 3.500 dollars in rural areas. As almost 90 percent of agricultural enterprises in Turkey are small enterprises, national income for those enterprises is less than 2.000 dollars. But why? The answer is indeed hidden in the concept of “small enterprise”. Small enterprises are very common in Turkey as the number of enterprises under 100 decare per enterprise accounts more than 90 percent and these are small producers who cannot purchase necessary inputs, produce market-oriented products and use their savings on the purpose of production in order to sustain

growth for their enterprises. Therefore, they are destined to a chronic poverty. Recently, it is emphasized that poverty rate in rural areas is fixed at the level of 35 percent and it cannot be reduced despite of the policies implied. Why? The first reason is aging rural populations. Aging population cannot use means of production effectively. Small enterprises also cannot use necessary amount of inputs.

UNDP Turkey: Hence, life in rural areas is stuck in the cycle of poverty.

Bülent Gülçubuk: Poverty reproduces itself in a sense.

UNDP Turkey: When we say rural development or development, health, education and infrastructure are all included, but here agriculture seems more apperant than others and this explains the reason why we prefer talking about the relation between agriculture and development in this programme. Those who listen to us and want to contribute this discussion, can share their opinions by using #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. You can reach more information on akcam.ankara.edu.tr, the web site of Ankara University Center for Development Studies Research and Application (AKÇAM). Now I want to ask my next question.

Bülent Gülçubuk: Sorry but I want to emphasize an important point about social security.

UNDP Turkey: Please tell us about that.

Bülent Gülçubuk: As TÜİK declared, the unregistered employment rate in Turkey is almost 45 – 46 percent, however, the agricultural unregistered employment rate is almost 90 percent. For women, this rate increases to 98.5 percent as 98.5 percent of women working in agricultural sector are unregistered. And unregistered means to be out of any social security coverage. 84 percent of men are also unregistered and not included in the social security system. Thus, when you analyse the poverty in rural areas, one of the important findings is that people continue

their lives without any guarantees for their future. And this situation draws a picture contrary to the concept of “decent work and decent life” emphasized by the United Nations Millenium Development Goals.

UNDP Turkey: It should also be noted that you are one of the advisors of the United Nations projects in Turkey. One of the difficulties people face in rural areas is that children who start working in agriculture in early ages cannot complete their education processes and this is the reason why they and obtain necessary job skills. What do you think about education and self-improvement issues regarding to the relation between agriculture and rural development?

Bülent Gülçubuk: We do not define education just completing eight-year or 4+4 education. If education cannot open a new door into new opportunities, improve job skills and prepare people for future, it becomes all about reading and writing. As you mention in the beginning of the programme, 1 out of every 4 people in Turkey live in rural areas and almost 35 percent of these people are poor. And 75 percent of the people in the world are poor. 25 percent of the population in Turkey live in rural areas in villages, but only 1 percent of university students come





from villages. This creates a structure that blue collars in Turkey come from rural areas while white collars come from urban areas. We see this situation as a problem for the future. If people who want to improve their capacities and find a job in non-agricultural sector, do not complete the necessary education, they have to attain life-long learning process. They also stay weak in terms of the social mobility. On the other hand, migration from rural to urban areas causes a threat for labour force in urban areas because people from rural areas are cheap labour which is ready to work in unqualified jobs and thus, causes a decline in the wages of people living in urban areas. And that triggers a conflict between those people which is called as “labour conflict”.

UNDP Turkey: Of course, it is a problem not just for Turkey, but for every country having similar characteristics with Turkey.

Bülent Gülçubuk: A problem for every country which cannot make provisions against this situation.

UNDP Turkey: It should be emphasized that the human development can be achieved fully only by breaking this vicious circle. You have already mentioned the main obstacles for agriculture and development in rural areas in Turkey. What kind of agricultural growth can provide rural development?

Bülent Gülçubuk: Actually, Turkey has no problem with agricultural growth. Public authorities and decision makers remark that Turkey is the sixth largest agricultural economy in the world and the largest agricultural economy in Europe. However, the growth does not maintain any improvement in development both for rural areas and for Turkey in general. As we mentioned before, although Turkey is the sixth largest agricultural economy in the world, the average national income in rural areas is less than one-third of average national income. It seems like we are unable to carry out a grassroots movement for development. To do this, the most crucial services for a person such as education, health, infrastructure, viable environment and organization should be maintained to benefit from growth as a tool for development. If the only problem in Turkey is growth, it has already been solved as Turkey has been achieved higher growth rates than the average growth rate in the world for ten years. However, Turkey has been

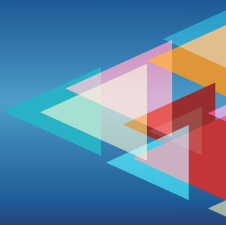
ranked 90th – 92nd in Human Development Index prepared by UNDP.

UNDP Turkey: Yes, it was ranked 92nd.

Bülent Gülçubuk: Therefore, growth does not yield the same results for development. What we should do is to provide mechanisms that support inputs for small producers in rural areas and to provide social activities especially in education, health and then, to implement programmes for youth and women which give them opportunities to be able to receive required job skills in order to translate growth into development.

UNDP Turkey: It should be also underscored that you are the head of Rural Development Specialization Commission for the 10th Development Programme of Turkey. The last question is that the problem of food security and the lack of resources are of vital importance especially for the people working in agriculture and it seems that these issues will be the parts of post 2015 development agenda. How do you evaluate this situation, especially for Turkey?

Bülent Gülçubuk: In fact, the concept of food safety is more argued in the world, however, the food safety is a more superior concept. What is food safety? It is access to food for healthy, standard and quality consumption. But, in countries like Turkey that poverty is at higher level in rural areas, food security becomes a more apparent concept. What is food security? It is access to food to stay alive. From this perspective, Turkey is both a lucky and unlucky country. It is lucky because the number of people living under poverty line has been decreased gradually. It is unlucky because 12 million people in Turkey have difficulties in accessing healthy food. Unfortunately, the large majority of these 12 million people live in rural areas. Again, TÜİK declares that almost 23 million people in Turkey are under threat from poverty. And that's why the concept of food security comes into prominence. As we emphasized before, Turkey is the sixth largest agricultural economy in the world and the largest agricultural economy among European Union countries and thus, these kind of problems should be eradicated in such a country. Therefore, unless agricultural growth yields the same results for development, Turkey continues to have problems such as food security, hunger, poverty, discrimination and unregistered female employment.



UNDP Turkey: Thank you very much, Bülent Gülçubuk. Our contributor is Prof. Dr. Bülent Gülçubuk who is a faculty member of Department of Agricultural Economics in Faculty of Agriculture at Ankara University. We have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



08.04.2013

National Consultations in Turkey

Contributors:

Shahid Najam

Former UN Turkey Resident Coordinator and UNDP Turkey Resident Representative

Kadir Topbaş

Mayor of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and a member of High Level Panel

Assoc. Prof. Sibel Kalaycıoğlu

Rapporteur of National Consultations in Turkey and Representatives of UN Agencies

In this part, we talk about recent developments in the national consultations process that is carried out in Turkey within the framework of post 2015 development agenda.

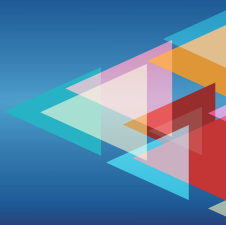
UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we talk about recent developments in the national consultations process that is carried out in Turkey within the framework of post 2015 development agenda. The national consultation process which began in the last quarter of 2012, has come to the final stage. First draft of final report was prepared and in early March 2013, an information meeting was held to present the draft. Kadir Topbaş, the representative of Turkey in the High Level Panel established by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and Shahid Najam, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative participated in the meeting. Representatives of United Nations agencies in Turkey and non-governmental organizations and academicians also attended the meeting. In the meeting, where there has been a high level of participation, featured recommendations constituted during the ongoing national consultation process were presented and what kind of global development

agenda should be determined after 2015 was discussed. Shahid Najam, who made the opening remarks of the meeting, explains the national consultation process in Turkey:

Shahid Najam: The national consultation process in Turkey has been globally considered as exemplary for having been inclusive and owned by the stakeholders for reaching out through online discussions and social media to wide range of people for carrying out the advocacy work aligned with the 'Future We Want' campaign launched by the Secretary General for organizing eleven thematic meetings and four regional meetings engaged government representatives and NGOs and private sector and local CSOs. For organizing five university tours to benefit from the perspective of the youth, students and scholars, for arranging the Instagram for exhibition project to seed creative vision of future by amateurs and artists alike and for capturing the voice of the poor the marginalized and men and women in streets through street interviews.

UNDP Turkey: National consultations have been carried out by over sixty countries including Turkey as an important part of this process. A final report collecting the featured recommendations related to nine thematic areas will be prepared at the end of the national consultation process that has encouraged so many people and groups from different parts of the society to join this process. Final report, which is being prepared right now, will be submitted to United Nations to be used in determining post 2015 development agenda. Shahid Najam evaluates the contribution Turkey will make to post 2015 global development agenda:

Shahid Najam: We believe that the contribution from Turkey will constitute a substantive input to the post 2015 development framework. To date more than 4000 people have participated and contributed to the process, this is the physical interaction that I am talking about. Voicing their ideas for better future for themselves and for those around them and mark the challenges we need to overcome in the coming years. The key recommendations of Turkey's outcome documents that will feed into a global report is being coordinated by the United Nations Development Group. These national consultations have provided us a real platform for open and honest discussions. Divided interest and level of participation are eloquent evidence of



the passion and commitment and the degree of concern and care we share for the future generations and for the survival of the planet earth. Our challenge is now to translate this passion and commitment to concrete the development framework for the post 2015 world.

UNDP Turkey: Post 2015 development agenda will be the future global development agenda after Millenium Development Agenda. Through the question “what future we want”, post 2015 global development agenda is theoretically determined by all the people around the world. In addition to the national consultations, global meetings organized by High Level Panel in which Kadir Topbaş, the Mayor of Metropolitan Municipality, the president of the United Cities and Local Governments, the Union of Municipalities of Turkey and United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities has also participated as a member of the panel, still continues. High Level Panel including David Cameron, Prime Minister of United Kingdom and Queen Raina of Jordan as members has organized three different meetings taken place in London, Liberia and Indonesia. Kadir Topbaş reflects his observations during these meetings:

Kadir Topbaş: First I want to thank you to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to invite us and lots of honorable people all over the world as the panelists of post 2015 development agenda. In the meetings we have attended and in the regions we have been to, we have discussed how we can save people from poverty and related problems they face, what kind of informations and

experiences we have and which steps we have to take to minimize the challenges in the world and to be hopeful for the future by means of bringing the findings of consultations that you and all other people have contribute to the agenda.

UNDP Turkey: Nine thematic areas are discussed in the national consultation process in Turkey. These areas were chosen in line with the development problems of Turkey and meetings with high level of participation have been organized for each of them. Sibel Kalaycioğlu, rapporteur of national consultations for thematic areas tells:

Sibel Kalaycioğlu: Inequalities, health, education, growth and employment, environmental sustainability, food security and nutrition, governance, conflict and fragility and population dynamics. It was decided that the thematic areas should be these nine topics. Apart from these nine thematic areas, early childhood development or childhood development which were discussed in the meeting UNICEF organized in Istanbul, will be integrated in the process as a new emergent thematic area. And in the national consultations process, we see that all these thematic areas are not independent concepts and they are intertwined.

UNDP Turkey: Which thematic areas did become prominent in the meetings? Which themas are indispensable for post 2015 development agenda? Sibel Kalaycioğlu answers these questions:





Sibel Kalaycıoğlu: One of the prominent thematic areas is gender equality, the other is social groups including youth and disabled and elderly people, however, gender equality has become a major area which intersects all other thematic areas. Another issue is about the importance of education. In Turkey, people always think that education is an important issue. Thus, every discussions in all consultation kicked off by talking about education. But what we mean by emphasizing education is more about quality, not quantity. Quality and enhancing equality of opportunity are the two prominent issues related education. In that sense, social, economic and environmental as three dimensions of sustainable development should be considered together within their connectedness to each other.

UNDP Turkey: Those who listen to us and want to contribute this discussion, can share their opinions by using #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. UN representatives have leaded the consultations to discuss nine thematic areas and in the meeting, they reflect their experiences and opinions they gained during the consultation process. Begining with the opinions of Dr. Ayman Abulaban, UNICEF Turkey Representative:

Ayman Abulaban: So we would like to see some focus on girls access to education, on women access to employment, access to health, education and employment of the disabled and right base access to social assistance and I think we would like to see even more also about what has been said about children themselves as subject of inequalities.

UNDP Turkey: Dr. Maria Cristina Profili, World Health Organization Turkey Representative, tells:

Maria Cristina Profili: Without health or without healthy people we cannot sustain development and also as a beneficiary as well as an indicator and I think the main summary of all these recommendations is that we need to target the universal health coverage in order to improve life, healthy life expectancy.

UNDP Turkey: Ozan Çakmak, who represents International Labour Organization (ILO) emphasizes the concept of purple job:

Ozan Çakmak: The most prominent issues in the consultation of ILO are, as you said, purple jobs which support women employment and gender

equality not only for gender mainstreaming, but also for implementing women friendly policies in the labour market. Also youth is another important issue addressed in the meeting.

UNDP Turkey: In behalf of United Nations Development Programme, Dr. Katalin Zaim participated in the meeting.

Katalin Zaim: In the environmental chapter that the economic, financial and indicative monitoring evaluation is strongly highlighted. We would like to see the integration of the other chapters at the end of this and also summarizing and recommended to the UN because if you just take the sector separately then of course the sustainability will not be achieved and more integrated and more elevated to a macro level recommendation should come out from the report truly.

UNDP Turkey: Dr. Zahidul Huque, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Representative in Turkey, explains the perspective of UNFPA on the process of post 2015 development agenda:

Zahidul Huque: We can see a lot of synergies between thematic groups and a lot of inter linkages between thematic groups so when this document is finalized and I think it is very important to link each of those sections very carefully so we could avoid the redundancies and also make sense of the whole document.

UNDP Turkey: In this episode, we share the recent developments in the national consultations carried out in Turkey to determine post 2015 development agenda. You can follow recent developments in post 2015 development agenda on 2015sonrasiturkiye.org. You can share your opinions related to this topic by using #yeniufuklar or #2015sonrasi hashtags on Twitter. We have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



15.04.2013

Climate Change in Post 2015 Development Agenda

Contributor:

Dr. Nuran Talu

President of Global Balance Association

In this part, we talk about the issue of combatting climate change in post 2015 development agenda.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about the recent developments in global consultations and combating climate change in post 2015 development agenda. Today, our contributor is Dr. Nuran Talu, the president of Global Balance Association. A new global development agenda will be determined to replace Millennium Development Goals which will be expired in 2015. National consultations are still being carried out in over sixty countries around the world including Turkey. In that sense, which paradigms should be maintained as the core of post 2015 development agenda? Dr. Nuran Talu, the head of Global Balance Association tells:

Nuran Talu: Nearly all nine thematic areas, which are determined by the United Nations within the framework of the post 2015 development agenda, are my fields of interest for 30-35 years now as environmental issues are all cross-cutting issues. If we talk about food and food shortage, these problems are all connected to climate change and once again we can start talking about environment. Inequality is also an issue which is related to loss of natural resources and social dynamics. Social issues like about health and education are also closely connected to the rights of nature. These are all projections on to each other not only in the world but also in Turkey.

Among the issues which are addressed in the discussions of post 2015 development agenda and in national consultations in Turkey, decision-makers and politicians express their primary concern for the ecological disaster.

UNDP Turkey: Nuran Talu says that all thematic areas which are discussed in the process of post 2015 development agenda, are connected to each other and they deeply affect each other. Especially climate change with its growing adverse effects has become very important in that sense. But what does ecological disaster mean? How can we combat ecological disaster after 2015?

Nuran Talu: Ecological disaster is not only about extinction of natural resources, nature or biodiversity, but as I mentioned before it is also about economic policies. As a country or as regional or international organization, if you cannot establish a sound political economy within the framework of your post 2015 development agenda, it means that you waste your capital and fail to maintain growth and development. Besides we do not mention a thing that you have to consume. We also mention the rights of nature, for example simply a right of a river to flow naturally.

UNDP Turkey: In other words, combating climate change is one of the most prominent issues in post 2015 development agenda. But why?

Nuran Talu: Because climate change is more than an environmental problem. Its importance is underestimated when it is accepted as just a simple environmental problem. It is a problem within social and economic policies. I am not sure that details are necessary, but there are so many examples in Turkey. For countries like Turkey which have rich natural resources and biodiversity, adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is more necessary than just reducing the level of greenhouse gas emission to combat climate change. We have to take necessary steps to protect our natural wealth against man-induced climate change.

UNDP Turkey: Turkey is one of the countries which has carried out national consultations within the framework of post 2015 development agenda. Did Nuran Talu attend these national consultations meetings? If so, what are her observations? Which issues have been the most prominent ones?



Nuran Talu: I mostly attended the meetings organized in Ankara including evaluation meeting. One of the prominent issues has been the local governments as global issues are currently discussed. I recall my memories about Rio meeting, not Rio+20 but Rio Summit in 1992 in which I had the chance to participate as a government bureaucrat. Therefore, I also had the chance to follow all the process. In Rio Summit, the motto “think globally, act locally” was aroused and today it is still effective and it is indeed much more effective than before while local governments or huge populations living in the cities tend to grow more and more which highlights the importance of creating sustainable cities. The thing we should not forget that cities with high level technologies, as they are named smart cities, are not necessarily ecological at the same time.

UNDP Turkey: Global and national consultations which have been carried out to determine post 2015 development agenda, still continues and so many things have been covered so far. How does Nuran Talu evaluate this process?

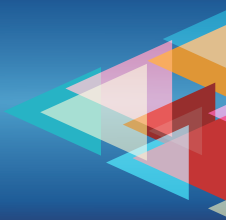


Nuran Talu: Important messages have been come out as so many people have been talking about so many different things in the meetings organized in local or regional, national and global levels. We have collected the messages which are really important and confirmed what we have said before after a feverish and profound process that is carried out by international officials, UNDP officials in Ankara and all other people giving voluntary contribution. Now decision-makers and politicians should pay attention to the issues addressed by the public in the process of post 2015 development agenda and if necessary, they should adopt new resolutions, policies and implementations to achieve the goals of post 2015 development agenda.

UNDP Turkey: At this point, can we say that post 2015 development agenda is an important progress in order to solve the development problems?

Nuran Talu: We always go through this kind of processes which started with the Rio Summit in 1992 was a process like this. We discussed what has happened in the past twenty years and what we want to change for the future. As a result we made many decisions. This is the process that we are going through. It is obvious that the world cannot solve in one night all these crucial problems such as population growth, issues on education, intercontinental inequalities, poverty and loss of natural resources. I always think that these kind of processes are positive and constructive developments, however, they are sluggish. Although this is the case, it is an important opportunity to make use of as a country which is selected to be involved in this process. Post 2015 development agenda has been discussed with the involvement of decision-makers and prominent persons both in Turkey and in the world. This is a real opportunity. I want to emphasize two things that we have to put into effect in order to make use of this process: First, we have to give up all political concerns. The second one is that we have to change our minds. For example, changing all our consumption patterns is a very important step to ease the way of reaching our developmental goals.

UNDP Turkey: In this episode, we talked about the issue of combatting climate change in post 2015 development agenda. Our contributor was Dr. Nuran Talu, the president of Global Balance Association. You can follow the recent



developments in post 2015 development agenda on 2015sonrasiturkiye.org. You can share your opinions related to this topic with #yeniufuklar or #2015sonrasi hashtags on Twitter. We have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme, UNDP Turkey. This programme has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on Police Radio which rebroadcasts New Horizons Podcasts in about 50 provincial cities and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



22.04.2013

Youth in Post 2015 Development Agenda

Contributor:

Elif Kalan

Project Coordinator at International Youth Leadership Academy, Habitat Center for Development and Governance

In this part, we talk about youth in post 2015 development agenda.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about youth in post 2015 development agenda. Global development agenda is being determined by the consultations all around the world. Global and regional and also national consultations are still carried out in over sixty countries, including Turkey. In that sense, how do young people participate in this process? Will issues related to youth be included in the post 2015 development agenda? We will try to find the answers of these questions with Elif Kalan from Habitat Center for Development and Governance. First of all, what does this center do? What has been done by the center to contribute the process of post 2015 development agenda? Elif Kalan explains:

Elif Kalan: For many years, Habitat has been working together with both United Nations Development Programme and the other UN Agencies. Especially in Turkey, we undertake projects with the collaboration of Ministry of Development and private sector to improve youth participation in the decision-making process, computer literacy and financial literacy on some issues related to the youth and capacity development. We organized a youth workshop in December 2012 in Ankara to support the process of post 2015 development agenda which has been carried out globally and also in Turkey. It lasted for two days. In this workshop,

we discussed how the post 2015 development agenda should be shaped for the sake of youth. At the same time, we tried to contribute to other two areas related to Ministry of Development and Ministry of Youth and Sports. Eighty-two youth representatives from forty-three institutions participated in the workshops. These institutions are non-governmental organizations working on youth, youth councils and public youth centers.

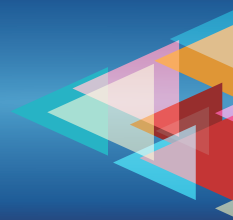
UNDP Turkey: Why are the national consultation process in Turkey and the process of determination of global development agenda important for the issues related to youth? Elif Kalan says:

Elif Kalan: This is a very important process for us as participation is a part of this process. It is impossible for us to not to contribute this process which is being carried out globally and in the countries in particular and also open to the participation of people. Therefore, we managed this partnership with the United Nations which ended up with a very useful process of communication.

UNDP Turkey: Which topics were discussed in this meeting?

Elif Kalan: We formed round tables for each nine thematic areas. Small workshops were conducted where issues are discussed at the same time together with an expert from the United Nations and a facilitator from Habitat. Expert from the United Nations gave general information about this process and about thematic areas (youth). Then, we discussed these problems and came up with many suggestions within the youth perspective in Turkey. We have lists of all suggestions for each problem. We realize that youth can be evaluated together with the other groups and also it can be discussed as a separate issue. For example, unemployment is a problem and youth unemployment is also a problem, but female unemployment and other youth groups' unemployment are problems one by one and we realize that all these should be dealt in an inclusive manner. Actually, we see that people face inequalities in access to education and health services.

UNDP Turkey: So young people had seen that inequality, especially in employment, towards young people is the most prominent problem.



Elif Kalan: Disadvantageous position of young people in employment was revealed. At this point, entrepreneurship is an important point that can support youth employment while especially during time of crisis, young people are the ones who are fired at the first place. Maybe it is not an alternative, but it is offered that one of the possible implementations in this area is to support youth entrepreneurship both socially and financially while they set up their own business.

UNDP Turkey: Were the issues related to education and quality of education mentioned in the meeting?



Elif Kalan: Yes, they were. Education system does not help to ensure youth employment and thus, it is emphasized that it is more like a superficial system that cannot lead young people to be engaged in their field of interest. Another issue, which was discussed in the meeting, is that there is no special education towards young teachers to improve their capacity. We have suggestions addressing that formal education methods – one of the non-formal education

methods - should be involved in the education system to increase the participation and the quality of education.

UNDP Turkey: Elif Kaçan talks about some suggestions they agree on:

Elif Kalan: It is suggested that personnel development process should be supported by non-formal education methods which promotes participation of people in the system instead of implementing the curriculum strictly. Improving the opportunities that young people can work in their field of interest starting from middle school is also offered. It is like doing internship while you are studying under a consultancy service.

UNDP Turkey: As the name of the association, Elif Kalan work at, is Habitat Center for Development and Governance, the governance is one of the thematic areas which are being discussed within the framework of post 2015 development agenda. What is the importance of governance for young people and the youth?

Elif Kalan: Actually, governance is one of the most important reasons why we are involved in this process. There are many things done in this area in Turkey. Young people are organized and interested in volunteering more than ever before, but this is not known so much. It might be featured more in the media to make it more visible and heard because young people are very organized in universities all over Turkey. They also found their own associations. Youth are also organized in youth councils within city councils. If we strengthen these mechanisms, we can provide high level of participation in these processes. Hence, we can shape the agendas like post 2015 development agenda that will affect our future. In this sense, we support both of these processes.

UNDP Turkey: Those who listen to us and want to contribute this discussion, can share their opinions by using #yeniufuklar and #2015sonrasi hashtags on Twitter. Does Elif Kalan believe that the youth problems will be included enough within the post 2015 development agenda?

Elif Kalan: Yes, I do. Currently, bricks are being put to build this wall of development agenda. When this wall will be finished, we will see lots of bricks representing youth because youth is a cross-cutting issue. And



also it is statistically foreseen that in 2030, sixty percent of the population living in the cities will be under 18. In a country like Turkey, youth population is decreasing, but youth population in disadvantaged parts of society is in fact increasing. It is also the case in Turkey and these countries started making provisions against these problems.

UNDP Turkey: In this episode, we talk about youth issue within the post 2015 development agenda. And our contributor is Elif Kalan from Habitat Center for Development and Governance. You can follow the recent developments in the post 2015 development agenda on 2015sonrasikalkinmagundemi.org. You can share your opinions related to this topic by using #yeniufuklar or #2015sonrasi hashtags on Twitter. We have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!

76



29.04.2013

Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Asia and Pacific Region

Contributor:

Assoc. Prof. Selin Sayek

Chair of Economics Department at Bilkent University

In this part, we will talk about population dynamics in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about 'Economic and Social Survey of Asia and Pacific 2013' report prepared by United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) and its notes about Turkey. And our contributor is Assoc. Prof. Selin Sayek, Chair of Economics Department at Bilkent University. Welcome.

Selin Sayek: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: The Report was launched all around the world, including Ankara, on 18 April. And you presented your notes in the launching meeting organized in Ankara. First, I would like to give some highlights from and informations about the Report. For those who do not hear it before, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) prepares a report annually, named 'Economic and Social Survey of Asia and Pacific' report. This year's title was 'Forward-Looking Macroeconomic Policies for Inclusive and Sustainable Development'. It is important to emphasize that in this Report Turkey was also included in Asia and Pacific region. It is indeed unusual that Turkey is included in this region. The region is home to nearly two-third of the world's poor and having more than a

billion people with insecure livelihoods. Although there are countries like China and India with high level economic growth in the region, the Report points out that economic growth does not necessarily lead to an inclusive and sustainable development. This is a very short summary of the Report. According to the Report, what is the main reason of this situation? What is the reason of the situation that economic growth does not lead to an inclusive and sustainable development?

Selin Sayek: Over the past few decades, the main goal in all over the world has been enlarging the cake. The economic goals have never been on redistribution of resources, macroeconomically speaking. Although we have been discussing these issues in academic environments, the policies implemented by governments have generally been about bigger economic gains. There were not any active policies implemented for redistribution of these gains. We started to talk about the issues related to social sciences such as environment, health, education and inclusiveness that should be included in these kind of programmes starting with this report and beforehand for the last two years within the framework of developmental goals set and leaded by the United Nations. In this sense, the Report is very important. It says that let's not just make the cake bigger, but also do something to share it and implement proactive government policies. In other words, let's not only think that these will come along eventually but create a suitable environment where states and governments can play a more active role in implementation of these kind of policies.

UNDP Turkey: So the Report says that as the cake is getting bigger, we should redistribute and canalize it to the society in a proper way. In the Report, there are also assumptions for 2013 based on the data of 2012. The growth rate in the region was 5.6 percent in 2012. It is foreseen that the growth rate will be 6 percent in 2013. This low growth rate could become the new normal in the region. Thus, this low growth rate will be normalized which can cause \$1.3 trillion economic output loss by end-2017. What do you think about these assumptions in the Report?

Selin Sayek: Actually, I agree with these assumptions and the basis of these assumptions is the fact that the contribution of developed countries to world economy will be limited due to the global crisis. This assumption becomes more



realistic. The crisis in the European Union and slow recovery of the United States mean that the markets to which these countries in the region can export their products are getting smaller. Therefore, it is pointed out in the Report that if the markets in developed countries are getting smaller, instead of accepting this new norm, we should create new opportunities of cooperation in the region to increase the growth rate. As you mentioned that 6 percent growth is not enough for a region with high level of poverty.

UNDP Turkey: The Report explains that this growth rate should not be accepted as the norm as it is not an efficient growth.

Selin Sayek: It should not be.

UNDP Turkey: In other words, the Report highlights the factors that are slowing down the economic growth in Asia and Pacific Region, the uncertainties that the countries in the region face, big gaps in the developmental issues and infrastructure and the risks related to climate change. If we look at the situation in Turkey, – it should be emphasized again that Turkey is counted as a country in Asia and Pacific Region – does Turkey share the same fate with the region?

Selin Sayek: It is assumed that the growth rate in Turkey will be lower than 6 percent in next year. The same assumption is also made in the report and we all agree with this assumption. However, Turkey is different from these countries due to its geographical position and different economic structure. Turkey has an economic structure more similar to the Central European countries. But Turkey and the countries in Asia and Pacific Region have some common structural problems, such as equality in education and health and environmental insensibleness. The difference is that Turkey is not suffering from the same high level poverty. Even though Turkey has income inequality, the situation is better than the general situation of Asia and Pacific countries. I should say that it would be much better if the growth rate in Turkey were 6 percent, but it is assumed that it will be 4 percent. And the reason for this rate is our deeply rooted relations with the European Union. I mean the countries in Asia and Pacific Region are affected by the crisis in Europe as a global crisis, however Turkey is affected much more deeply as a country with high volume of economic relations with Europe. So because of the structural problems which are similar to the

problems in the region and the effects of crisis in Europe, the growth rate is assumed to be less than 6 percent in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: In the report, the cooperations and developmental collaborations in the region are presented as a recipe for the problems. Do you think these can be a solution for Turkey?

Selin Sayek: Of course, they can. It is also mentioned in the government's programme. It seems that Turkey has a great potential to establish commercial relations with the region. It is obvious that Turkey and Asia and Pacific have relations in terms of trade and foreign investments that will be strengthened in the future. But I think these relations should not replace the relations with the European Union, these should go hand in hand.

UNDP Turkey: Therefore, the Report implies that the growth in the economy is not sufficient in its own. It is offered in the report that the economic growth should be turned into a sustainable and inclusive growth by investing in social sectors, thus it will turn into a welfare source for every citizen. There is a policy package presented in the Report involving six items. The package includes a social protection package and it offers investments leading to sustainable development. Moreover, the Report says that Turkey can realize this policy package with its own national resources. It is assumed that these investments will not cause any macroeconomic problems. What do you think about it? How should Turkey evaluate this policy package and what are the other options suitable for Turkey instead of implementing this package?

Selin Sayek: The main principles of this policy package are inclusiveness, increase in social security and inclusion of environmental consciousness in decision-making processes. In this sense, this package is very suitable for Turkey. According to the Report, Turkey will need 6 percent of its GDP to realize this policy package and they say that it is possible to provide this amount. However, it should be considered that Turkey has a high current account deficit. Thus, Turkey has been making its investments by borrowing money from outside. If you say that we need an extra 6 percent of financial resource, Turkey needs to develop new packages to support its domestic sources or take a risk of borrowing more and more money



UNDP Turkey: And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!

from abroad. After all, I think that this package is very good as it emphasizes on economic issues which are very important in social sense, such as education, health and environment. Turkey can implement this package, however, it should also determine some policies to cover the expenses of this package.

UNDP Turkey: We have talked about the 'Economic and Social Survey of Asia and Pacific 2013' report prepared by United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP). You can download the Report on undp.gov.tr and you can also find a Turkish summary on our website. Those who want to contribute this conversation can share their opinions via #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. The Report was launched all around the world, including Ankara, on 18 April. Assoc. Prof. Selin Sayek, Department Chair of Department of Economy at Bilkent University, also attended this meeting and we discussed the Report together with her. Thank you so much to join our programme.

Selin Sayek: Thank you.



06.05.2013

Let's Do It Turkey!

Contributor:

Can Yalvaç
Volunteer

In this part, we talk about “Let’s Do It” campaign organized every year in all around the world, including Turkey, for a huge clean-up event in one day.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about ‘Let’s Do It’ campaign organized every year in Turkey and all around the world for a huge clean-up action in one day. And our contributor is Can Yalvaç. Welcome.

Can Yalvaç: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: You are a member of ‘Let’s Do It Turkey’ group and a United Nations volunteer, thus as member of United Nations Volunteers (UNV), you are a part of this campaign. Let’s talk about the “Let’s do it” campaign. It is estimated that there are 100 million tons of solid waste in the world to be collected and recycled and this campaign has been organized since 2008. Well, how and where did this campaign start? What were the main purposes of the campaign?

Can Yalvaç: Of course. This campaign was first organized in Estonia in 2008. Approximately twenty volunteers started this campaign, but then in a very short period, 50 thousand people mobilized in five hours to clean up the country.

UNDP Turkey: So it began with approximately twenty volunteers and 50 thousand people volunteers participated to the campaign. Is the campaign organized on 11 May every year?

Can Yalvaç: Every year, every country organizes this campaign on different days. Since 2008,

approximately 96 countries have organized 115 activities with around 7 million volunteers.

UNDP Turkey: It is important to emphasize that the campaign first started in Estonia. And for five years, this campaign has been organized in so many countries and millions of volunteers have taken part in it. What were the outcomes after these activities?

Can Yalvaç: In Estonia, a clean-up activity which would cost 22,5 million Euro and would take three and a half years, was achieved in five hours costed only 50 thousand Euro.

UNDP Turkey: With 50 thousand volunteers...

Can Yalvaç: And also it costed only 50 thousand Euro.

UNDP Turkey: Only 50 thousand Euro.

Can Yalvaç: Yes. And additionally, it is realized that the waste collected in the campaign can be used in producing energy and for smart agriculture methods.

UNDP Turkey: Again, it should be noted that ‘Let’s Do It’ campaign started in Estonia in 2008. On 3 March 2008, 50 thousand people came together and collected the waste in their neighborhood which costed only 50 thousand Euro, instead of 22,5 million Euro.

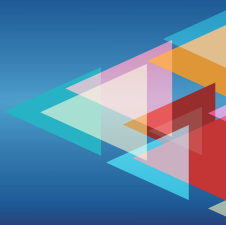
Can Yalvaç: And it took 5 hours instead of three and a half years.

UNDP Turkey: So, normally collecting that amount of waste would take three and a half years. But it was realized with 50 thousand volunteers and 50 thousand Euro.

Can Yalvaç: In one day.

UNDP Turkey: And tons of waste was collected in a couple of hours. In this sense, we can understand the purpose of the campaign. It aims to show how a social and environmental difference can be made in a one-day activity with volunteers and a common action. How about Turkey? How did Turkey join this campaign?

Can Yalvaç: In Turkey, the first activity was organized in five different cities with 500 volunteers in 2012. Three tons of waste were collected and one ton of them is recycled.



Moreover, this year, the campaign will mobilize more than 1,500 volunteers in more than five different cities, one town. More than sixteen cities will join the campaign and this number is increasing day by day as well as more volunteers, more non-governmental organizations, companies and municipalities are supporting the campaign.

UNDP Turkey: So starting with five cities, the campaign is now organized in sixteen cities. And we can say that the number of volunteers is increasing significantly. At this point, it should be emphasized that United Nations Volunteers (UNV) starts supporting the campaign this year in Turkey, doesn't it?

Can Yalvaç: Yes. This year, United Nations Volunteers (UNV) supports the campaign by organizing an activity in Ankara and Ankara Metropolitan Municipality and ITC company support the process of recycling the waste collected within the campaign.



UNDP Turkey: The clean-up action will take place in Ankara on 11 May on Saturday. It is organized by United Nations Volunteers by the cooperation of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality and also by 'Let's Do It Turkey' group. Can you tell us about the activity in Ankara? What will happen during day?

Can Yalvaç: Of course. A general clean-up activity which is organized by volunteers, companies and Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, will take place in Mühye village on 11 May. Although the general activity will be organized in Mühye, there will be other activities within the campaign in Ankara on the same day. The activity in Mühye will start on 11.00 and Municipality will provide a shuttle service which will take off on 10.00. The activity is not time-limited. You can spend as much time as you want. You can stay just for one hour or for the whole day. The aim is to collect waste and transfer them to recycling facility with the help of Municipality.

UNDP Turkey: Yes. Actually the campaign is not about only mobilizing, collecting waste and cleaning up the neighborhood. It also aim to stress the importance of volunteerism. This campaign is organized once in a year. It took place in five different cities, such as Üsküdar and Adalar in Istanbul, Burdur, Mudurnu which is a province of Bolu and Amasya. 1,300 people participated to last year's activity and they collected 13 tons of waste. These data belong to 2012, but in 2013, a group of volunteers keep preparing the activity. Which cities are joined this year to the campaign?

Can Yalvaç: This year, Greece, Mongolia and Ukraine will join the campaign. As I said, 96 countries have already organized activities within the campaign. I think Turkey has the potential to organize an event that could make a difference as much as the total of these five countries.

UNDP Turkey: If it can be well organized and volunteers can be mobilized.

Can Yalvaç: Definitely.

UNDP Turkey: To get more information about and participate in 'Let's Do It Turkey' campaign, you can visit letsdoitturkiye.org or follow on facebook.com/letsdoitturkiye. Those who want to contribute this conversation can share their opinions by using #haydiyapalim and #yeniufuklar hashtags on Twitter. What do people have to do to participate in the campaign and organize clean-up activities in their communities? How can they connect to you?

Can Yalvaç: It is so easy. As you mentioned, if they visit www.letsdoitturkiye.org, they find three options. One option is 'be volunteer' and you



can register to support us and everybody. The second option is 'waste map' to identify the place you want to be cleaned.

UNDP Turkey: One more important thing to be noted is that it is estimated that there are approximately 100 million tons of waste around the world. And it should be accepted as an issue not only related to aesthetics, but also health, natural life, solidarity and responsibility. This waste should be seen as resources waiting for being utilized. In this sense, the relation between the purpose of the campaign and sustainable development becomes more obvious. Which new cities in Turkey will join the campaign?

Can Yalvaç: Lots of cities including İzmir, Trabzon, Ankara, İstanbul, Edirne and Bursa.

UNDP Turkey: Yes, these are some of the cities which will join the campaign this year for the first time. The campaign which is organized by 'Let's Do It Turkey', will take place on 11th of May on Saturday. Those who want to join this campaign supported by United Nations Volunteers can get more information on letsdoitturkiye.org and facebook.com/letsdoitturkiye. We have talked about 'Let's Do It' campaign in this programme and our contributor is Can Yalvaç, a volunteer of 'Let's Do It Turkey' group and United Nations Volunteers. Thank you so much to join our programme.

Can Yalvaç: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is [undpturkiye](https://undpturkiye.com). Hope to see you soon, good bye!

78



13.05.2013

A Success Story: Argande

Contributors:

Şükran Altun

Director at 'Yeşeren Düşler' Company

Fatma Şimşek

Worker in Argande Atelier

Gamze Saraçoğlu

Designer

In this part, we talk about the success story of “Innovations for Women’s Empowerment in Southeast Anatolia” project and of regional textile design brand ‘Argande’ which was created within this project.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about success story of “Innovations for Women’s Empowerment in Southeast Anatolia” project implemented jointly by Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration, UNDP Turkey and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The project completed its first phase and started its second phase in July 2012. The brand “Argande”, which was created within this project, has been changing so many women’s lives. (Music). Since its establishment, Argande appeared on the fashion weeks organized in Istanbul, however, in May 2013, for the first time Argande organized a runway show in Şanlıurfa where the brand was born. We will talk about this runway show hosting the music we are hearing now. Argande has been providing the chance of earning income for many women working in the production process and thus, women have been empowered socially. Between 2008 and 2012, with the activities supported by the project 3,700 women

earned income. After its establishment, Argande provided employment opportunities for 40 women and more than 150 women earned money with pieceworks. The project provided support for 44 Multifunctional Community Centers (ÇATOM) and 10 local initiatives in realizing capacity building and market connections and buying equipments and raw materials. The Argande collections were designed by the leading fashion designers in Turkey. Şükran Altun, the director of Yeşeren Düşler Company, tells the major changings happened in Batman after the implementation of project.

Şükran Altun: Before this project, I firstly started to work in ÇATOM. In 2009, we established the company and atelier of Argande and then we assembled an education line with 50 women to teach the manufacturing process. After they learned the process, they started to work at the atelier. They manufactured so many beautiful textile products. With the end of this production period, we decided to start contract manufacturing. Gönül Sulargil supported our decision and an investor came to Batman with reference to her efforts. This is how we established the first factory in Batman with the investor. Then women who worked at atelier and ÇATOM, started to work in this factory.

UNDP Turkey: Recently women are manufacturing the 2013-2014 Fall/Winter collections of leading fashion designers. How many women have been employed in this atelier? What is the major contribution of this atelier to economy of region? Şükran Altun answers these questions:

Şükran Altun: The atelier of Argande was established to provide employment opportunities for women. Until now, 5.000 people including both women and men have the chance of having a job. I say both women and men because not only women but men also have been participating in our trainings. We need men workers to carry out the hard work or ironing. It is a very importing thing to give employment opportunities for 5.000 people. When we firstly established the atelier, there were not any atelier or any other establishment for textile production in Batman. But today, almost 18 textile factories and almost 60 textile ateliers were founded. They demand personnel from us and we employ groups of people for a period of three to six months to work at education line and learn the manufacturing



process and then start to work in these factories. Thus, as we improve our brand Argande, we took the initiative to create more employment opportunities for women.

UNDP Turkey: For women in Southeast Anatolia, the ateliers of Argande are not only the places for earning income while project has improved the lives of these women as they are empowered socially by the project which makes their dreams come true. Fatma Şimşek who moved to her hometown Batman from Istanbul with her children after she divorced with her husband, tells us that her life has been changed and now she has the power to shape her own life.

Fatma Şimşek: So many things have been changed in my life after I started to work for Argande. The most important change is that I can send my children to school now. I started to live in my own apartment. It is almost impossible for a woman in East to earn money and live alone with her children. But I believed I can make all these things happen. I say that I will make it, I will succeed it and I will stand on my own legs with getting support. The supports encourage people to gain self-confidence and strength to move on. I overcame all these difficulties and now I send my children to school and live in my own apartment.

UNDP Turkey: Şükran Altun, director of ÇATOM in Batman and Yeşeren Düşler Company, tells the story of a woman whose life has been changed by Argande:

Şükran Altun: There was a girl who was so introvert and her father and mother never led her go out and treated her like a dirt. After she joined Argande, I sent her a literacy course for a month. After she saw the women who work in manufacturing process and earn money and stand on their own legs, she wanted to work at atelier. After she completed the one-month training, she started to work and earn money. She gave her first wage to her father and he bought a wardrobe to put their clothes as they did not have any wardrobe in their house. Then, they had a very old and monochrome television and they bought a new television with her wages. She told me that she wants to thank me and kiss my hands. I asked her why she wants to do these and she told me that with my help, she brings money to her house and her father started to ask her opinions to take advice. She said that her father started to appreciate her and set her above

her brothers. Her life has been changed largely and we see these changes in family relations as family members start to respect the women in the family. As a matter of fact, women who apply to us for support, are the ones who are subjected to violence or divorced or belittled at home. And with our support, they start to earn money, stand on their own legs and gain their self-confidence.

UNDP Turkey: We listened Şükran Altun from ÇATOM in Batman. You can get more information about Argande project and follow the recent developments on <http://www.argande.com/>. The next question is that how are the women whose lives are changed with the project treated in society? Fatma Şimşek tells:

Fatma Şimşek: Men are surprised and say “What happened to you that you gain the right to speak”. It is unusual that a woman can express her thoughts against other men, but now she believes that she has the right to say what she wants and what she think to her husband, to her father, to her brother and to her family.

UNDP Turkey: Therefore, the initiatives supported by “Innovations for Women’s Empowerment in Southeast Anatolia” project and Argande make women hold on to the life. Şükran Altun shares a crucial information that reflects the impacts of these kind of projects on women in Southeast Anatolia:

Şükran Altun: Between 1997-1998, the rate of suicide attempts was very high in Batman. In these times, every ÇATOM center served for nine districts and no suicide attempts were happened in these districts while the women who attempt suicide, suffer depression or have no self-confidence came to us. We convinced them to move on their lives by giving them their economic freedom and supporting them to become socialized.

UNDP Turkey: The clothes manufactured by women in Batman are designed voluntarily by famous fashion designers working in Istanbul. Hatice Gökçe, Özgür Masur Gamze Saraçoğlu, Mehtap Elaidi, Gül Ağış ve Nihan Peker are among these famous designers. As its Fall/Winter collection was displayed on the runway during Mercedes-Benz Istanbul Fashion Week, Argande organized its last runway show in the beginning of May in Şanlıurfa.



(Music of the runway show)

UNDP Turkey: You listened a part from the music of Argande's runway show in Şanlıurfa. Argande collections are put up for sale via Mudo Stores and online sales channel Markafoni. Gamze Saraçoğlu, one of these volunteer fashion designers who support the project, also participated in the runway show in Şanlıurfa. Gamze Saraçoğlu tells the design process of Argande collections:

Gamze Saraçoğlu: Actually the most important thing is designing marketable products to support these women who manufacture these clothes as these products should be sold to manufacture new products and provide more labour power. To design marketable products, I prefer to design the most sold products of my collection with more comfortable fabrics for Argande because I think the main aim is here to sell these clothes to maintain income for the women and thus there is no need for us to prove our talent by design extraordinary things. In this sense, designing marketable and also stylish clothes with comfortable fabrics that can provide employment opportunities for women is the most

important thing for me. That's why I look at the sales report of my collection and I choose the most sold products to prepare a new collection for Argande.

UNDP Turkey: With these statements of Gamze Saraçoğlu we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. We talk about "Argande" project which aims to empower women both economically and socially. To get more information about project, you can visit the project website <http://www.argande.com/>. You can also follow the project with user name 'argende' on Twitter. You can share your opinions about project by using #argande and #yeniufuklar hashtags on Twitter. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!





20.05.2013

Human Development Report

Contributor:

Berna Bayazit

Programme Manager at UNDP Turkey

In this part, we talk about 2013 Human Development Report, which was published by UNDP and launched on 14 March in Mexico.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about the 2013 Human Development Report which was published by UNDP and launched on 14 March 2013 in Mexico. Our contributor is Berna Bayazit, Programme Manager at UNDP Turkey. Welcome.

Berna Bayazit: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: The 2013 Human Development Report, which is published annually, launched on 14 March in Mexico. The title of this year's report is 'The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World'. The 2013 Human Development Report identifies more than 40 developing countries, including Turkey, with human development gains that significantly outpaced global norms in recent decades. Khalid Malik, the lead author of the Report, said "The Industrial Revolution was a story of perhaps 100 million people, but this is a story about billions of people." In this sense, what is this global change emphasized by the Report?

Berna Bayazit: The 2013 Report addresses the change of balance of power in a way. As we know, there are north countries which are developed. These are Nordic, Scandinavian, European countries and Canada and America and so forth. On the other side, there are

developing and least developed countries. This is a traditional classification. But the report focuses on the period of 2000 and 2012 where all countries included in the human development index gained a higher place in the index, some countries have achieved a much greater success than the others. On the other side, it is realized that the economies of developing countries were not affected so seriously from the financial crisis in 2008 as the other countries. And these success stories pave the way to the questions about the practices enacted by the developing countries and the changes in the indicators which are addressed by the report. When we look at the numbers, these countries have made a serious progress in issues such as human development, life expectancy, education and also economic issues such as trading volume. For example, the report says that the share of countries of the South in world trade increased from 25 percent to 47 percent between the years 1980 and 2010. Additionally, the trading volume between the South countries increased from 8.1 percent to 26.7 percent. These numbers reveal a serious increase in trading volume. Moreover, according to a projection, it is expected that until 2020 the total economic production of Brazil, China and India will exceed the total economic production of six biggest economies which are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, England and America. A serious change is being observed.

UNDP Turkey: We talk about a serious paradigm shift.

Berna Bayazit: Exactly.

UNDP Turkey: We talk about the rise of developing countries, in other words the rise of the South. I want to give some more information from the report. The report says that the living conditions are getting better in the large part of the South. The rate of people living in extreme poverty in the world decreased from 43 percent to 22 percent from 1990 to 2008. More than 500 million people escape from poverty only in China. This change in the South has become a driving force for human development and struggle against poverty. You said earlier that the numbers shows us the paradigma change and the positive impact on the lives of people that the rise of the South entails. To be more concrete, how have rise of the South affected the pace of human development in the world?

Berna Bayazit: As we mentioned before, there are some basic components of human development index such as income, education, health and life expectancy. In line with these components, an increase in human development index means an increase in life expectancy at birth, a decrease in infant mortality or an increase in mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling, schooling rate and a decrease in the gap between educational attainment of boys and girls.

UNDP Turkey: And also the income per capita...

Berna Bayazit: Yes, income per capita. An increase in human development index indicates an increase in both income and non-income indicators and this increase affects all areas of life.

UNDP Turkey: On the other hand, the countries of the South also face some long-term problems that industrialized countries of the North are already suffering from. Population aging, some environmental pressures, inequalities, social inequalities, inconsistency of education and job opportunities and the need for meaningful civil participation are some of these problems. What kind of solutions for these problems are recommended by the report?

Berna Bayazit: It is obvious that these countries of the South suffer from the same problems of the countries of the North. By analyzing the experiences of the South, the report shows that the governments of these countries have prioritized development. And the governments should continue to prioritize the development policies in order to make this period of positive progress continue. It is seen that global markets have been used actively and trade has been operated to a high degree. These are also seen as a positive developments for the countries. Social policy and innovative approaches to social policy are also strong contributions for these countries of the South, differently from the other countries. However, the continuation of the development depends on the provision of some specific issues. For example, the inequality is still persisting in these countries and equality and especially gender equality should be maintained for a sustainable development. Again the participation of citizens, political participation and participation to society in any sort of way should be scaled up. Environmental factors,



the continuation of environmental sustainability should be provided and especially issues such as aging and demographic changes should be managed in one way. Thus, these are the issues that the countries of the South should be considered in the following period.

UNDP Turkey: We talk about the 2013 Human Development Report with our contributor Berna Bayazit. You can download the report from undp.org.tr. You can find a Turkish summary of the report from our website. You can find the indicators of the report from hdr.undp.org and it is also possible to make new indexes by using a different kinds of combinations of these indicators provided in this website. Those who want to contribute to this discussion may share their opinions by using #yeniufuklar or #insanigelisme hashtags on Twitter. Let's more talk more about Turkey as one of the countries of the South that is analysed in the report. How does the report talk about Turkey?

Berna Bayazit: Turkey is indeed one of the most prominent countries among forty countries of the South. Thus, Turkey is one of the first five countries after China, India, Brazil and Mexico. Increase in trading volume and providing



sustainable economic growth are the prominent aspects for the case of Turkey. Moreover, Cevdet Yılmaz, Turkish Minister of Development made a contribution to the report talking about the health system reform. He talks about the social policy measures taken to decrease poverty rate such as how social security and health system is reformed, social provisions and employment policies implemented are emphasized and more information is given about and the implementations for the access to universal health system. Turkey is listed among the countries which set the best examples of good practices in that sense.

UNDP Turkey: The report also shows that between the years 1980-2012, Between 1980 and 2012, Turkey's life expectancy at birth increased by 17.7 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.6 years and expected years of schooling increased by 5.5 years. Furthermore, Turkey's GNI per capita increased by about 133 percent between 1980 and 2012. However, in the 2013 Human Development Index, Turkey ranked as 90th country out of 187 countries and regions and thus, Turkey is far behind from European Union members and OECD countries. In other words, Turkey is among the first twenty major economies, however, it is ranked as 90th country in the Human Development Index. How can this situation be interpreted?

Berna Bayazit: There are some analyses related to this situation and these are made in every countries. As I said before, income, health and education are the components of Human Development Index. The components are largely related to the participation in social life. Turkey has made a great progress on income component. And it also has made positive progress on health indicators such as life expectancy at birth or access to health services. Progress on income and health reflect the positive developments in Turkey. But the main reason of Turkey's ranking as 90th country is education. Therefore, because of failure of providing equality in education, extending years in education and educational attainment, decreasing the gap between school enrollment of boys and girls and the inequality between men and women in attainment to high schools and universities, Turkey is ranked 90th.

UNDP Turkey: Then it is about education and the years of enrollment in school.

Berna Bayazit: We can say education and the years of enrollment in school and quality of education and on the other hand, gender inequality issue is also one of the factors that causes Turkey ranked 90th in Human Development Index.

UNDP Turkey: My last question is about the other indexes provided in the report. Gender Inequality Index is one of them. In this index, Turkey is ranked 68th out of 148 countries and regions. Which components are analysed in the Gender Inequality Index and how do we interpret the ranking of Turkey in this index?

Berna Bayazit: This Gender Inequality Index is comprised of five components. In Turkey, the main problems are generally related to political participation, women's representation in the parliament and especially in labour market as Turkey falls behind. These problems bring down the ranking of Turkey in the index. This is already a prominent problem of Turkey in development issues for years and this report confirms this situation. Therefore, it seems that gender inequality is a real obstruction for Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: It is obvious that we have still a long way to go. Thank you so much, Berna Bayazit. We talked about the 2013 Human Development Report with Berna Bayazit, Programme Manager at UNDP Turkey. You can download the full report, an executive summary of the report and an extensive Turkish summary of the report from undp.org.tr. And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme, UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



27.05.2013

Migration and Development

Contributor:

Yasemin Akis

Research Assistant and PhD Candidate at METU

In this part, we talk about the impact of migration on development policies of developing countries which have recently become immigrant-receiving countries.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about the impact of migration on development policies of developing countries which has gradually become receiving countries, in a period where increasing migration rate between countries. And our contributor is Yasemin Akis, research assistant and postgraduate student of Sociology Department at Middle East Technical University. Welcome.

Yasemin Akis: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: You are studying this topic and you will publish a research on the topic soon. So that is the reason we prefer to talk about the migration issue with you. 40 years ago, 70 million people were migrating. In 2012, this number raised to 200 million people. These indicators indeed show that the link and global dependency between countries are not restricted to technology and internet. Additionally, the structure of migration has also been changing. As a result of economic and social development of the developing countries, in other words the South, these countries have become immigrant-receiving countries and Turkey is one of these countries. Can you please explain us the recent global situation? There is an increase in the

number of migrant people but specifically what has been changed in recent years?

Yasemin Akis: Previously, the globalization, at first, meant rapid information and capital flow for people. Today, the meaning of globalization is not limited to these activities. Especially in recent years, as you mentioned, the economic and social structure of the South countries have been changed and this gave birth to so many new activities in the realm of globalization. When we look at some statistical results, we see that while the share of developing countries in total economic production was only 25 percent in the 1990s, this number increased to 47 percent in 2010. Thus, during the last 20 years, developing countries almost doubled their share in total economic production. In other words, the production shifted to the countries of the South and centred on specific regions.

UNDP Turkey: There is a paradigm shift.

Yasemin Akis: Exactly. This shift has definitely affected the movement of people and the direction of this movement all around the world. People living in developing countries started to move not only to developed countries, named as the countries of the North, but also to developing neighboring countries to escape from the conditions of poverty and unemployment in their homelands. Thus, the risk and distance have decreased as well as the variety and direction of migration has been changed.

UNDP Turkey: You mean the migration between developing countries as known as South-South migration.

Yasemin Akis: Yes. As you mentioned, at this point, these are the results of an increasing trend over 50 years. However, when we talk about the effects of globalization, the negative effects should also be considered as there are some countries suffering from negative effects of globalization such as increase in the level of unemployment. For example, the former Soviet republics suffered from 70 percent unemployment rate in the 1990s.

UNDP Turkey: According to the 2013 Human Development Report, launched in March, migration between developing countries recently surpassed net migration from South to North. As you mentioned before, what is the impact of this



change on development policies of developing countries and what do you think about the possible future effects?

Yasemin Akis: According to the last data, the half of the remittances send by migrant families to developing countries are transferred from the other countries of South. And this shows that the international migration has now affected mostly the economic growth in the countries of the South.

UNDP Turkey: Remittances are very important indicators to measure the migration, aren't they?

Yasemin Akis: Yes, exactly.

UNDP Turkey: And also to measure the effects of migration, am I right?

Yasemin Akis: You're right. It is actually one of the most important indicators of economic growth. But there is a missing issue which should be mentioned at first. When we say economic growth, we, at first, think about money transfer. However, as long as the economic growth is not people-oriented and is not used to solve the structural problems in the areas of employment, education or health, its effects would be

temporary and it could not maintain a permanent effect on the countries regarding to development.

UNDP Turkey: Turkey is a developing country and in this sense, it is a country that we can observe the changes in the models of migration, based on the rise of the South. At the same time, it is both a sending and a receiving country which is also a country of transit for migrants. The money sent home by migrants living in Turkey was 205 million dolar in 2011. When did the process turning Turkey into a receiving country begin and mostly which countries do migrants come from?

Yasemin Akis: When we think about migration and Turkey together, the first thing come to our minds is the migration of Turkish 'guest workers' to Germany. However, Turkey is not only a sending country, it is also a receiving country for years. The last years of the Ottoman Empire, Turkish speaking Muslims were accepted as migrants. Also during the history of Republic, people with Turkish origin came to Turkey as migrants. But your question is probably about the migrants without Turkish origin. In this respect, after the 1990s, we see a rapid increase in migration accelerated by globalization. Therefore, as you said, Turkey is not only a sending country but also a receiving and a country of transit.

UNDP Turkey: This development is indeed linked to the economic growth over the past 20 years.

Yasemin Akis: Exactly and also linked to the globalization. In this context, Turkey has emerged as a destination for migrants from the Near and Middle East countries such as Iran, Iraq, Syria, Bangladesh and India, and from contiguous Black Sea countries, former Soviet republics in the north and African countries in the south. Of course not all those migrants are regular. The irregular migrants who have temporary resident permits should be also included in this group of people migrating to Turkey. And lastly, the retired people who worked professionally in Europe before came to Turkey should also be counted in this group.

UNDP Turkey: In this episode, we talk about the effect of migration on development policies in the developing countries. Our contributor is Yasemin Akiz from Middle East Technical University. If you want to join our discussion, you can share your questions, opinions and comments by

using #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. And now I want to ask my next question: The remittances migrants send to their homes still really matter to the countries of the South. For example, in the year 2010, 25 countries of the South reported that the remittances they received constitute more than 10 percent of their GDPs. And in 2011, the total amount of remittances sent to the developing countries was around 372 billion dolar. Turkey received almost 1 billion dolar as remittances in 2011. Well, in line with these numbers, how does this amount of money sent by emigrants to Turkey affect economy and development in Turkey regarding the size and the scale of the money?

Yasemin Akis: The numbers you mentioned are definitely very high and as we consider that these amounts do not bring a huge amount of cost to Turkish economy, I think that nobody wants to stop using international remittances. On the other hand, there is also a situation we should consider seriously that it is too wrong to accept international remittances as the basic foundation for the development of the countries because the remittances can be obstructed as the situation of migrants can be changed. An economic crisis would seriously affect this money flow. Besides, these remittances should be invested in the country in order to affect development positively. According to a research explored the situation in Turkey, 70 percent of Turkish engineers who live abroad do not make any investments in Turkey. 16 percent of them have only fixed property. And even if the money sent by this group of engineers may provide better life standards for their families, it does not directly contribute to the country development and thus, cannot obtain long-term effects.

UNDP Turkey: 2013 Human Development Report points out that international society should find solutions for global issues such as trade, climate change and also migration. Report says that migration should be evaluated especially within the framework of models of multilateral cooperation. What do you think about it?

Yasemin Akis: This model you mentioned includes the agreements based on cooperation between states and institutions at international level. Easing to find employment opportunities for migrants in abroad, decreasing the costs of international remittances, increasing the investment opportunities in the countries they live in and also encouraging them to invest in their

homelands are some examples of the models. These are beneficial equally for migrants and also for the receiving and sending countries as they contribute the economic growth. Again, it is so important to emphasize that addition to the economic dimension, there are also social and cultural dimensions of development. While these economic growth is sustained, social participation of migrants and the necessity of developing the conditions in their homelands to not to leave the idea of migration as a legacy for next generations should be considered carefully in the planning process. Otherwise, all these efforts cannot go beyond just being short-term economic contributions. And to provide long-term results, it is necessary to implement correct policies not only by countries themselves but also between countries and institutions.

UNDP Turkey: You say that preparation and promotion of a migration policy touching many sectors is needed.

Yasemin Akis: Yes.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you so much to join our programme.

Yasemin Akis: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: We talk about the effect of migration on development policies in developing countries with Yasemin Akis, research assistant and postgraduate student of Sociology Department at Middle East Technical University. And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is [undpturkiye](https://www.facebook.com/undpturkiye). Hope to see you soon, good bye!



03.06.2013

“We are Gathering for Equality”

Contributor:

İdil Soyseçkin

Women's Education and Employment Association

In this part, we talk about the third National Forum of Civil Society Organizations working on women issues which will be held in June with the motto of “We are gathering for equality”.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this programme, we will talk about the Third National Forum of Civil Society Organizations Working on Women Issues which will be held in June with ‘We are gathering for Equality’ motto. And our contributor is İdil Soyseçkin from Women's Education and Employment Association. Welcome.

İdil Soyseçkin: You're welcome.

UNDP Turkey: The Third National Forum of Civil Society Organizations Working on Women Issues will be held in the end of June in Ankara. The motto of the forum is ‘We are gathering for Equality’ and hundreds of women from 81 cities will participate in this meeting. Let's start with this point. How can you gather all those women?

İdil Soyseçkin: We have not gathered yet, but our aim is to make almost 600 women participate in the meeting. We have been trying to connect with woman civil society organizations (CSOs) working on women issues from 81 cities around Turkey. We had lots of lists of woman CSOs which are not up-to-date enough. Thus we made some comparisons between the lists and some researches on internet and then decreased the

number of woman CSOs from 1098 to 450. This does not mean that the rest of the CSOs do not work or are not up-to-date. However some of them are not related to the issue we work on. In this sense we started to call these 450-458 woman CSOs and after we sent them participation form, invitation letter or information about the meeting, we tried to learn whether they will participate or not. At first we invited one person from each CSO, but if they would, two people also could participate. That is the reason that the number of participants may exceed 600. Addition to this, we let more people to participate from the CSOs in Ankara. Therefore we tried to create a participant pool by calling them or connecting them via internet.

UNDP Turkey: It is a matter of coordination.

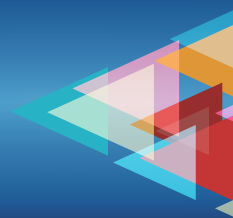
İdil Soyseçkin: Yes.

UNDP Turkey: By the way, the meeting is financially supported by German Embassy and Sweden International Development Cooperation Agency. UNDP is executive organization, while Flying Broom is secretariat.

İdil Soyseçkin: Actually there is also an Executive Committee carrying out the preparations. Flying Broom is one of them. The Initiative for Women's Labor and Employment, as my organization Women's Education and Employment Association is a sub-organization of it, is another member of the committee. Other members of the committee are the representatives of KA-DER, Turkish Women's Union, Capital City Women's Platform, Turkish Federation of Women Associations. In this sense, various CSOs from different cities like KA-DER and the General Directorate of KEIG from Istanbul and others from Ankara are parts of this process. In other words, this meeting is being organized by the coordination carried out seven eight people coming together in every fifteen days.

UNDP Turkey: So there is a serious organization behind the forum. And this year, the third National Forum of Civil Society Organizations Working on Women Issues will be held. What is the main purpose of this forum? As you mentioned the background of the preparations, let's talk about the main topics of the forum. Which issues will be discussed in the forum?

İdil Soyseçkin: Actually, we will meet, at first, for equality and the main thing we want is to know



each other. In other words there are so many woman CSOs and so many people working in this area and we do some activities in our own regions. However, mostly we do not have the chance to know each other. We cannot be informed about the activities carried out especially in the cities except from the big cities like Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. Thus the main purpose of the forum is gathering and getting to know each other. We will discuss what kind of activities do women in their regions, what kind of problems they face, what kind of solutions they create against these problems and what we can learn from each other. In a sense we can share our experiences and come together in this forum. It is important to see all those women working on women issue to feel the power. Addition to these, there will be a lot of workshops about violence, women in politics, media, employment, child care which is much-debated within employment issue in these days as you know and it should be really discussed. There will be five or six main headings and lots of various subheadings which have not been decided yet, but the forum will cover a broad range of issues as we will have three days to discuss all these issues and to share our experiences related to these issues.



UNDP Turkey: As you newly learn about the all woman CSOs in Turkey and it is aimed to gather these CSOs to feel the power in the forum, is it difficult to connect with the CSOs from 81 cities which are active and also work on woman issue?

İdil Soyseçkin: Of course, it is. And it should be emphasized that it is also very difficult for woman CSOs to maintain their activities. In fact, it is a difficult thing to survive for all CSOs whether they are active or not, but again especially woman CSOs suffer from difficulties to maintain their activities. As you know, CSOs work on projects in general and when projects are ended, if they are not sustainable, the CSO does not have the source to maintain its activities. Thus we see so many CSOs which are not currently active and closed or worked actively for five or six years and now have no power to maintain effective activities. This is why we have to eliminate some CSOs from the lists and select some of them by asking people about their activities to connect. So we have the final version of the list with active CSOs. It is indeed a difficult thing for CSOs to survive.

UNDP Turkey: In this forum, it is aimed to obtain useful activities to ensure women's equal access to and full participation in decision-making and implementation processes. As you said, the main theme is 'equality' and there are also a lot of subheadings. As we understand, there will be lots of workshops, small group activities and working groups in the forum. Addition to the aim of gathering all those CSOs and feeling the power of unity, various headings will be held from the development and revision of the National Gender Equality Strategy and the implementation of activities for increasing social awareness. Can you please tell us the activities regarding themes which will be implemented in the forum?

İdil Soyseçkin: Actually, even it is not a subheading, the other important thing along with empowerment is the possibility of organizing all CSOs by creating a new network.

UNDP Turkey: New partnerships...

İdil Soyseçkin: New partnerships and also using the opportunities to create a network that enables us to connect each other after the forum. Of course, this kind of huge partnerships all across Turkey would be impossible, but at least, it is an important think to make CSOs gather and work



together at regional level...

UNDP Turkey: At thematic level...

İdil Soyseçkin: It is really an important aim to make CSOs know each other while after taking this step, they can improve their relations and help each other. I think an activity which cannot be carried out by a CSO alone, can be implemented by a few CSOs coming together. Therefore, it is one of the main purposes. Apart from these, on the first day of the forum, it is impossible to give 5-10 minutes to every participant to make presentation as it takes so many time. So each woman has 1-2 minutes for presentation to introduce her CSO. On the second day, participants will join workshops. But as I mentioned, the issues of workshops have not been decided yet. Thus, there are some certain headings such as violence, media, employment and dreaming our future will be one of the headings as women and perhaps all people cannot dream about anything beside buying a house or a car in ten years. In this sense, there will be a workshop on this issue to learn how we describe our lives or Turkey in ten years.

UNDP Turkey: The forum will be held between 21-23 June in Ankara. You can get more information about the forum especially during the first weeks of June from the website of Flying Broom Association or undp.org.tr. We talk about this forum with our contributor İdil Soyseçkin from Women's Education and Employment Association. You mentioned before the themes such as violence and social and political participation. In this sense, addition to these, lots of themes will be discussed in detail in the forum. My last question with a short answer is about the expected result of this forum. Will there be a final declaration or a document to be presented at the end of the forum?

İdil Soyseçkin: Of course, there will a document. Each workshop carried out on the second day will present a final document and all these documents will be evaluated together to be presented as a report on the last day of the forum. They may be sent to the participants via e-mail and after a brief discussion on these documents, a final report will be presented in any case.

UNDP Turkey: Those who want to contribute to this forum can connect you through Flying

Broom Association, Women's Education and Employment Association and UNDP. Within United Nations Joint Programme 'Fostering an Enabling Environment for Gender Equality in Turkey', this forum will be held between 21-23 June in Ankara. Thank you so much to join our programme İdil Soyseçkin.

İdil Soyseçkin: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!

82



28.10.2013

Social Good Summit İstanbul Meet-up

Contributors:

**Social Good Summit
Panelists and Moderators**

In this part, we present you some parts from Social Good Summit İstanbul meet-up which was held in 24 September and where the impact and contribution of social media and youth to social good is discussed.

UNDP Turkey: Welcome to the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. After a long summer break, we are here for our 82nd program. In this episode, we will share some parts from Social Good Summit İstanbul meet-up which is held on 24 September. Social Good Summit is an annual event in New York held during UN Week as the UN General Assembly convenes. The Social Good Summit aims at uniting people from around the world around one common theme: the power of social media, innovation and technology to solve our world's greatest issues. This year's theme for the Social Good Summit which was held between September 21-24, is identified as #2030Now. With this hashtag, the participants were challenged to imagine the world they want in 2030. The Social Good Summit İstanbul meet-up was organized as part of this global event along with 60 other countries around the world. İstanbul meet-up has been organized on September 24 with the partnership of UNDP Turkey, Ericsson, Google, Kadir Has University, Webrazzi and UN Volunteers. Giulio Quaggiotto, the Practice Leader of Knowledge and Innovation in UNDP Europe and the CIS Bratislava Regional Centre was the keynote speaker of the event. Quaggiotto emphasized the importance of a new

future that is built through social media and new technologies. He also talked about a new world where social media and new technologies can solve our greatest development problems with innovative, simple ideas and the "smart citizens" of this new world.

Giulio Quaggiotto: In the new world, and this is why I think so excited, our job in United Nations stops at understanding the problem, and defining the problem inside the building. And then that is where your job starts. Smart citizens coming up with many, many, many different potential solutions. Because the problems we are facing are so complex, and so difficult that not a single person these days can try to think how to solve climate change, for example. And of course, social media is the magic, enabler and allows us to around all these experiments people like you. Right, you could be working in your backyard, found a clever solution FOR saving energy and now we can work with you, we could not do it before.

UNDP Turkey: Two panels were held in İstanbul meet-up. In the first panel, the impact of social media on social good was discussed. Assoc. Prof. Esra Arsan from Bilgi University, the moderator of this panel, said that innovative ideas, social media platforms and social media are the potentially most powerful tools that can enable the active participation of the citizens in solving the problems we encounter. Arsan summarized the questions that are addressed during the panel:

Esra Arsan: Social media has the potential to play a crucial role in mapping, data gathering, guiding people towards a field, and creating space for action. However to what extent we are able to turn this mobilization into action? This is our most basic problem.

UNDP Turkey: Ayşegül Güzel from Zumbara.com, which is both social platform and a "time bank", said that one of many platforms that unites people and enable their mobilization are "time banks".

Ayşegül Güzel: The "time bank" system is one of many alternative economies used in the world and is currently being used in 36 countries. The first time, I encounter with a "time bank" was in Spain and I wanted to move this system which really fascinated me to Turkey. The main



inspiration behind my motive was the question of “how would it be if a time bank is combined with a social network?”.

UNDP Turkey: Uygur Özemesi, from Change.org, stated that it important to remember that these platforms are the only tools and emphasized that the human power and human responsibility are still important.

Uygur Özemesi: Social media is different from tools that work on social networks. It is a distinct as well wider term compared to platforms. However, what we talk here are the social Networks, some platforms and the tools work on Internet. Zumbara is an important tool. It is software which works on Internet. In this sense it is no different from a machine. A machine that interacts with humans. In this sense there is no distinction between offline and online. It is true that it interacts with that machine. However, there is a human behind that machine, and as consequence of this interaction there comes out the real results. In this sense it is important to make a distinction. It is a tool and you can use it in either good way or bad way. This is the burden on our shoulder and it does not free us from making a distinction between good and bad. We had to. We have to make this distinction. We have to live our lives also on online by making a distinction between good and bad.

UNDP Turkey: Yiğit Kalafatoğlu, the president of Utopic Farm, New Media Agency, draw the attention to another issue. Kalafatoğlu said that the relation is no longer between the individuals but also between the machines, and emphasized that this is going to be one of the main movements to define the world in 2030.

Yiğit Kalafatoğlu: The only thing we know is the very fact that the relation is no longer between the individuals or communities but also between the machines. We are about to leave ourselves to machines on education, health, sheltering, security, and energy along with many other issues. And in fact, the machines are not the tools in enabling us to reach the point we want. We are driving towards a world where machines decide and organize on our lives.

UNDP Turkey: Erhun Baş, from Ericsson, stated that as a result of this relation between the machines, they foresee a network of 50 billion in 2020.

Erhun Baş: Here we talk about 2030. However, for 2020 Ericsson foresee the vision of a network of 50 billion. This is a very significant amount. Here we do not talk about 50 billion individuals but 50 billion Networks. This is because at that period, the relation will no longer be between the individuals but also between the machines.

UNDP Turkey: The new ways of communication between the individuals and the machines thanks to social media and social platforms brings new ways of behaviour and in this sense gives us the signs of the world we will live in 2030. Yiğit Kalafatoğlu, talked about this new order as following:

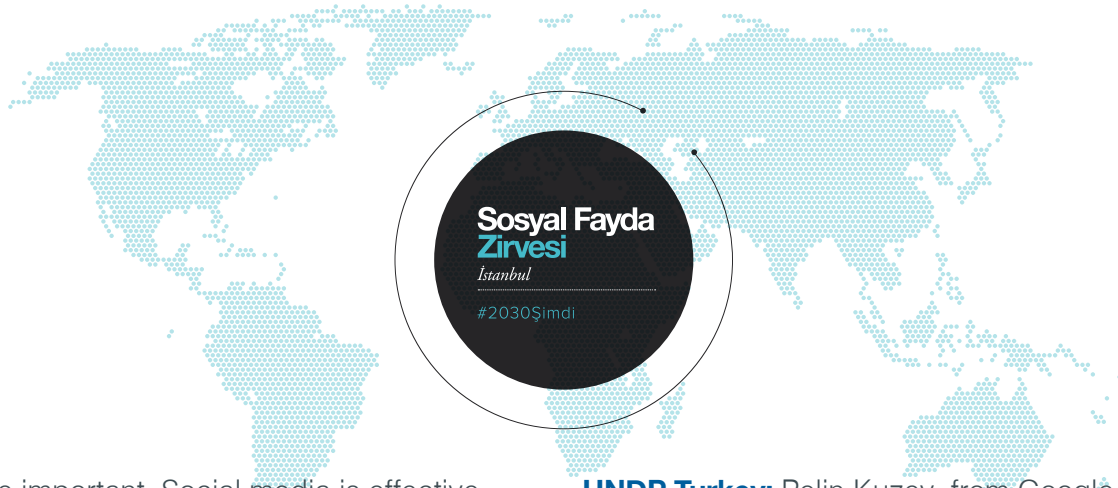
Yiğit Kalafatoğlu: In a new order where the expectations of the masses are very distinct, it is no longer enough to be informed individually or as a corporate contribute to environment, and community. It is also significant to plan how we can change things.

UNDP Turkey: The first panel was followed by the second panel, Youth+Social Good . During this panel, the active role of the youth in shaping the future in 2030 was discussed. Suat Özçağdaş, the moderator of the panel and the founding partner of Social Innovation Centre, stated that it is now the time to see the youth not only as service-receivers, but as active providers of social good:

Suat Özçağdaş: What we need to do is to change our paradigm. This is the main rationale of the social renewal. We need to stop seeing the youth as passive participants that will make use of this in future. In fact, we need to see them as individuals that contribute to the transformation of the future actively. One of our main mistakes is that we see the youth as users all the time. We do not see them as actors but as service-receivers all the time. As a result, if we talk about social good, we need to refer to a process in which the youth actively participate.

UNDP Turkey: Ali Ercan Özgür, who has done many works concerning the youth, stressed that along with the change of paradigm, it is important to change the perspective concerning the work that is being done and this starts with trusting the youth and their ideas.

Ali Ercan Özgür: Concerning the work we do, it is very important to change the perspective. The



ideas are important. Social media is effective and the interaction of these forums is crucial. For instance, if I am to be exemplified, I was being called mad for my ideas. But this brought very nice results.

UNDP Turkey: UN volunteer, Cem Arslan, stated that when young people work for social good, at the same time they gain experience, as a result of which the capacity for empathy in the community will improve.

Cem Arslan: In fact, to bring the youth alongside the social good and to associate them with 2030Now hashtag shows us the importance of the youth at that point. Because the youth are the most crucial users of technology. It is the youth that learn firstly when something new happens; that is why I want to talk about how we can contribute to social good through technology with making use of the youth. What I imagine in 2030 for both the youth and the world is a generation with a capacity for empathy. And, the best way to do this is through experience.

UNDP Turkey: Evin Taş, from Cisco Networking Academy, gave an example from Kenya concerning the youth and gaining experience and its importance in changing the community and building the capacity for empathy.

Evin Taş: In Kenya, there is a situation where the deaf are excluded from the community and regarded as cursed by the people. Deaf-aid, on the other hand, gathers young people from the suburbs, creates a sign language, educate them on networking and employ them. Then the employees see the fact that there is no such thing as curse and that they can work like others. And the families witness the fact that they contribute to family budget. And suddenly the perception of the deaf in the community change.

UNDP Turkey: Pelin Kuzey, from Google Turkey, states that the youth should not give up upon failure, and should try again and again even if they become unsuccessful, and try to pursue their goal by turning disadvantages into advantages.

Pelin Kuzey: In an environment where we are constantly reminded to not make any mistakes; or when we do not accept the responsibility and blame the others for our failure it is important to remember that in fact we are the ones who are successful as well as unsuccessful. But we have to realize that the road to being successful passes from being unsuccessful and sometimes even though we try hard and we could not achieve at the end. We have to keep in mind that this is a strong indicator that leads us to achievement of the goal we pursue.

UNDP Turkey: And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons. In this episode, we talked about Istanbul meet-up of Social Good Summit held on 24 September. You can share your opinions related to this topic by using #yeniufulklar or #2030Şimdi hashtags on Twitter. We have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İLEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



11.11.2013

Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Appliances in Turkey

Contributor:

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun
Project Assistant

In this part, we talk about a project dealing with how electrical household appliances that we use a lot in our daily lives can be more energy efficient and environmentally friendly; and about an important grant program that is supported by this project.

UNDP Turkey: Welcome to the New Horizons podcast of United Nation Development Programme in Turkey. This is Faik Uyanık. In this episode, we will talk about a project dealing with how the daily used household electric appliances can be turned to be more energy efficient and environment friendly; and about a significant grant programme related to the project. It is significant because this grant programme aims at increasing academic studies in universities. Our contributor is Birce Albayrak Çoşkun, the project assistant of EVUDP - "Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Appliances in Turkey Project". Welcome.

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: Hello.

UNDP Turkey: This project is implemented with the financial support of the agency of GEF UNDP, General Directorate of Renewable Energy of Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology in collaboration with UNDP Turkey. The project has started in 2010 and targets at reducing the household electricity consumption and the associated greenhouse gas emissions of Turkey

by promoting less energy consuming household appliances. Now the question is why it is so important that household appliances should be energy efficient? And what do we mean by the market transformation of less energy consuming household appliances?

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: Firstly, we thank you that you spare time to us. As you know, climate change is one the biggest issues of our time. Electric consumption and energy efficiency are both very close related to the causes of climate change. Electric household appliances, on the other hand, are at the very centre of these causes. For instance, in Turkey alone it is foreseen that approximately about 30 million new household appliances are going to come into use during the implementation process of the project. On the other side, following the estimated end date of the project, 110 million new household appliances are predicted to be added this number, which is a huge number. Electric consumption in Turkey increases as the population grows and the economy develops. So what does this mean? It means that in Turkey the greenhouse gas emissions also increase. Our objective in this project is to promote the production of more energy efficient appliances and increase their sale in the market. We aim to contribute to energy efficiency and reduce the associated greenhouse gas emissions through operations that will increase the demand and the supply.

UNDP Turkey: To reduce.

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: General Directorate of Renewable Energy of Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, Turkish White Goods Manufacturers (TURKBESD) and Arçelik A.Ş are the key partners of the project. And as you said before GEF, UNDP is also responsible for the implementation of the project.

UNDP Turkey: What is meant by the market transformation is the change of old and inefficient appliances with the energy efficient ones.

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: Yes, it is true.

UNDP Turkey: Both in the households and the market.

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: Yes, for sure. In fact, this is a two-sided project. The one is to enhance the institutional capacities and the other is to

raise awareness. And this market transformation is related to them. What do we do? Our activities involve the enhancement of the institutional capacities in public corporate along with the policies that will contribute to the enhancement of energy efficient policies and their monitoring.

UNDP Turkey: This is the background of the story. Right? The part until you reach the consumers.

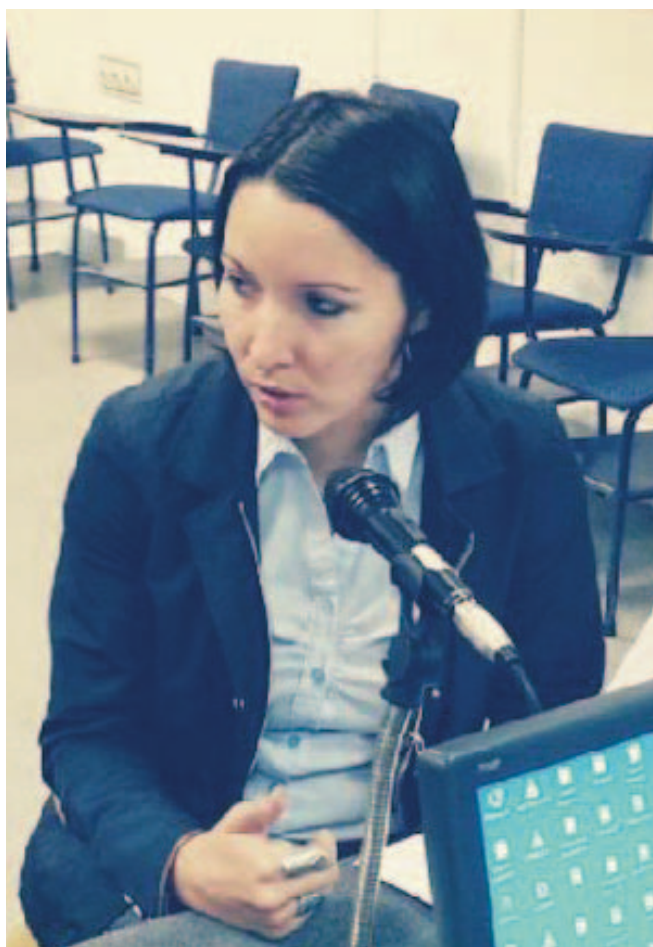
Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: Yes. The other side of the project is raising awareness. Raising awareness among the consumers is important as in order to make consumers use the energy efficient appliances they need to be informed on issues of energy labelling, energy efficiency, climate change and even on their relation.

UNDP Turkey: What do we mean by household appliances?

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: The project focuses on six priority product groups: refrigerators, deep freezers, washing machines, dishwashers, TVs, ovens and air conditioners. We completed our work on this six product groups and adapted them according to the EU legislations. Almost 11 communiqués has been announced and published in official newspaper. In following, we provided training for inspectors within the scope of Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology. In Turkish Standard Institute, we trained the employers concerning the testing of energy efficiency. Among other activities of ours involved the training of salespersons since the salespersons directly contact with the consumers. That's why almost 70 salespersons have been trained within the scope of the project. Through these activities, we contribute to the enhancement of the institutional capacities and raising awareness.

UNDP Turkey: We, in fact, pretty much have summarized what has been achieved so far. That means we also – though we still have a long path until the project ends- talk about the first results. You said that there are 6 product groups, and these the household appliances that consume the most, right?

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: Yes, these 6 product groups, particularly the refrigerators, are the household appliances that consume energy the most.



UNDP Turkey: Let me remind you that you can join our programme and share your opinions on twitter by using #yeniufuklar hastag. In fact, the use of electric household products efficiently is an issue of which both the consumers and producers should be aware. With this purpose, there is a label as “EVUDP” and is affixed on some products as you might already have noticed. And now, Mrs. Çoşkun you have made a call for a grant within the scope of the project. This is a grant programme that supports the increase of academic studies at universities in Turkey concerning the energy efficient household appliances. Will you please inform us on this grant programme? I mean, for instance, who can apply to this grant programme and what kind of projects will you support?

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: First of all, I want to talk about the objective of this grant programme. Of course, the proposed projects need to focus on the objectives of the “Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Appliances in Turkey Project” and help increase academic studies at universities in Turkey.



UNDP Turkey: I mean this could be a thesis, or a course. Is there any limitation on this?

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: The only limitation is on the subject. As you said it might be a compulsory, elective or a summer school course and this is what we both want and support. The proposals can also be about the adaptation and enhancement of current syllabuses by including topics on energy efficient household appliances. Within the scope of the grant programme, not only the engineering or development projects but also projects with socio-economic background will be evaluated targeting the consuming habits.

UNDP Turkey: Consuming habits. You mean not only the engineering or technical departments but also social science departments can apply for the grant programme. How much for each project is planned?

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: The amount that will be given to projects, I mean the application for the project is made by universities.

UNDP Turkey: That means it has to be a corporate application.

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: The application has to be made by corporate. Each university can make use of an amount of \$140.000 and each can apply with more than one project. As you ask who can apply for the grant programme... If I am to more specify it every institutions that is recognized by YÖK – Association of Universities- including universities along with technical schools and vocational schools for higher education.

UNDP Turkey: But these institutions must be in Turkey, right?

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: Yes, it is true. And in this sense the universities will be granted within the scope of the programme.

UNDP Turkey: For more information on the grant programme, you can visit project website, which is evudp.net. Lastly, let's inform on the deadline for applications. And if you have anything more to add, please go on.

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: I have one particular thing that I want to draw attention to. As we mentioned before universities can apply for the grant. But universities can also collaborate

with each other, and apply with partners. In this sense, we support it.

UNDP Turkey: You mean universities can apply with partners.

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: Yes, and what do I mean by partners? It could be another university or a research centre; or a techno city and a techno park. It can also be a civil society organization as long as it is related to the subject.

UNDP Turkey: But universities are to be included no matter.

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: Yes, they are to be included.

UNDP Turkey: And even if one university apply for 10 projects, the budget is limited to \$140.000.

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: Yes, we have a limit of \$140.000.

UNDP Turkey: How many universities are to be granted then?

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: That depends on the success of the proposals. Of course, there will be technical evaluation. In this sense, we cannot give an exact number. What we know is that the upper limitation for a project is decided as \$140.000. By the way, we also need to talk about the duration.

UNDP Turkey: Please, go on.

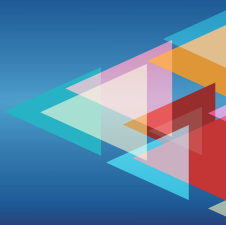
Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: The projects have to last between 3 to 10 months. By the end of 10 months, we need have the outcomes.

UNDP Turkey: 15 October 2013?

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: This deadline for application. Once again we remind that for more information you can visit the project website: evudp.net.

UNDP Turkey: Or you can visit undp.org.tr.

Birce Albayrak Çoşkun: And also, the more information is also available on the official website of General Directorate of Renewable Energy of Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology.



UNDP Turkey: Thank you very much for your contribution on the subject. Thank you.

Birce Albayrak oşkun: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: The contributor of this episode was Birce Albayrak oşkun, the project assistant of EVUDP. And we have come to the end of this episode of New Horizons which is prepared by United Nations Development Programme UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on undp.org.tr. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



84



18.11.2013

Regional Disparities and Duality Trap

Contributors:

Ertuğrul Apakan

Ambassador

Prof. Dr. Erineç Yeldan

Yaşar University

In this part, we talk about “middle income trap” and “duality trap” concepts, which are crucial in development process of middle-income countries, like Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part, we will talk about “middle income trap” and “duality trap” concepts which are crucial in development process of middle income countries, like Turkey. We have met Ambassador Ertuğrul Apakan and Prof. Dr. Erineç Yeldan from Yaşar University at the Regional Consultations on post 2015 development agenda held between 6-8 November in İstanbul. We have talked with them on a report titled “Middle Income Trap” whose second volume was announced in the previous days in İstanbul. The second volume of the report is entitled “Way out from Middle Income Trap: Which Turkey? – Regional Development and Strategies to way out from Duality Trap”. The report mentions two different Turkey: one is rich; the other is poor. The report highlights that there is Turkey which is a “middle income or high income” country and which is on the way to be a high income country and aims to way out from the middle income trap and that there is also a Turkey which is “poor” and which seeks for way out from poverty trap and acceleration. The second volume of the report argues that one of the biggest impediments for Turkey for achieving a way out from middle

income trap is the regional disparities. Prof. Dr. Erineç Yeldan, who is one of the academics prepared the report, explains the concept of “middle income trap” that is the starting point of this study:

Erineç Yeldan: Countries go through the first periods of their growth, development, industrialization rather quicker and easier. There is a cheap labor force transfer from the rural areas to urban areas. Raw material resources are consumed. Foreign capital inflows are rather easier. Instead of creation, production of information or re-creation of institutions, countries do use the existing technology, existing raw materials and existing labor force. This is not easy but relatively sustainable. However, when countries’ income per capita becomes 15,000 – 16,000 \$ or, according to another criterion, when industry’s share in the gross national product becomes 28%-30%, the economists realized that there occurs a slowdown in the growth as regularity because, from this point on, resources for growth turns out to be information, innovation, institutions; new institutions, new technologies and new production techniques. And these are not easy to have. It is much more difficult and it is also much more difficult to trade these new resources you have. In other words, ideas are not easily transferable from one country to another like goods.

UNDP Turkey: As Prof. Dr. Erineç Yeldan have emphasized, middle income trap is an impediment to sustainable development. In a nutshell, middle income trap is defined as countries’ gross national income per capita is stuck in a certain income band and the particular country cannot pass to high income level. How can we identify the implications of middle income trap? Erineç Yeldan is answering:

Erineç Yeldan: In fact, there are many implications of middle income trap that can be identified. One of them is on the basis of goods. It is a common metaphor: Are you going to produce a computer chip or potato chips? It is important which goods are you going to produce. On which goods are you going to concentrate and which goods are you going to export? Within this international division of labor, the countries that could climb the technology ladder and that could perpetually pass on to the high levels of industrialization, could find a way out from the “middle income trap”. And in total there are 12 countries right

now that could have done this, aside from the developed, Western and industrialized countries. There are Korea, Singapore and Spain among these countries. However, some countries, which also include Turkey, are skidding right now.

UNDP Turkey: You may download the first and second volume of “Way out from Middle Income Trap: Which Turkey?” report from TURKONFED website. Prof. Dr. Erineç Yeldan, Kamil Taşçı, Doç. Dr. Ebru Voyvoda and Mehmet Özsan have undertaken the scientific work for these reports. As you might remember, Doç. Dr. Ebru Voyvoda was our contributor on a special episode where we talked about the first volume of the report. The second volume of the report was published with the title of “Regional Development and Strategies for way out from Duality Trap”. Erineç Yeldan explains what duality trap is and how the discussion on duality trap has been included to the “Way out from Middle Income Trap” research:

Erineç Yeldan: During our discussions, we have realized that the answer we are looking for is not only in the discussion on “middle income trap”. But there is another trap that we should dig into more which is: There are regions, provinces in Turkey which could not see the way out from the poverty trap, not only in terms of economic growth but in terms of raw material resources, access to information, quality education, quality

jobs, decent jobs as ILO describes. There is no capital, and no human capital. Nets of transport are so weak. For example, trade between Diyarbakır and Adıyaman is being designed and organized from İstanbul. The transport within the region is disconnected.

UNDP Turkey: “Duality trap” tells us that regional disparities hamper the sustainable development. According to the report, rich regions’ incomes are 4.3 times more than poor regions’ incomes. Middle income trap is valid for some parts of Turkey but on the other hand other regions within the country is dealing with another trap that is “poverty trap”. Erineç Yeldan continues his words as follows:

Erineç Yeldan: İstanbul, Kocaeli, Bursa, Eskişehir, up to İzmir come through within the same industrial line. These regions have 400-billion-dollars income in total which is the one third of the whole national income. They export this added value, they import high technologies, information and goods. And they are about to reach high income level. However, on the other hand, there are regions who are middle income regions in a traditional sense and who have the risk of sticking in the middle income trap, like Kayseri, Afyon, Antep, Denizli. And lastly there is another group of regions and provinces who are not even near to become middle income,





who produce poverty within poverty, who has on average 3.5 years of education. The average of years of education in Turkey is 6,5 years, which also called “secondary school dropout”. We think that this poor Turkey is produced. In other words, rich Turkey ‘imports’ cheap raw materials, cheap labor force from poor Turkey and the goods that rich Turkey sells to poor Turkey supports crooked consumption consciousness.

UNDP Turkey: Those who want to contribute to this discussion can share their opinions by using #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. We have been listening to Erinç Yeldan who is the lead author of the report. Ambassador Ertuğrul Apakan, who has recently retired from his post as Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, got involved in this research via Yaşar University Mediterranean Research and Observatory of which Apakan supported its foundation. Ambassador Apakan answers the question of how middle income countries can overcome “middle income trap” and “duality trap”:

Ertuğrul Apakan: The answer for this question is also related to the new Millennium Development Goals that is going to be determined for post 2015 and sustainable development goals. Hence, there is a direct correlation between the new global development goals and how to overcome the middle income trap. As a result, if countries who are facing the middle income trap discuss the new development agenda thoroughly, and also if they talk over the conclusions of researches that have done on countries like Turkey and other countries, if they do information exchanges between them, they could walk through a more productive and healthier ground for the future, according to my opinion. Because of this, middle income countries should come together from time to time to discuss and support these kinds of studies. From the perspective of UN, if we look at the region we are in, there are many countries which are facing the same problems.

UNDP Turkey: Ambassador Ertuğrul Apakan. There has been many workshops in different regions during the studies for “Middle Income Trap: Which Turkey” report. Consultations were held with the people in the region and with the different institutions in the region during these workshops. There has been many innovative solution proposals as a result of these consultations and scientific studies within the

framework of this report. Erinç Yeldan talks about these solution proposals which emphasize the inclusion and sustainability in particular.

Erinç Yeldan: There is a need for a social and economic development package which brings together whole segments of the society and also which is inclusive, aiming socially inclusive education, supportive of women’s participation into labor force, including all social groups particularly who are minorities. There are some important roles here for the government and also for the private sector. I think, strategies which are directly aiming at people in the regions in order to reduce poverty are important for Turkey’s development and for overcoming the middle income trap.

UNDP Turkey: We have come to the end of this episode with Prof. Dr. Erinç Yeldan’s words. In this part, we have talked about “middle income trap” and “duality trap” concepts which are crucial in development process of middle income countries, like Turkey. You may download the second volume of this report from www.turkonfed.org website. Those who want to contribute to this discussion can share their opinions by using #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes and Soundcloud under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!

85



25.11.2013

What Kind of Development Agenda Do Europe and Central Asia Want?

Contributor:

Cihan Sultanoğlu

UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

In this part, we talk about the perspectives from Europe and Central Asia on the post 2015 development agenda, Turkey's recent situation in Millennium Development Goals and the decision on opening the UNDP's Regional Service Centre for Europe and CIS in İstanbul.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part, we will talk about what kind of post 2015 development agenda Europe and Central Asia Region wants and Turkey's latest situation in the achievement of Millennium Development Goals. Our contributor is Cihan Sultanoğlu, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Countries of Europe and Central Asia met in İstanbul during the beginning of November to talk about the post 2015 development agenda. This regional consultation meeting has been held with the collaboration of Ministry of Development, UNDP and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. UNDP Assistant Administrator Cihan Sultanoğlu summarizes what the consultations mean regarding the setting of global development agenda:

Cihan Sultanoğlu: The consultations in İstanbul is very significant to us. The Millennium Development Goals will expire in 2015, as you know. Very positive results are obtained in the past fifteen years. The poverty is eliminated by half, maternal and child mortality declined. For the first time in history, the number of girls and boys in education is equalized. However, there are still many things to do. The countries in the region, as you know, are in general middle or high income countries. Therefore many development goals are already achieved. Nevertheless, what we see in today's world is, despite the fact that inequality between the countries are reduced, the inequality within the country has increased. What we want the most from the new goals is to be more inclusive, more cohesive and more equalistic. And this kind of development agenda should be human centered.

UNDP Turkey: In the regional consultations in İstanbul, the sustainable development agenda was highlighted. It is stated that the inequality in many areas including accountability, employment, health, education, gender equality and environment is increasing. For this reason, as Cihan Sultanoğlu stated, inclusiveness and equality must be at the center of sustainable development. How can sustainable development be provided? Again Cihan Sultanoğlu:

Cihan Sultanoğlu: What kind of a sustainable human development we want? That is all we want to do. While discussing this issue, one has to consider economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability, all at the same time and as a whole. In addition, the countries have developed many important experiences. There are many valuable knowledge and expertise acquired. How can we exchange the knowledge, experience and expertise with other countries? Many things have learnt during these past 10-15 years, and we still have many things to learn. At the same time, how can we consider these while setting new goals?

UNDP Turkey: Representatives of governments, non-governmental organizations, private sector, academia and United Nations attended to the meetings in İstanbul that lasted three days. The representatives came from 40 countries and from more than 350 organizations. The participants discussed twenty-first century's the most urgent challenges and recommendations for solutions that respect the planet's ecological boundaries



and advance social inclusion and that will eliminate poverty. During the consultations, the success achieved in Millennium Development Goals is emphasized and it is specified that this momentum should continue. It is demanded that post 2015 development goals should be as inspiring as Millennium Development Goals for countries and communities. Turkey is one of the European and Central Asian countries which has been successful in Millennium Development Goals. Cihan Sultanoğlu talks about Turkey's latest situation on Millennium Development Goals:

Cihan Sultanoğlu: Turkey is very successful in fighting against poverty and in reducing maternal and child mortality. The numbers decreased. Turkey has now reached the OECD average. These are indicators of progress. Environment and energy issues require more attention. If we take a look at further developments, more inclusive approaches gain more and more importance. For example, poverty is higher in the rural regions. Eliminating regional disparities, achieving gender equality, higher quality in education and better job opportunities for the young people. Those are crucial topics for Turkey in the upcoming years.

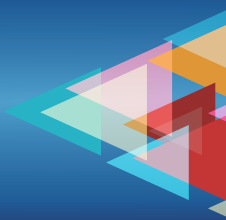


UNDP Turkey: Another issue pointed out in the Regional Consultations of European and Central Asian countries was including more youth and more women in employment and decision making processes. Cihan Sultanoğlu explains why it is important to include more women in employment for a country to develop:

Cihan Sultanoğlu: It is very crucial that women is included in employment. From the scientific research, we know that development rate increases by one or two points at the countries that more women are present in the labour force. That means, a country that excludes women out of work force can never reach their potential. We want women to take part in the development process. Now, women's representation in political arenas is not enough. We need more role models. In the parliament, the proportion of women is the highest with 14.4 %, If I am not wrong. It is a very low number indeed. It means that we have to educate ourselves more. I give great importance to the local governments. The proportion of women mayors are is very low, about 1 percent. This needs to improve. But especially in business life, 31,6 percent is a very low proportion for women. In addition, women are paid less in jobs that require higher education, and also the ones that can be done with lesser education. This decreases motivation. The important thing is, reacting to the structural problems that restrain women from work force, because there are some deficiencies in economy caused by exclusion of women. Those need to be taken care of with the programmes that enable women's activeness in work life.

UNDP Turkey: A memorandum of understanding on UNDP's Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States to be opened in İstanbul was signed in late September at New York. Cihan Sultanoğlu explains why İstanbul has been chosen for UNDP's Regional Service Centre for Europe and CIS:

Cihan Sultanoğlu: İstanbul is at the heart of our region. İstanbul is not only a geographical center but it also host considerable amount of international organizations and multinational companies. Turkish Government and UNDP has set up a global policy center for collaborating with private initiatives in İstanbul a couple of years ago.



UNDP Turkey: We now come to the end of this episode with the words of Cihan Sultanođlu, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. In this part, we have talked about what kind of post 2015 development agenda Europe and Central Asia Region wants and Turkey's latest situation in the achievement of Millenium Development Goals. You can access to the written documents of Regional Consultations from this link: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/EuropeCentralAsia>. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes and Soundcloud under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



02.12.2013

Human Rights of Women

Contributor:

Feyhan Evitan Canbay

Programme Coordinator, UN Joint Programme for Promoting the Human Rights of Women

In this part, we talk about a UN Joint Programme, which supports local institutions working on human rights of women.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part, we will talk about United Nations joint programme that supports local institutions working for women's human rights. Our contributor is the coordinator of United Nations joint programme that supports local institutions working for women's human rights, Feyhan Evitan Canbay. Welcome Ms. Canbay.

Feyhan Evitan Canbay: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: First of all, I want to start with what we understand from women's human rights, and then we will talk about your target in supporting local institutions for human rights. What are women's human rights?

Feyhan Evitan Canbay: Thank you for your invitation. As you know, human rights are an absolute must to live humanly. However, human rights have a structure that is based on man's life experience and priorities. After 80's a trend started for usage of "women's rights". The efforts has been made for the disadvantaged women to access education, health and political rights with the trend, but in latest years, we think that women's human rights are more correct because we are talking about birth rights of women, that are more vulnerable to be violated and higher risk

to be violated when the subject is women.

UNDP Turkey: So, you say that women's rights are not separate from human rights and to underline women's human rights.

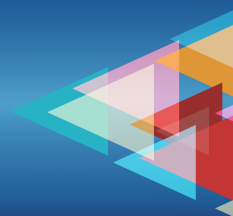
Feyhan Evitan Canbay: Exactly, and those include all economic, social, political and cultural rights.

UNDP Turkey: We have mentioned that you support local institutions that work for women's rights. You cooperate with UN Women and Sabancı University for United Nations joint programme supporting local institutions working for women's human rights. You coordinate those institutions. What is the target of this programme?

Feyhan Evitan Canbay: Sabancı Foundation is our donor institution. We are administrating this programme as 4 institutions. Sabancı foundation, UNDP, UN Women and Sabancı University. Besides, there are more institutions we collaborate with: Ministry of Interior Affairs, Ministry of Family and Social affairs, Ministry of Education and Union of Municipalities of Turkey. Therefore, besides the executive institutions, the significant state institutions and ministries are involved in this programme. What do we aim? Actually, we aim for enhancing capacity of institutions that work for gender inequality (public or non governmental institutions) for acceleration of the commitments for gender inequality and strengthening of women's human rights.

UNDP Turkey: In 25th November, the international elimination of violence against women day is comprehended. It was well seen in the Turkish media. The United Nations has highlighted that violence against women is a human right violation via this day. The general secretary, Ban Ki Mun started a campaign that will last from 25th November to 10th of December, till the human rights day, and the themes of women's human rights and the violence against women is pointed out. We have talked about what women's human rights mean and a grant programme has been started. A while ago the first technical call for is resulted and the projects to be supported are chosen. What is the connection between them?

Feyhan Evitan Canbay: We are a programme that is active in 3 components. One is gender responsive budgeting, one is the purple



certificate and the last one is, Sabancı Foundation Grant Programme that I will talk about now. All three components are working for developing women's human rights, and as a sub-topic, eliminating violence against women. We have granted 9 projects in Sabancı Foundation Grant programme. 2 of the nine is active now. One is called "Education Wins Violence"; educating teachers for domestic violence and violence against women and build awareness for social gender. The other one is called "Subject is Male" that executed by Başkent women platform and Diva-sen. We give great importance to this project because it is focused on the male gender equality and educating men about domestic violence. Besides, we have a project in Edirne that will work on violence against women. We have a project in Edirne, aiming at violence against women, again and so is our project in Kocaeli. All of our 9 projects deal with violence.

UNDP Turkey: How many cities is involved with those 9 projects?

Feyhan Evitan Canbay: 8 so far but we are involved in 10 cities, however we we couldn't get



qualified applications in our first call in 2 cities.

UNDP Turkey: You talked about 3 components and gave information about the projects you support. Working on Gender responsive budgeting is involved within the programme. This might be a little bit hard to understand. What is gender responsive budgeting? What do you do on this subject?

Feyhan Evitan Canbay: Gender responsive budgeting is a new concept. It is new in Turkey. But despite the subject is new, interestingly it is involved in 10th development plan as a target, to execute gender responsive budgeting. We are carrying out education studies to implement this in local level, especially the municipalities in pilot cities, and NGO's. This component of the programme is practised by UN Women. What we are trying to do is, women, men and all sections of society to access and get use of the given services and budgets equally.

UNDP Turkey: You aim at the budgeting of the public institutions, probably?

Feyhan Evitan Canbay: Sure, but right now, the municipalities at the local level stands out.

UNDP Turkey: You deal with the budgeting for equality of access, especially for the women to reach public service easier. You talked about the purple certificate. This is a concept that we hear a lot, but do not know much about. The purple certificate is involved in your work. What does this mean and what has been done about this notion?

Feyhan Evitan Canbay: The purple certificate is a training programme that is developed by Sabancı University. It is a programme that I pay attention to, because it aims for high school teachers to use education techniques for social gender equality. This programme is involved in our work in 11 cities. The high school teachers is addressed. One of the sub components of this is violence against women, as a project is asked from the high school teachers and some of those projects deal with violence.

UNDP Turkey: So, we can remember it as a certificate programme that regulates the approach to women in the education system.



Feyhan Evitan Canbay: Let's say social gender equality.

UNDP Turkey: You can share your opinions about this programme on twitter with the hashtag of new horizons. Coming to the last question, the joint programme is planned to end in september, 2015. What are the objectives of this programme? What do we expect to see in september 2015?

Feyhan Evitan Canbay: We aim to enhance capacity in local level in the first place. I mean, both the NGO's and municipalities, the teachers, different public institutions to enhance capacity in gender responsive techniques. This is our greatest aim. Besides, in our grant programme, we especially support women NGO's. To strenghten and develop women NGO's, the civil formations at the local level is one of our objectives. Ofcourse budgeting responsive to gender, this brand new concept to be available in the pilot cities is a crucial target for us.

UNDP Turkey: You can get detailed information about the UN joint programme to promote and protect human rights of women and girls at tr.undp.org. We thank to the programme coordinator Feyhan Evitan Canbay. We come to the end of the New Horizons brought to you by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes and Soundcloud under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



09.12.2013

Can Women Bring Turkey's Economic Growth Up?

Contributor:

Güneş A. Aşık

Researcher from Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey

In this part, we will talk about the importance of women's involvement in the labor force for economic growth and development.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part, we will talk about the importance of women's involvement in the labour force for economic growth and development and we will ask whether women can bring Turkey's economic growth up. Our contributor is Güneş Aşık, Researcher from Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey. Welcome.

Güneş Aşık: I'm glad to be here.

UNDP Turkey: You published a study at the beginning of this year, on February 2013 titled "Can women bring Turkey's economic growth up?". In this assesment report, you say that Turkey's the biggest and not used potential is the women. First of all, let me ask you, why is the employment of women is so crucial for sustainable development?

Güneş Aşık: It's crucial because when you can't use human resources enough, there will be an upper limit for growth. It is impossible to sustain growth with only men's work force. Because men's involvement in labour force is over 70 percent. So even if the proportion is 100 percent, which is technically unachiavable, even if all of

the men work, it is impossible to continiously develop a country. Human resources is strictly needed, but it can be done not only by increasing population, but also qualify the working population so that they can work at value added jobs. Therefore there is 2 dimensions, first is to increase working population, the second one is to qualify the workers.

UNDP Turkey: So you say that, including women in work force is necessary for Turkey to come to the level of the league which Turkey wants to compete in. To realize this, women need to be involved more in work life. If you type "Can women improve Turkey?" in the internet, you can download this note from tepav.org.tr. In OECD countries, the proprtion of women in worl life is about 62 per cent. In Turkey, this number is 31 percent. What are the main factors that restrain women from work life in Turkey and it will be beneficial if you explain solutions you involved in the assesment report.

Güneş Aşık: If we would explain a minister the answer of this question in 5 minutes, we would tell that this is a qualification problem. The profficiency level of women in Turkey is very low. If we take a look at TUIK statistics, the 70 percent of women is only took education for 8 years.

UNDP Turkey: You mean 8'th grade and less.

Güneş Aşık: Exactly. Therefore the women with lower profficiency have to work at the informal sector when they want to work. The wages are very low. Besides, because they can not procure child care, they can not afford working. If we take a look at the qualified women, labour force participation rate is 70 percent for the university graduates.

UNDP Turkey: The difference is too much.

Güneş Aşık: There is a huge gap between the rates and we think that the qualified women do not want to be excluded. Count of their childrenand child care services is also important but in general, even if they take a break from working, they return eventually. The women in the middle that are not so much qualified or educated can not find a place in work forceck. So the problem in Turkey is the problem of qualification.

UNDP Turkey: That is the starting point. If Turkey



can encourage women to go to Universities, the employment rate of women can get higher.

Güneş Aşık: I want to add something, we looked the numbers up. For example in 1996, the university graduate women's number is around 60000; but in 2013, 285000 women graduated from university. So the increase of the rate in recent years is sourced by the women that graduated from universities.

UNDP Turkey: There is a increase about 4 or 5 times in at least 14 years. This raises the question of the quality of the education, or enough vacancies in the labour force, but you are talking about the starting point of the issue. You can share your opinions about this programme on twitter by typing #newhorizons. in your report, you already state that the most important problem is the low qualification issue. Women employment problem is associated with the business opportunity problem. According to your report, in 2018, participation rate of women will be 38 percent, or it is aimed to be in the 10th development plan and it is assumed that the rate of men will stay the same. This means 8 million people will be employed. Is this achievable? How can this be achievable?

Güneş Aşık: This is a hard question. I am not sure if it is because in recent years between 2004 and 2007, it is a period that the development rate is very high but the employment is 6 million. The employment we have to achieve in 10 years is 10 million. This is an assertive number. So strategic sectors have to be chosen. Sectors that have high added value is needed to be chosen, a serious plan has to be made but if we can not create business opportunity that much, the unemployment problem will be faced.

UNDP Turkey: We understand how important it is to support entrepreneurship, especially encouragement of women entrepreneurship and in addition, just like you said, investments in the sectors with higher value added that would create more employment, which is important for Turkey in the future. At least to reach the aim of 2023 and for Turkey to reach the same position with the countries it wants to be in the same league. You published this assesment report in February, 2013. Another report, which is the contuniation the first one. In this report, you evaluated the 10th Development Plan about women's employment.

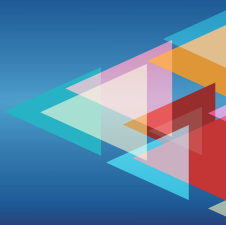
This 10th Development Plan is published in the middle 2013, so it is a brand new report. What is the result of this evaluation?

Güneş Aşık: We have seen that in the 10th 5 year Development Plan, there are articles about participation of women in work life, the social status of the women and sustaining gender equality. It is nice to have section dedicated to this issue but on the contrary, we couldn't see a detailed plan about the participation of women. For example the pre school aids are on the agenda lately but there is not details about it, it is impossible to see the details. We know that the ministry of Familty and social Affairs gives importance to this topic and have different projects and programmes. These are positive developments, we support them but these have to be discussed in a transparent way. What is planned needs to be clearly explained. Our first reaction is positive, however we don't think the articles in the plan are not sufficient. We think that it needs to be elaborated.

UNDP Turkey: In the global circumstances, when we look at the flow, the development leaned on the cheap foreign financement is harder. It is valid in all developing countries. Especially this kind of countries will try to find new resources. Can you say that women are the only chance?

Güneş Aşık: One of the most important chances. It is not only effective for Turkey. If you follow foreign publishings, by IMF, the world bank and academicians, you can see that the space given to women and women employment increased in the literature. International institutions also publish new reports that prioritize that women should be working more. 5 or 10 years ago, we could not see those articles in the World Bank's or IMF's documents. Now even they are doing work on this subject. I saw some works recently; If the participation of women is raised to 50 percent, in Middle East and Northern Asia total, more women working will create 1 billion dollars of GNP. So it is not only important for Turkey, but all of the countries around the world.

UNDP Turkey: Turkey has target of 25 thousand USD per capita for the 100th anniversary of the republic. We should underline that even if all of the men work, the target is impossible to reach unless the women's rate is higher.



Güneş Aşık: Yes, we have calculated this with a model and we think that this number is out of reach if women don't participate.

UNDP Turkey: Our contributor was Güneş Aşık, researcher at the Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey. Thank you very much.

Güneş Aşık: I thank you for inviting me.

UNDP Turkey: We come to the end of the New Horizons brought to you by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes and Soundcloud under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



16.12.2013

Can Organic Agriculture Sector in Southeast Anatolia be Competitive?

Contributor:

Bülent Açıkgöz

Project Manager of Organic Agriculture Cluster Project

In this part, we talk about a project, which aims to improve the competitiveness of organic agriculture sector in the Southeast Anatolia Region in a sustainable and socially equitable manner.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part, we will talk about a project which aims to improve the competitiveness of organic agriculture sector in the Southeast Anatolia Region in a sustainable and socially equitable manner. Our contributor is Bülent Açıkgöz, the Project Manager of Organic Agriculture Cluster Project. Welcome.

Bülent Açıkgöz: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: We would like to start with a technical question. How can a sector's competitiveness be improved in a sustainable and socially equitable manner?

Bülent Açıkgöz: In many developing countries, economic development is not the only target. It is expected that development should guarantee intergenerational equality. Therefore, it is envisaged that public and the private sector which are the main actors of development should consider social, economic and of course environmental values in a balanced manner in the processes of planning and implementation.

Competitiveness can be seen as a holistic effect of all factors, policies and institutions which determine a sector's, a region's or a country's level of productivity. There are many factors that determine the level of competitiveness. The most important factor, I think, is the sustainable use of resources. If resources are used in a sustainable manner, in parallel to that development and competitiveness can be improved. Now, countries and regions are integrating green growth, green economy, green workforce to their development agenda and substantially those concepts are integrated to policies of development and competitiveness.

UNDP Turkey: In brief, we can say that it is possible. It is possible to improve competitiveness of a sector in a sustainable and socially equitable manner.

Bülent Açıkgöz: Definitely.

UNDP Turkey: Southeast Anatolia Region is one of the most socially and economically distressed regions in Turkey. A considerable portion of the economic output of the Region is derived from agriculture and trade. Although the region is endowed with favourable factor conditions, most of the manufacturing activities in the region are concentrated in the lower value-added segments of the manufacturing value chains. Organic agriculture is a high value-added field, because organic goods is rising sector. Why is organic agriculture a high value-added sector for the region? Why is the organic agriculture sector chosen as the focus of this project?

Bülent Açıkgöz: As you have told, organic agriculture has a great potential to be a niche product in terms of being high value-added. But if we take a look at the past, a technical support study has been undertaken with the help of UNDP. In this workshop, GAP regional development administration and UNDP has put forward a development agenda. This agenda aims at sustainable development parallel to GAP and UNDP's vision. Competitiveness is a crucial element in this perspective.

UNDP Turkey: What are the competitive advantages of this region?

Bülent Açıkgöz: As you mentioned, the values that our region can present is, apart from conventional development models, infrastructure,

industrial reconstruction, so to say, apart from classic state intervention, an agenda that supports new sectors, “niche sectors”. In this framework, organic agriculture is one of the outstanding sectors. Others are ecological agriculture, ecological tourism, energy and energy efficiency and other concepts in this sense.

UNDP Turkey: In a broad land where modern agriculture methods, agricultural pesticides and other methods that we may not know can be used for producing enormous amounts of products, so why is organic agriculture, which is a risky method, is seen as an advantage?

Bülent Açıkgöz: Organic agriculture and product is a procedure, a policy field that has an increasing demand and consumer profile. In the world, the demand for organic products is rising for the past 25-30 years, especially from the west, from Europe and America continents and countries. The region has productive and wide agricultural lands. Besides, with GAP, there are new investments in irrigation and new fields are opened to agriculture. In this region, pesticides are not much used and the region has many virgin soils. There is a transition process from conventional to organic agriculture and this takes a couple of years.

UNDP Turkey: Renewing of the soil maybe.

Bülent Açıkgöz: Renewing of the soil, clarification from the residual and for the soil to regain its organic property. In this sense, considering the virgin productive soils of the region and the fact that the transition to organic is fast is one of the advantages of the region. So it is added to development agenda as a niche sector. Another issue is that the organic products can rot faster due to lack of pesticides. There is an international cargo airport so that procurement can be easy and fast in the region.

UNDP Turkey: Where is this airport?

Bülent Açıkgöz: In Urfa, the Urfa shipment airport. It is named as GAP airport. Besides the airport, organization models are also important. Because organic agriculture requires organization. In small lands, you cannot get closer to scale economy. Therefore bigger lands and many farmers are organized...



UNDP Turkey: Is an advantage.

Bülent Açıkgöz: Exactly.

UNDP Turkey: The infrastructure and sectors like transportation is favourable. The soil is also qualified and a high value added area is chosen. That explains why the region is chosen. To our audience, you can share your opinions about this program on twitter with #YeniUfuklar hashtag. This is a project that is executed by UNDP and GAP regional administration to promote organic agriculture to gain a competitive status. The competitiveness is between both domestic, regional countries and at a global level. The long name of the project is Organic Agriculture Cluster Project. We mentioned it at the beginning. What is meant by cluster?

Bülent Açıkgöz: The locomotive of the conventional economic development models required the direct intervention of the state with policy decisions, incentives or huge infrastructure investments. But in our days, in new economical orders or development models, this classic infrastructure based and state-made models gave their place to a process that is more inclusive, private sector incorporated, if state is involved, different state institutions are embodied,



civil society, universities and academia working together. The cluster is actually a development model parallel to new development paradigm that brings different actors together, has acceptable, accessible vision, all of the actors like academia, state institutions, private sector and civil society to give effort to reach this same vision.

UNDP Turkey: You started to this project in 2009. You mentioned a little but you have a focus on cotton. You talk about the organic cotton production lately. Can organic cotton be produced? If so, how can it be beneficial to us and why did you focus on this subject?

Bülent Açıkgöz: Cotton is the agricultural production that involves the most residual pesticides. We see cotton as the raw material of a lot of products, for example in textile, chemistry, sometimes in food in small amounts. In conventional way, cotton is a product that is produced by huge amount of pesticides and chemicals. Especially in the latest era, the consumer profiles expect to get rid of this product with many residuals.

UNDP Turkey: When the non-organic, conventional cotton reaches us as clothes, does it still have the residuals of pesticides?

Bülent Açıkgöz: Of course it does.

UNDP Turkey: That uncovers what it is meant by non-organic tag on clothes.

Bülent Açıkgöz: Definitely. The advantage in being organic is it is clear from residuals and especially it is critical to produce. Because those chemicals not only indulged on the cotton, but also poisons the soil and other products are affected through the underground irrigation system.

UNDP Turkey: So there is two focus points. On one side you address to sectors that are in demand, food or textile. Organic clothing is gained importance especially in baby and children's wear. Secondly, you find a sustainable environment and lastly, increase the competitiveness level in the region.

Bülent Açıkgöz: It is beneficial to say that, sustainability is very crucial for our project. After it is completed, we foresee that some mechanisms will be founded in local level.

Cluster communication system is one of them. One organization is very critical, which is organic agriculture consultancy and publishing centre. This is an initiative supported by the Ministry of Development and GAP administration. It is an office that will provide information, training and consultancy on business development, techniques to related actors. Besides, just like our project, it will support new initiatives in cluster.. This office will be probably founded in first quarter of 2014

UNDP Turkey: Very nice. On the other hand, you completed a very significant project on organic cotton. And our audience and related people can get information about it too from that office in the beginning of 2014. Thank you, Bülent Açıkgöz for joining us today.

Bülent Açıkgöz: I thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Our contributor was the Project Manager of Organic Agriculture Cluster Project Manager Bülent Açıkgöz. We come to the end of the New Horizons brought to you by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo ILEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes and Soundcloud under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



23.12.2013

Turkey's Future and UNDP's Contribution

Contributor:

Kamal Malhotra

UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey

In this part, we talk about the strategic partnership between Turkey and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), move of UNDP's Regional Centre for Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to İstanbul and National Human Development Report, which is planned to be prepared.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this part, we will talk about the strategic partnership between Turkey and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), move of UNDP's Regional Centre for Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to İstanbul and National Human Development Report which is planned to be prepared. Our contributor is Kamal Malhotra, UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey. At the end of September, at a separate event during the UN General Assembly High Level segment, UNDP Administrator Helen Clark and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Ahmet Davutoğlu signed a Memorandum of Understanding on UNDP's Regional Service Centre for Europe and CIS in İstanbul. Kamal Malhotra explains the reasons for the planned relocation of UNDP's Regional Centre to İstanbul and its importance for UNDP:

Kamal Malhotra: Well, you know, there are two main reasons. One is of course that İstanbul has a strategic location. And you know this is the Regional Centre for Europe and Central Asia

countries. And we have a lot of work with the Central Asian countries. İstanbul is an obvious place much closer to these countries. The other reason is that one of the imperatives of UN reform is that more and more agencies should co-locate in the same location. And there are some other UN agencies also looking at co-locating or locating in İstanbul. The UN Population Fund's regional office is already in İstanbul. UN Women are looking at setting up a regional office in İstanbul. UNDP has now made this decision. So a number of UN agencies will be co-located. And that allows for much more efficiency, much more synergy in terms of our collective work. And that is something that we have been mandated to do through the UN reform process of the member states.

UNDP Turkey: The opening of the Regional Centre will take part in stages starting in January/February 2014. Kamal Malhotra explains the current situation on the relocation process:

Kamal Malhotra: Well, we are hoping to be fully functional there by July of 2014.

UNDP Turkey: You can share your opinions about this episode via Twitter with #YeniUfuklar hashtag. UNDP's Regional Service Centre of Europe and CIS provides technical and policy advice to governments and development partners across the region, working with national and international partners, and connecting people to knowledge. Kamal Malhotra evaluates the benefits of Regional Center's relocation to İstanbul for UNDP's work in Turkey:

Kamal Malhotra: Well it should help our activities in Turkey, because it means that our Regional Centre will be much closer to our national office. Of course, our national office will remain in Ankara. But now the Regional Centre will move much closer to Ankara. So, theoretically we should have much better support, much greater support from the Regional Office. But it is primarily a Regional Office, so it is not focused on Turkey alone. Turkey is one of the countries in the region.

UNDP Turkey: UNDP publishes global and national human development reports on a regular basis. The last global human development report was announced in March 2013. In Turkey, last national human development report was published with the title of "Youth in Turkey" in



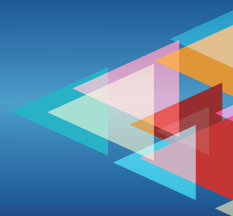
2008. Currently, UNDP in Turkey is planning to prepare a new national human development report with the Government of Turkey. Kamal Malhotra explains the subject and process for new national human development report.

Kamal Malhotra: We have been in discussion with the Government about doing a National Human Development Report on inclusive growth. Turkey's story over the last decade or so, does appear to have some interesting lessons on inclusive growth. And so we want to explore it, we want to see what are the policy lessons, and we will, we are in the process of discussing a concept note on this. So, hopefully, we will be able to agree on this with the Government quite soon. And then, this will be an independent report, I want to stress. All of the UNDP's human development reports, whether they are national or global, are independent. They are independent of the government, and they are also independent of UNDP. So we will put together a team of independent experts or academics and others who will be the ones to do the report. With UNDP's support and UNDP's financing. So, obviously we will set up mechanisms like advisory committee and consult with the Government. But the report and its recommendations will be independent.

UNDP Turkey: Kamal Malhotra, UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey, evaluates Turkey's situation on inclusive development:

Kamal Malhotra: Well, I have only been here for seven months. So I have a lot to learn about Turkey's record. But what I am hearing is that Turkey's growth story in the last ten years has a number of inclusive elements to it, particularly in health access. Access to public health has been much more inclusive over the last ten years because certain population groups which previously have been excluded, have now been included in the development process. But in the end, the whole purpose of the report is to verify through the data whether in fact that is the case. But certainly, what I am hearing is that the last ten years or eleven years have been positive from the perspective of inclusive development. We will have to test that hypothesis through the report.

UNDP Turkey: The strategic partnership agreement which was signed in March 2011 between Turkey and UNDP focuses on Turkey's role as a global development partner and it was a landmark achievement signalling the new stage of Turkey's relationship with the largest development organization of the United Nations system. Kamal Malhotra talks about the important elements of partnership agreement:



Kamal Malhotra: Well, UNDP has a new partnership agreement with Turkey. It is from 2011 and we have annual meetings to review the partnership. There are different elements of the partnership. One of them was the establishment and support of the UNDP International Center for Private Sector in Development in İstanbul. That is up and running. The whole issue of working to support Turkey's own development cooperation program through TIKA is another part of the partnership agreement. These are examples of what is part of the Partnership Agreement. And I think that they are all fairly important issues. So far the relationship with the Government of Turkey is, I think, going quite well.

UNDP Turkey: We come to the end of this episode with the interview done with Kamal Malhotra, UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey, in November. In this part, we talked about the strategic partnership between Turkey and UNDP, move of UNDP's Regional Centre for Europe and CIS to İstanbul and National Human Development Report which is planned to be prepared. You can send your questions and share your opinions about this episode on Twitter with #YeniUfuklar hashtag. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radio İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes and Soundcloud under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



06.01.2014

ICT's Role in Post 2015 Development Agenda

Contributor:

Helen Clark
UNDP Administrator

In this part, we talk about latest situation in the process of determining the post 2015 development agenda and the role of information and communication technologies in the new development agenda.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons Podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. This is the first episode of 2014 and we are here for our 90th programme. In this part, we will talk about latest situation in the process of determining the post 2015 development agenda and the role of information and communication technologies in the new development agenda. Our contributor is Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator. The process of determining the post 2015 development agenda is still going on, which has started in mid-2012. This process aims at determining the priorities of the new development agenda with contribution of people from all around the world. Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator, talks about the recent situation on the consultation process for the post 2015 development agenda in an interview she gave few months ago.

Helen Clark: It was a huge exercise. Because remember, the MDGs were not the product of a specific consultation exercise. Nonetheless, they got great traction and people have been reporting against the MDGs, trying to achieve them, development partners have been supporting them. But we come to 2015, that's when the targets expire. Are we just going to go

back to business as it was in 2000, or are we going to have a new global development agenda which will mobilize and unify people around a cause? We have had the online surveys asking people for their views, we have had huge national consultations, we have had consultations around specific themes from inequality to health and education to conflict, peace and development, environmental sustainability, and there has been much broader engagement from the people of the world than we have seen before in any UN exercise.

UNDP Turkey: With the consultation meetings held on the eleven thematic areas such as health safety, access to clean water and governance, more than 300.000 people are involved in the post 2015 development agenda from 88 countries. Helen Clark explains how many people have been aimed to participate in the consultations in order to have more and more people's voices to be heard.

Helen Clark: What we did with the national consultations; the governments have been very keen to have these. We had them in about 100 countries. The government buys in but so does civil society. Was anyone bold enough to say at the start: "Can we reach a million people?" "Maybe not." But I think we will.

UNDP Turkey: You can share your opinions about this week's episode via Twitter with #YeniUfuklar hashtag. The most important tool in the process of determining post 2015 development agenda has been information and communication technologies. The World We Want 2015 web platform hosted online discussions, which brought together communities of experts. Moreover, Some 1 million people participated through the MY World 2015 options survey, using digital channels, SMS and extensive offline interactions through a network of over 700 civil society partners. You can also tell your own priorities for the new development agenda and join the online survey from www.myworld2015.org website. Helen Clark mentions the role of information and communication technologies in this process.

Helen Clark: Firstly that is why with the pen and paper, filling in the survey was important. People who did not have access to Internet themselves but the data could be gathered from the paper punched in, and their voices become part of the



global voice. This time for people, ICT maybe, a phone, voice only. It may be text, may not be the Internet. Nonetheless, you can still find ways of reaching out and getting the voice back.

UNDP Turkey: An online world map show results of the survey featured on www.myworld2015.org—allowing people to separate out the results by countries, regions, gender, levels of education or age. The UNDP Administrator summarizes next steps that is going to be taken in the process of post 2015 development agenda that has almost completed:

Helen Clark: We will keep open the online platform for people to be heard and I think there will also be more national and other consultations, but the big phase of that has been had. Now the High Level Panel report which the UN Secretary-General commission, has also been presented. But let's just see this as a stage one. Because the action has now shifted to the UN General Assembly which was asked by the Rio+20 Summit on sustainable development to pointed out to open a working group to work on

sustainable development goals. That Working Group is now working. Many governments are represented on it. It will not report until September next year. When it reports, that will be I think the trigger for the UN member states, 193 to start negotiating what the next goals would be. In the end, member states will negotiate this agenda. So the UK government needs to hear it from its citizens, the government of Benine, Nigeria need to hear, the government of Brazil needs to hear from its citizens. What do you want your government to be saying in these negotiations? So, don't go to sleep as my message.

UNDP Turkey: How can the data collected with these comprehensive global consultations can be used? How can these consultations be an added value in order to trigger more work on the development topics which were identified by people as very important to be urgently solved? We listen to Helen Clark again.

Helen Clark: All of data from these consultations is now available. On web. People can use it. People can analyze it. And so it is entirely



possible for advocacy groups to pull out, for example, how many people in the given country express the views strongly on one through another. When you look at what might be surprising to sum from the consultation, the tick for honest and open government go to third place in the whole survey. This is a big thing for people. Now, it has traditionally been a bit hard to negotiate in the specific development documents, the role of the governance, a more democratic, more accountable, responsible, transparent, honest government. But people's voices are saying this. I do not think this can be easily brushed aside. The quality of governance does matter to have development proceeds in a country. Is it equitable, is it fair, is it privileging some, marginalizing others? So, I think it can only be to the good to have all these voices speaking, have it reported on, have the information broken down so a lot of citizens in my country, yours, others actually were saying these. That thing becomes a bit of a prode to governments not to ignore these issues.

UNDP Turkey: We come to the end of this episode week with those words from the interview that UNDP Administrator Helen Clark gave to the Guardian in the previous months. We talked about latest situation in the process of determining the post 2015 development agenda and the role of information and communication technologies in the new development agenda. You can share your questions and opinions about this episode with #YeniUfuklar hashtag on Twitter. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radio İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes and Soundcloud under podcasts, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!

Source: Interview with Helen Clark, on 25 July 2013, the Guardian Global Professionals Network

Special Thanks to Nihan Cabbaroğlu and Halil R. Güven for voice-over support.



13.01.2014

Why Do We Need Marine and Coastal Protected Areas?

Contributor:

Gülden Atkin Gençoğlu

Project Associate of "Strengthening Protected Area Network of Turkey: Catalyzing Sustainability of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas" Project

In this part, we talk about the benefits of marine and coastal protected areas, which play important role for preserving biological diversity and sustainable development.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part, we will talk about the benefits of marine and coastal protected areas which play important role for preserving biological diversity and sustainable development. Our contributor is the Gülden Atkin Gençoğlu who is the Project Associate of Strengthening Protected Area Network of Turkey project. Welcome.

Gülden Atkin Gençoğlu: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: We will talk about details of this project later but firstly, what I want to ask is that, what do marine and coastal protected areas mean?

Gülden Atkin Gençoğlu: If one needs to shortly and simply define, the marine and coastal protected areas mean the ones whose natural, historical and cultural properties are protected. This protection is executed under the law and with the participation and support of the local people and partners. I want to stress on the legal situation in Turkey. In Turkey, there are different kinds of protection status defined in the regulation. Special environmental protected areas

and national parks, which we are most familiar with, could be examples on this. Despite of this, marine and coastal protected areas are not defined in the regulation. Therefore in practice, we define all marine and coastal protected areas which include marine and coastal protected areas.

UNDP Turkey: If there is sea and its shore, and if it is protected, we accept them as marine and coastal protected areas. In Turkey, there are 31 marine and coastal protected areas in different statues and names, managed by different ministries. It actually means that, four percent of Turkey's shores are protected, right?

Gülden Atkin Gençoğlu: Yes.

UNDP Turkey: Your project is titled as "Strengthening Protected Area Network of Turkey" and you are carrying out your work in Fethiye and Göcek Special Environmental Protected Area, Köyceğiz-Dalyan, Datça-Bozburun, Gökova, Foça Special Environmental Protected Areas and Ayvalık Adaları Nature Park. Why do we need marine and coastal protected areas? Do these implementations really avail something good? What are the benefits of marine and coastal protected areas? Let's talk about these.

Gülden Atkin Gençoğlu: Actually, we need well designed and well managed marine and coastal protected areas because these areas contribute to the social, cultural and economic welfare of local people with the natural resources that they conserve.

UNDP Turkey: These areas do not only contribute to sea and coast itself, but also to the livelihoods in the area.

Gülden Atkin Gençoğlu: Exactly. And as you mentioned, the marine and coastal protected areas in Turkey represents four percent of Turkey's shores. Even though this proportion is not sufficient, we can understand how valuable these areas are if we consider that there are 30 million people living in 27 cities located in the shores of Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: We actually are talking about a very populated area. If we consider 30 million people living in the coasts, it might be significant to scale and widen these implementations to



other similar areas too. What we talked about before, marine and coastal protected areas do have social and cultural impacts but maybe the most important impact they have is the ecosystem services. I mean, due to marine and coastal protected areas, habitat in these areas can be properly protected, isn't it right?

Gülden Atkın Gençoğlu: Exactly. I can explain this better with examples. The marine and coastal protected areas preserve marine species. For example these areas provide continuance of the generations of species that does have a global significance such as sea grass, sand sharks, sea turtles, dusky grouper, shags, dolphins and Mediterranean monk seals. In other words, as you have mentioned, if we have healthy marine and coastal areas and if they provide their services, this means we have continuation of the ecosystem. Also, Mediterranean monk seals have a great importance for Foça Special Environmental Protected Area and sea turtles too for Köyceğiz-Dalyan Special Environmental Protected Area. It is the most crucial factor for those areas to be recognized.

UNDP Turkey: We have been doing this program for about 90 weeks now and in our first episode, your project was a new project and we talked about sand sharks. It can be found in our archive. Let's give the address: Our podcast archive can be found on tr.undp.org and yeniufuklar.info. Anyone who wants to contribute to the subject can share their opinions and views on Twitter with #yeniufuklar hashtag. Let me make one point, the services that nature provides without any charges is called ecosystem services. You talked about it just now. It is a service that enables us to answer the question of "How can it benefit us to protect these in nature?" But of course there is more than we have talked, those areas also contribute to social, cultural and economic welfare, right?

Gülden Atkın Gençoğlu: Of course. It helps to cope with climate change, control erosion and provide natural refining; moreover there are economical benefits of marine and coastal protected areas too. The major benefit is that, it provides a source of income. Most of the local people do fishing to live, at the same time it provides access to healthy and safe food by conserving the stocks. Marine and tourism recreation activities are the most significant and major income source. People flock into those areas and the most important reason for this is



that there are clean sea shores, these areas are peaceful and they are not places where we see mass tourism. It offers different tourism options with their natural, historical and cultural features. All of these are the ecosystem services that marine and coastal protected areas provide and it is not limited with this. We have calculated the economic values of six project areas, and found out that those areas, with their ecosystem services, contribute 800 billion TL to the local economy.

UNDP Turkey: These indirectly benefit people, of course, but to what extent do this perceived? Do people in the region acknowledge that these works have a connection to their lives? Did you carry out a study on this?

Gülden Atkın Gençoğlu: Yes, we did a research on this subject. In 2013, we did a survey with 300 people living there, the fishermen, tourism professionals in Foça, Gökova, Köyceğiz, Dalyan Special Environmental Protected Areas. According to the results of this survey, as we mentioned in the beginning, we found out that the people are familiar with the concept of protection but they don't have the sufficient information

about the protected areas. We actually anticipated this.

UNDP Turkey: About the status of protected areas.

Gülden Atkın Gençoğlu: Yes. In addition, they are aware that these areas are an important living area, a shelter to the species located there. It was the most recognized expression. But we saw that they don't have necessary knowledge about benefits that marine and coastal protected areas supply and the job opportunities.

UNDP Turkey: Your project will end in the middle of 2014 and it started in 2009, "Strengthening Protected Area Network of Turkey" project. There is a little time left. To what extent the targets reached? What will happen after the project ends. Probably, the efforts given to protection of coastal areas will not end. At what point are you going to leave?

Gülden Atkın Gençoğlu: Yes, as you said, we have reached the targets of the project so far. But we see it as a beginning and we have targets for the afterwards. We did a serious work in capacity building and capacity enhancement in institutions and individuals for effective management of marine and coastal protected areas. Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Training and Implementation Centre is established in Akyaka. We expect this centre to offer training and implementation practices for people working in the field and everyone in the future.

UNDP Turkey: Specialized training centre...

Gülden Atkın Gençoğlu: Exactly. Corporate. It has not gained a legal structure yet but we aim for it. As I mentioned before, the marine and coastal protected areas represented 2.8 per cent of the shores in Turkey, but now it we increased to 4 per cent with reclamations of new areas and widening the current ones. This is one of the aims of Convention on Biological Diversity. There is a target for 10 per cent. Apart from this, local working groups have been established for enhancing the coordination and we want them to continue.

UNDP Turkey: Ministry of Environment and Urbanization is also a partner in this project. It is not only owned by UNDP, but also the Government of Turkey. The project is executed

by the General Directorate for Protection of Natural Assets of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, in partnership with the General Directorate for Nature Conservation and National Parks (GDNCNP) of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, together with the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Turkey is the implementing partner of the project and the project is financially supported by GEF. If we consider the multilateral partnership structure, it will carry on even if the project duration for UNDP comes to an end.

Gülden Atkın Gençoğlu: Maybe we need to make one more point. One of the biggest achievements of the project is the national action plan prepared for ensuring the sustainability of marine and coastal protected areas. The action plan will be put on practice after the project ends.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you Gülden Atkın Gençoğlu, for participating in our program we hosted the project associate of "Strengthening of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas" project. We come to the end of the New Horizons brought to you by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İLEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



20.01.2014

State of World Population 2013 Report and Adolescent Pregnancy

Contributor:

Gökhan Yıldırım kaya

Reproductive Health Program Coordinator
from United Nations Population Fund Turkey

In this part, we talk about the adolescent pregnancy, which is one of the biggest global obstacles for poverty eradication and promotion of gender equality.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this part, we will talk about the adolescent pregnancy which is one of the biggest global obstacles for poverty eradication and promotion of gender equality. Our contributor is Gökhan Yıldırım kaya who is the Reproductive Health Program Coordinator from United Nations Population Fund Turkey. Welcome.

Gökhan Yıldırım kaya: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: A very important report by UNFPA was published on October 2013. It was called the State of World Population 2013. It highlighted the state of adolescent pregnancy in the world. There are striking data. Let me tell one or two. Every day, 20,000 girls below age 18 give birth in developing countries and according to the report, if current trends persist, the number of births to girls under 15 could rise to 3 million a year in 2030. Firstly, how do we define adolescent pregnancy? Let us start with this question.

Gökhan Yıldırım kaya: In fact, in universal terms, everyone under 18 years old is a child. Hence

every pregnancy happened under 18 years old is adolescent or child pregnancy or motherhood in childhood. This definition is accepted universally in every part of the world. There are minuses or pluses in some legal definitions but this is the biological and ethical definition.

UNDP Turkey: Can you briefly summarize the latest state of adolescent pregnancy in the world and why is this problem so common?

Gökhan Yıldırım kaya: The problem is really common. Let me emphasize this with one example: United Nations Population Fund has two important days in 2013. One of them is World Population Day on 11 July. The other one is, as you have just stated, the announcement of the State of the World Population report. The announcement was on 30 October. And both of these days had one common topic which was early marriages and early pregnancy.

UNDP Turkey: There is also International Day of the Girl Child which is observed every year on October.

Gökhan Yıldırım kaya: Exactly. These topics are being remarked. If the world place such a huge emphasis on this topic and if the global development agencies points this topic out regularly, this means that it is a huge global problem. Every day, 800 women dies because of pregnancy related reasons. Even though the ratio has been decreased in 20 years, adolescent pregnancy is still increasing in numbers. This is very important. Proportional decrease makes us feel good but there is a numeric increase. It is emphasized that there are 7.3 million new adolescent mothers every year. There is another dimension in this issue. Everyday 200 children die because of motherhood. They give away their own life whilst trying to do the opposite.

UNDP Turkey: There are tens of, thousands of children who dies in some part of the world every day, because of this problem. In which regions, this problem is common most?

Gökhan Yıldırım kaya: As it is the case for other global problems, this problem is mostly common in developing countries. It is common especially, Africa and Asia, even Central Asia which we are in because there is a close relation between adolescent pregnancy and cultural, ethnic or religious reasons. For this reason, this problem is

mostly common in agricultural societies, in Africa and in Asia.

UNDP Turkey: The report that we have just mentioned can be downloaded via www.unfpa.org.tr. If you would like to contribute to discussion, even after you listen to this programme, you may reach us on twitter by using the hashtag #yeniufuklar. As you have just mentioned, there are 7,3 million new adolescent mothers joining us every year. It also suit with the data I gave at the beginning. These are all horrifying. Girls under 15 account for 2 million of the annual total of 7.3 million new adolescent mothers. There are special vulnerabilities for the girls under 15. They need strategic approaches which can understand their special situation. What are these strategic approaches?

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: This group's special needs should be emphasized. Because, there is something that we are missing. We say there are 200 deaths but there are disabled or restricted which amounts by 20. They suffer from chronic diseases throughout their lives. There are 4000 young women who lives without a proper access to health services, proper access to health services in healthy conditions, or without access to information. When we look into their special needs, this is access to information and health services and also better protection and nutrition.



UNDP Turkey: When we come back to Turkey, 25 percent of women between 25-49 years old got married before they were 18 and 5 per cent of them got married before they were 16. These are the statistics from Turkey. According to the State of the World Population 2013 report, the report that we have just mentioned, Turkey ranked as the 113th among 199 countries in the adolescent fertility rates. Turkey is not among the good countries but close to bad ones in adolescent fertility rates. Therefore, this is not a good ranking. What is the situation in Turkey in adolescent pregnancy?

Gökhan Yıldırımkaaya: In Europe, we are at the very last in adolescent pregnancy. I think this is very important. In fact, this is the situation in Turkey: There are 100,000 mother under 18 years old according to TURKSTAT's data. More than 2000 of this number is under 15 years old. This may equal to 10 percent proportionally but numerically it is a lot because there are 1.25 million live births in this country. These numbers are very important. As we know that maternal and infant mortality is three or five times more in these groups, we say the following: If Turkey wants to decrease the maternal and infant mortality rates in one digits in 2014 or in the recent future within the Millennium Development Goals or within the 2023 targets, early marriages or adolescent pregnancy should be decreased. For instance, in adolescent pregnancies, the rate of using effective methods to prevent pregnancy is 17 percent which is very low. The real concern is: Especially in Turkish Penal Code, there is an obligation to inform health personnel if there is a birth. Because of this, there are many cases within this age group where they give birth in their house without any medical care before or after pregnancy in order not to let them to be recorded. We work in rural areas for another programme. Especially 90 percent of women among seasonal agricultural workers, get married under 19 or 18 years old. This is almost all of them and half of these women give birth in fields or in their home. In other words, they are not being recorded. As the family is afraid of accusations or certain risks, they follow this part for especially the ones under 16. This prevents their access to services and information. Hence, although the situation in Turkey is getting better, there are still many things to do especially because of regional disparities.



UNDP Turkey: There is a cultural background as well as the issue of regional disparities and social factors.

Gökhan Yıldırımka: Yes, you are right. Agricultural production, education and geographical distance.

UNDP Turkey: This issue was also emphasized in Millennium Development Goals which were accepted in 2000. These set of goals are targeted for 2015. We understood from the current consultations that this issue will be very important for post 2015 development agenda, too. Hence, it is often brought to the top agenda. Early marriages and adolescent pregnancy is an indispensable part of global development agenda. What should we do to overcome this problem? Let us have this as the last question.

Gökhan Yıldırımka: This is very important. First of all, there is a need for political determination. We need to have determination of senior executives. In 2010, Equal Opportunities Commission for Woman and Man of Turkish Grand National Assembly established a commission on early marriages. This was very important. They also published a special report on the topic. But there are further steps to be taken. It is proven that if a girl child has an access to education, this delays the marriage and pregnancy. They do not become child brides. Hence, this problem will be resolved, if girl children can go to school at least for 12-13 years without any breaks and in a formal, face-to-face education. There are religious factors. Religious leaders or societal leaders should convey proper and true messages. Moreover, societal leaders should be spokespersons on this topic. But most important thing is to improve the situation of women and girl children in the society. If we do not do this, it is impossible to resolve this problem. They get married early and Turkey is still one of very few countries which does not have a course on reproductive health, adolescent health and sexual health in its school's curriculum. There courses in almost every country around us, in 21st century, Turkey falls behind on this which does not align with its development. For this reason, both during the school, after school period and during their marriage, young people take a lot of risk because of lack of information. They cannot take right decision at the right time. They cannot take safe steps and takes risky behaviours. In fact, putting

them in school and giving these information properly for their age, and for men until their military duty is the vaccine for this problem. This a very cheap and important vaccine.

UNDP Turkey: Although it is not easy to solve this issue over one night as it is the case for other social problems, it is important to put those solutions in to practice immediately in order to take important steps in the resolution of this problem. Thank you for joining to our programme.

Gökhan Yıldırımka: Thank you for talking about this important topic. I wish you success.

UNDP Turkey: Our contributor was Gökhan Yıldırımka who is from UNFPA and we talked about the State of World Population 2013 which is published by UNFPA. We come to the end of the New Horizons brought to you by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İLEF of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



27.01.2014

An Assessment of Education System in Turkey: PISA 2012

Contributor:

Ali Sökmen

Researcher at Economic Studies in Economic Policy
Research Foundation of Turkey

In this part, we talk about the PISA report published recently by OECD, which assesses student performance in 65 countries, and also report's notes on Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part, we will talk about the PISA report published recently by OECD which assesses student performance in 65 countries, and also report's notes on Turkey. Our guest is Ali Sökmen, researcher at Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey. Welcome.

Ali Sökmen: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: In the beginning of December OECD, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, launched PISA 2012 report which reviews the education systems around the world by testing the abilities of 15-year-old students. The report is launched every three years. By the way, PISA is the abbreviation for Programme for International Student Assessment. 15-year-old students participate to this assessment from 65 countries which represent the 80 percent of the world economy including OECD countries. This so far is the dimension that we read on the news. Why the PISA test is important and what does PISA tell us?

Ali Sökmen: The first significance of PISA test is that it is one of the few comparison tests in

its field. It compares the countries by the same systematic; 65 countries are involved in this.

UNDP Turkey: Not all of them are OECD countries, of course...

Ali Sökmen: Not all of them are OECD countries. There are very few tests like this. There is TIMS test for instance which only measures mathematics and science. PISA is more comprehensive, the reason that PISA is different than other tests is because it involves surveys not only for the performance, but also evaluates and involves surveys that concerns the factors affecting the performance, the demographic factors, schools, students, families and education system. In addition, it is also carried out once in three years with the same methodology and systematic so that it creates a benchmark opportunity.

UNDP Turkey: Turkey is involved in these tests since 2003 and we see that the outcomes are debated more each time. Looking from Turkey's point of view let me state out some notes. In OECD PISA test, human capital needed for a sustainable development is analyzed comparatively. Turkey became the 45th among 65 countries in PISA 2012 on general average. It ranked 44th in Mathematics, 42th in reading-understanding skills and 43rd in science. The 5.9 percent of students in Turkey is in the group that has the highest performance whereas the OECD average is 12.6 percent. What does this situation tell us about the quality of education in Turkey?

Ali Sökmen: We are far behind in comparison with the OECD average and other countries. Our current position is not the place to be proud of. Of course, if we take a look at the previous studies, there is an improvement in the score. To put it like that, there is an improvement by 3.2 in mathematics every year. Considering the country ranking, we are at the same position since 2003. Each year, the countries near us improve themselves too. The important thing for us is to analyze the PISA results better, identify the socio-economic and educational areas needed to be improved and close the gap with other countries.

UNDP Turkey: Alright, when we take a look at the practice in Turkey, to what extent is the sample group comparable? Is the data comparable or is it a data set that is not comparable due to fluctuation within the sample group?



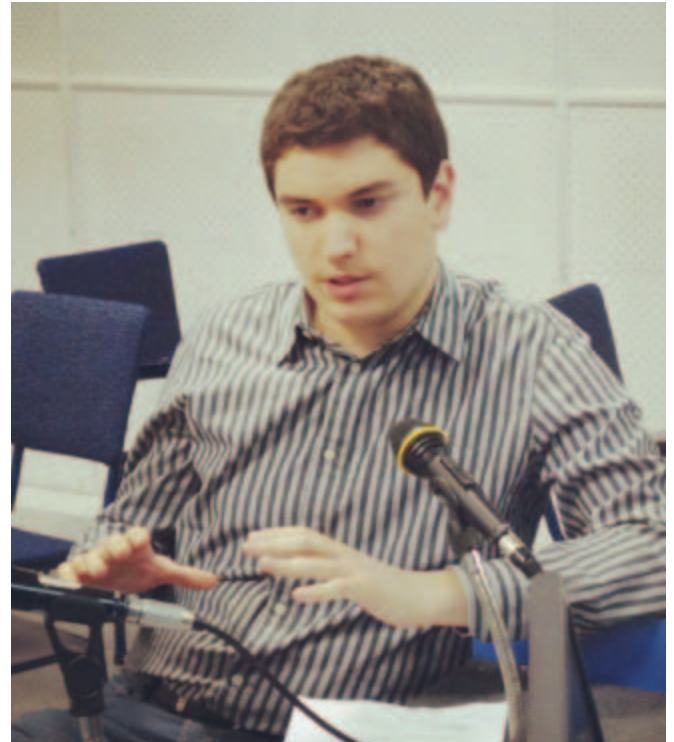
Ali Sökmen: Before, the sample groups were picked up from the same regions. We called them NUTS-2 regions. Hence it was a comparable data. Of course it is not carried out with same students and in same schools, the data may show difference school to school. But, despite that, there is a comparable sample in regional, geographical and socio-economical terms.

UNDP Turkey: So, we can say that three percent raise every year on average indicates that there also an increase in the quality of education in Turkey, although it may not be at the desired level. You can access PISA report that we have talked about on OECD's web page. The assessments about Turkey can be reached on TEPAV's webpage tepav.org.tr. You can share your opinions with us via Twitter with #yeniufuklar hashtag. Going back to TEPAV, Shanghai is at the top of the general ranking. The top ten in mathematics is as follows; Shanghai, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Makao region of China, Japan, Lichtenstein, Switzerland and Netherlands. We see that top ranked countries are innovation countries in general. In this sense, what education policy does Turkey need to improve its PISA results?

Ali Sökmen: PISA is a test that investigates many factors in detail. PISA is a heaven for statisticians, a pool you can dive in and cannot get out. When I take a look at the areas I am interested in to find out how is the system in the most successful countries and how the system is here, I see two significant factors. The first one is the fund reserved for education and the second one is the autonomy provided to schools. About the fund, we see that PISA scores increase as the expense per student increases in a country. It is less effective in high income countries but in the countries that have similar income with Turkey, I mean per student...

UNDP Turkey: It is directly effective in the countries that have the same income level with Turkey. Hence, the budget for education is important.

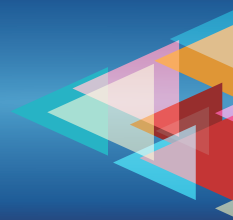
Ali Sökmen: It is very significant, considering this, we managed to increase the number of teachers per student or improve the physical conditions of schools in ten years. But still for example we were in the last place among all countries in the physical conditions of schools index, now we are 8th from the last. There is an improvement; of



course it is not sufficient but there is and it needs to be improved rapidly, this was the first factor. The second factor is the school autonomy. PISA assesses the countries as a scale of autonomy considering setting their own budget, procuring their own finance, spending their own budget, setting the curriculum and testing student performance. In these two dimensions, Turkey is second from the last among 65 countries and, it can be seen that autonomous schools get higher rates while regarding other factors too. We can see the positive effects of these two reforms both in the short and long term, I think. It can be taken as a policy lesson.

UNDP Turkey: So we highlight the issue of budgeting and school autonomy. Another consideration, actually it is nice that it is debated more, the scores of Turkey and similar countries, the scores of those countries. Here is a comment: "Almost half of our students are successful in questions that they can use basic mathematical concepts; however only 5.9 per cent is successful in questions which demand analysis and interpretation, that requires high level questioning and more complicated relations." said an education specialist Sinem Vatanartan. It was a quotation from her. Do you agree?

Ali Sökmen: The problem indicates that we have a huge difference between good and bad students. In PISA 2009, Turkey was one of the



countries that have the biggest gap between good and bad students among OECD countries. This gap is closed a little but it is still above the OECD average. Equality of opportunity in education steps in at this point. Besides, there is an impact of quality of education in Turkey. It is not surprising that hardly 6 percent are in the best group because it is same in countries that have similar score with us. But what is important to us is the 42 percent; almost half of them are students that cannot develop complex mathematics skills. We need to decrease the number of this group and if we take a look at the countries that have similar score, in Turkey, this group should be smaller.

UNDP Turkey: We don't talk about the regional inequality only, right? Other inequalities, socio-economic and economic disparities and other types of inequalities also have a role in this..

Ali Sökmen: Of course, regional inequalities and socio economic discrepancy..

UNDP Turkey: I have one last question, in PISA, surveys carried out for testing the perception and behavior of students, teachers, administrators and student's parents. So with PISA, attitudes are also examined. According to those attitude tests, how is the Turkey's situation?

Ali Sökmen: In PISA there is the ESCS index. They prepare an index like a cultural and socio economic index, a grading. The factors like number of books in the house of the student, family's education level, income level are examined in this. In Turkey, being in a disadvantaged position socio-economically reflects negatively to PISA scores.

UNDP Turkey: What does this mean?

Ali Sökmen: It means that, our students who participated to PISA are the most socio-economically disadvantaged students compared to all OECD countries. Of course it has great impact on education performance. Turkey being in a more disadvantaged position, affects PISA scores negatively.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you Ali Sökmen for joining us in our program. In this part, we talked about the PISA report published recently by OECD which assesses student performance in 65 countries, and also report's notes on Turkey.

Our guest was Ali Sökmen, Researcher at Economics Studies in Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey. We come to the end of the New Horizons prepared by UNDP in Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



03.02.2014

Innovative Ideas For Water, The Source of Life

Contributor:

Ceyda Alpay

Project Associate of Every Drop Matters Project

In this part, we talk about “Every Drop Matters” project, which aims to ensure universal access to clean water and sustainable management of water, and Water Awards, which is open for applications from master and PhD students.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this part, we will talk about “Every Drop Matters” project, which aims to ensure universal access to clean water and sustainable management of water, and Water Awards which is open for applications from master and PhD students. Our contributor is Project Associate of “Every Drop Matters”, Ceyda Alpay. Welcome.

Ceyda Alpay: Hello.

UNDP Turkey: The project is going on for a long time. We have discussed this subject before in one of our previous programs but it came a long way since then. Going back to beginning, more than 180 countries that have signed the Millennium Development Goals made a promise in 2000 to decrease the number of people that doesn't have access to clean water by half. 13-14 years have passed since then. “Every Drop Matters” project has started in 2006 accordingly as a regional water partnership that involves Europe Independent States but it started to expand beyond that. What was your aim in the project, let's remind that and why was a regional

and global partnership important in this sense?

Ceyda Alpay: Our aim in this project was, like you said the project emerged from Millennium Development Goals. Our target was providing clean drinking water to the places there had not access to clean water at the same time supporting deliberate use of water within the framework of climate adaptation. That is why we started this partnership in 2006. We started regionally because it both involves the countries in our region and we also started doing projects where Coca-Cola Company is working. But the project was, i can't be modest about it, so successful that we decided to expand it.

UNDP Turkey: Let's mention about the region it started, which countries were present and in which direction does it expand to?

Ceyda Alpay: It started as Europe and Balkans, later, Asia-Pacific, Arab Countries. Our first target area, Europe and Balkans continue. We included Asia-Pacific and Arab countries.

UNDP Turkey: Did the project management in Turkey have a pioneer role in this sense?

Ceyda Alpay: Of course. The project was administrated from Turkey when it started in 2006. The leading role was that, the first success of those projects has emerged by the administration in Turkey. Later, project's management has moved to Sweden. The water institute there. Actually, the project is managed bilateral right now.

UNDP Turkey: We are talking about the success but what does that mean? How did we touch lives and what does this project basically do, actually it would be good to talk about those.

Ceyda Alpay: The project basically, our target was to supply water to those who live in remote parts, not in the centers that have no access to water. In the Millennium Development Goals, that was our main target to start. Later, besides that, raising consciousness about water and adaptation to climate change became extensions of it. In our project, we have reached the target about water of Millennium Development goal. But we carried on working and at the same time, along with access to fresh drinking water, we have supported the projects that are associated with climate change, adaptation and awareness

raising. Shall I mention about our projects?

UNDP Turkey: It would be great. You also have works on protecting water, and generating drinking water from the rain. It would be nice if you talk about them a little.

Ceyda Alpay: Yes, the study to obtain drinking water from rain is our first project actually; the first of our project associated with it is carried out in Turkey, Beypazarı in Ankara. The Rainwater Project. The Kuyumcu Teke village had not got any fresh water; water was not running in houses. We built a rain harvest system to the houses and with a basic sand-gravel filter, we made rain water drinkable and they are using this system since then. In addition, two rainwater harvest system is built to two schools in Lebanon. Awareness rose among the students in those two schools, they were informed about the rainwater system and told how important it is to conscious use of water. The countries we are talking about are relatively arid countries, so it is more important there, than it is in Turkey. What kind of projects we did, we have larger scaled projects, and for example there is a river in Armenia, in Dilijan. The waste water was directly mixed in this river, waste water system is decided to be built in there, and actually this was the idea of “Every drop matters” project. Good aid is found to this project, funds from USAid are found and it became a 2 million dollars project and this system is being built right now. I mean the purifying system is being established in Armenia.

UNDP Turkey: So you included all of the innovative ideas about water to this project and actually your project has been reached far from the starting point. Those who want to share their opinions about the subject can reach us from #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. By the way, the project has a website; you can get detailed information about the project from everydropmatters.org or tr.undp.org. Let us continue a little more Ms. Ceyda with the examples on global dimensions. On which base is your project right now? Which studies are carried out and which countries are added that can be counted as surprise, maybe?

Ceyda Alpay: In our project, we collect project offers from NGO’s, universities, institutes and unions and present them to the management committee. Some projects are selected and supported. So every country finds their own

project according to their needs, because there is Sri Lanka in our project, Nepal, Lebanon, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Turkey and we reach almost to 35 countries.

UNDP Turkey: So it became a project that extends to global than regional.

Ceyda Alpay: Yes. So taking their own problems from the people in a country has become a more logical process. We collect the nominations and assess the applications accordingly. Besides that, there are projects that we decide and put in action. For example the Black Sea Box. We started this in Turkey and our aim was to send it out to all countries that have shore to the Black sea. After it is put in action in Georgia, we will reach to all Black Sea countries.



UNDP Turkey: Black Sea box was an education project that aims to raise awareness especially among kids in countries that have shore to Black Sea. It will come up if we look up in search engines. At the same time, you made an application for iPads and tablets. It is also possible to download them from associated places.

Ceyda Alpay: Everybody can download for free.

UNDP Turkey: Actually, there is a significant reason that we made this program and dealing with this subject again which is that a new prize competition has started within this project. It is a competition that master’s and doctorate students can apply to with their innovative projects on



water. Can you explain the details of these awards?

Ceyda Alpay: The competition is what we call “Every Drop Matters Water Awards”. As you have stated, it is among master and doctorate students. We want the awards to serve the aims of “Every drop matters” project. We expect project offers that contribute to our targets or somehow touch upon them. Let me summarize the subjects, in what areas can they apply? We will support the projects that touch upon increasing access to clean drinking water and hygiene, well managed water to adapt climate change, economy of access to water and hygiene, socio economic effect of hygiene and water and the value of accessing water for development. The support for project is like that, it is understood like we will choose those projects and will give those funds for application of those projects, but this is not what we are looking for. We will give prize to the idea. Of course the project being a part of an academic study is an important criterion for us, this is why we target master and doctorate students. They will present it as a part of their academic studies and we will assess them, after that we have a cash prize.

UNDP Turkey: This is a competition that you try not to narrow boundaries as i understand it. You only set the theme and expect the rest, the idea and innovative approach from the academy, master or doctorate students. Let’s talk about prizes a little.

Ceyda Alpay: Let’s talk about the awards, we have 5000, 4000 and 3000 dollars of cash prize; those prizes will be given according to the mark they get from the jury and those prizes are not only given one each, they will be many more.

NDP Turkey: It will not be given to 3 people.

Ceyda Alpay: Will not be given to 3 people, yes.

UNDP Turkey: Many people will be able to get the prize. Is there a limit to that, how much fund will be given to that?

Ceyda Alpay: Yes, there is a budget of 90000 dollars.

UNDP Turkey: So the chance of the one that have creative ideas about water is pretty high. Let’s highlight that it is open to all universities in

Turkey and numerous applications are expected. The deadline for application?

Ceyda Alpay: 10 March 2014.

UNDP Turkey: It is open for applications until 10 March 2014. The information can be get from everydropmatters.org right?

Ceyda Alpay: At the same time Parlar Foundation that we are partners with, the application form and detailed information can be seen at parlar.org.tr/everydropmatters.

UNDP Turkey: Also the website of UNDP, tr.undp.org also has the information. We expect lots of applicants. I hope that we will have the chance to discuss the outcomes of the applications and projects in another episode.

Ceyda Alpay: I hope so.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you very much. Our contributor was Ceyda Alpay, the project associate of Every Drop Matters. We come to the end of the New Horizons brought to you by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is [undpturkiye](https://www.facebook.com/undpturkiye). Hope to see you soon, good bye!

95



10.02.2014

Work-Family Life Balance

Contributor:

Işıl Kurnaz

Research Assistant in Gazi University

In this part, we talk about a report called “Work-Family Life Balance: Recent Discussions in Turkey”, which addresses the relationship between women’s employment and gender equality.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part, we will talk about a report called “Work-Family Life Balance: Recent Discussions in Turkey”, which addresses the relationship between women’s employment and gender equality. The report is published by ANKA Women Research Center. Our guest is Işıl Kurnaz who is one of the writers of the report. Işıl Kurnaz is an expert in ANKA and Research Assistant in Gazi University. Welcome.

Işıl Kurnaz: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: You prepared the report with your colleague, Duygu Atalay who is a researcher in Gazi University. It is the second report published by ANKA Women Research Center which is founded in Ankara. This report shows us that women’s employment rate is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas and Turkey has the last place in Europe in women’s employment. The title of your report is “Reconciliation of work and family life” Let’s start with what you mean by this term.

Işıl Kurnaz: Yes, as you know, women have increasingly become employers both at home and also at work, especially with modernization.

Hence, when we talk about work and family life, we talk about two battle fronts for women and we try to draw a general framework to decrease the conflict between them.

UNDP Turkey: Actually, the first report published by ANKA is standing on the table. You underlined the same problem with the report titled “Women’s invisible labor: The Second Shift”.

Işıl Kurnaz: In that report, we identified the situation of employed women who work at home and within labor market. We did the study with 1000 women and we come up with some hopeful outcomes which I want to talk about. As far as we see, the roles of men and women are now less dependent to gender stereotypes. Especially in child care, we see that men are more involved than before and men are more active in child care at home. Apart from that, unfortunately, there are still conflicts which women confront both in and outside of their homes, and this leads women to drop out unwillingly from labor market after they get married or have a child. In our report, our starting point was this basic problem and what could be the effects of the draft law on women’s employment which is on the government’s agenda.

UNDP Turkey: You talk about the measures which are planned to be taken in Turkey in order to encourage women’s employment. I mentioned it at the beginning, Turkey is the last country in Europe in women’s employment and but the important thing here is that the women’s employment rate is higher in the rural parts of Turkey compared to the cities, right?

Işıl Kurnaz: This is related to some of our structural problems and structural properties concerning the labor market. Firstly, let me say this, women’s employment in Turkey is 50 per cent of Europe’s average. So the numbers are really low.

UNDP Turkey: We have to double just to reach the average.

Işıl Kurnaz: We can say so. The closest country is, I think, Mexico which has a participation of 46 per cent. It is counted among OECD countries. Apart from that, what are the problems in Turkey? Despite there is a decrease in employment due to dissolution in agriculture, agricultural sector is still common in Turkey and it is mainly located



in rural areas. Hence women's employment is relatively high in these regions. Because they are unpaid family workers as we name them in theoretical base. Despite having no income or a small income, the women work alongside with their spouse or family and they are excluded from the work force when they migrate to urban areas because they do not have enough qualifications for jobs in the cities or they became a domestic worker. If you take a look at TURKSTAT's statistics, you can see that the share of the women that are housewives is very high in the women who are not involved in labor market.

UNDP Turkey: The average on women's employment in OECD countries is 62 percent. In Turkey, the rate of women's employment is 31 per cent. There is a decrease by half. Every 7 women out of ten are staying in their homes in Turkey. The EU average is 65 per cent which is higher than the OECD countries. According to the latest gender inequality index of World Economic Forum, Turkey is 124th country. In 2013 Human Development Report, Turkey is 68th out of 148 countries and UNDP uses the employment criterion as an indicator. Now let's talk about your report "Work-Family Balance: Recent Discussions in Turkey" and your important findings. By the way, for those who want to download your report, you can download the report from your website as well as the previous report from ankakadin.org. If you would like to join the discussion, you can share your opinions on Twitter with #yeniufuklar hashtag. According to the information on your report, the lowest rate of women's employment among 33 European countries is in Turkey. You argue that the most important reason for this is inadequate social policies which do not balance the work and family life. In this sense, you especially point out the insufficiency of institutionalization in childcare services and there are other suggestions too. Why are the legal regulations insufficient?

Işıl Kurnaz: The most important reason why women are not working is the lack of work-family balance and there are socio-cultural reasons at its background. Traditions, prejudices about women and the thought about women belong to their home or women should take care their own child are the reasons why Turkish women's participation to employment is very low. Surprisingly, we are behind of many Middle Eastern countries if we take a look at the

participation of women in employment. Whereas even in societies which are considered as more religious, more gendered or more conservative, there is a need for practices in order for women to be included in work force. If we look at Turkey, the most important issues for women are how to nurse their child. If a woman is working after having a child, she still worries about her child. This may result in the decrease of her efficiency. So employers think that women will be less efficient after they have a child and not chosen in the first place so they turn into secondary labor force. So why the practices and precautions are insufficient in Turkey? Because the child care services has never become an important topic for the agenda of both public and private sector. Let's bring together like that, are there any regulations? Yes there is but in private sector, for employers to open a kindergarden or any service for childcare, they have to employ at least 150 women with child. In Turkey, aside from women and take a look at total count of workers, there is not much firms that have 150 employees and the condition for 150 women workers, you cannot get a practical result automatically.

UNDP Turkey: Actually it is a converse approach isn't it? If there is a daycare, maybe there will be 50 per cent women workers, but stating if there are 50 per cent women, then the daycare to be opened...

Işıl Kurnaz: 150. The count of person.

UNDP Turkey: As it is not provided, so it is a converse approach.

Işıl Kurnaz: Absolutely. There is no such obligation in public sector.

UNDP Turkey: We mentioned before, you talked about the measures that the government plans to take. The daycare holds a critical place among them, doesn't it?

Işıl Kurnaz: Yes, as far as we know there is, as it is featured in the public. We haven't seen the draft but it seems as an important issue. As far as we know, the obligation will be for both private and public sector institutions. Of course, there will be a criterion of the number of employees but the important thing here is not only to open a kindergarden because it is a legal obligation, but also to ensure that this kindergarden will provide a qualified service. So we think that when women



are working, they should not have worries on their minds about their children. We have a suggestion about this subject. If there will be an obligation for public sector, it should be in accordance with the number of employees in the public institutions. But the number should be not only the number of women because there are also fathers and in this way the child care will be presented as a parenthood duty, as a task shared among parents, the father and the mother. In addition, the private institutions that are in the same area can come together voluntarily and they can do it through incentives and discounts. We think that a new source of employment would be provided as well as because women would be employed in this field since it is a matter of doing childcare by another woman in case of it is not done by mother in our country. Hence, the government would probably make legal regulations by taking these into consideration.

UNDP Turkey: There is one more question that I want you to answer briefly. There is also a concern about measures that are considered. You also mention in your report. You say while legal regulations have an aim to encourage the employment of women, there is a possibility to

affect employer's will to select a woman worker in a negative way. How can the equilibrium be balanced?

Işıl Kurnaz: We can say that when the draft law was brought to the agenda, two important actors made statements. One of those actors was the head of the Ankara Chamber of Industry and other was the head of the Istanbul Chamber of Industry and they directly stated that if the legislation would be passed as it is, this would mean hindering women's employment, so we do not hire women workers in any case. So these social actors, especially the employers should be absolutely involved in this issue. Although you take good measures and make good laws, there are still some social roots and problems and the discriminatory approach of employers for women should be reduced. We think that if a set of studies and profound analysis is done and codes behind the issue is resolved, an appropriate structure might be established. Otherwise, employers might prefer not to hire women.

UNDP Turkey: We hope all these would be done so as the measures would not backfire. Thank you very much Ms. Kurnaz for your participation. In this episode we have talked about ANKA Women Research Center's report of "Work-Family Balance: Recent Discussions in Turkey" and our guest was Işıl Kurnaz who is from Gazi University and one of the experts of ANKA. We come to the end of the New Horizons brought to you by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



17.02.2014

Human Development and Creativity

Contributor:

Prof. Dr. Cem Kılıç

Labour Economics and Industrial Relations Department
in Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
in Gazi University

In this part, we talk about the Global Creativity Index, which measures the level of creativity in 82 countries and examines the relationship between creativity and socio-economic indicators like human development.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Turkey. In this part, we will talk about the Global Creativity Index which measures the level of creativity in 82 countries and examines the relationship between creativity and socio-economic indicators like human development. Our contributor is Prof. Dr. Cem Kılıç. Welcome.

Cem Kılıç: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Cem Kılıç, who is from Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences in Gazi University, who is also a columnist of Milliyet newspaper, faculty member of MBA programme in Bilgi University and those who watch NTV and CNBC-E might know you already. Thank you for joining to our program.

Cem Kılıç: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: The Global Creativity Index is an index which is calculated for 82 countries. There are three main components which are talent, technology and tolerance meaning to be open to new ideas. This index calculates these components and compares countries

accordingly. Nowadays, technology, innovation, human capital gain importance in modern and developed global economies. The source of all is creativity which is the added value. However, creativity is so different than conventional factors of production like land, employer and capital. What makes the creativity different from others as a factor of production?

Cem Kılıç: Creativity is directly a human factor. This means that it is much more related with the labor factor. When we say creativity, there are three main components that are used in this index. Those are talent, technology and tolerance. When we look within this framework, creativity is a field which is shaped together with ability but it should be filled. It is a field that should be filled with education and a proper planning. In the context of a proper planning, we should say that it means education projections. For instance, I gave some numbers in my article, Turkey is 59th in Ability Index, 68th in creativity and it is in 52nd place in human labor who had taken a higher education. So these rankings among 82 countries is not good, it is not desirable. Hence, we think that proper plans and projections in education is what we need for creativity. Let me give an example, I am an academist and I am specialized in Department of Labor Economics. In Turkey, there were approximately 6 Department of Labor Economics 20 years ago. Now, there are about 40 departments. Is there so much need for labor economists, unionists and specialists in Turkey? I think, no. When we compare the rate of unionization in those periods with today, we see that the rate of unionization decreases. Human resources is another field and we wanted to tend towards that field but there are sufficient specialists, management, industrial engineers, etc. What I mean is if a proper education projection is not done and if a stereotypical and routine education system is followed, people who take that education will not be productive. So, above all, there is a need for a strategic planning. They do not work in their own professions, today, when I go to a bank, I come across with my old students who work there although we do not teach them any finance, some of them work even in real estate agencies. They tend towards varied lines of work. This shows that the reason of our failure is the lack of a definite education projection.

UNDP Turkey: It appears in numbers of people who do their own profession, isn't it?

Cem Kılıç: Yes.

UNDP Turkey: As you mentioned in your column, in Milliyet newspaper, Martin Prosperity Institute, within the Rotman School of Management in Canada, has calculated the Global Creativity Index for 82 countries since 2004. In fact, the measurement of creativity should not be easy. How is this index calculated? How do you find the way of calculation? What are your observations when you look at the ranking of countries?

Cem Kılıç: I have been in Canada for a while and I know the Rotman School of Management. I always follow its links that provides useful information. While I was searching a subject for my column in the newspaper, I encountered with this link and one of my friends, who lives there, sent me details about it and I wrote about this subject. As you say, how do you measure creativity? It is not a concrete value, we talk about abstract concepts but they look into how many people are enrolled in higher education, whether people work in professions that they are educated to or not. Apart from these, PISA is an important measurement tool. they look at our situation in PISA. There are different categories, I did not deeply examine it and I did not refer to measurement methods in my column, but they look at various factors all together. For example, they look at youth unemployment rate which is one of the significant measurement criteria. The youth unemployment rate in Turkey is quite high. The other day, the numbers of ILO have been announced and Turkey's youth unemployment rate is approximetly 15 percent which only covers registered ones and it does not include the group that we call as the disappointed labor force effect. When we count them, the rate increases up to 25 percent. This criteria plays an important role in composition of this index. We cannot use our existing full potential. They are not creative, and there will be no talent when there is no creativity. I would like to link this issue with our normal, formal education system. Starting from primary and secondary school, we take a stereotypical education. I observe that our university students have difficulties in handling a subject, elaborating on it, reaching a synthesis by analyzing it and at least they have no talent and they can only improve themselves in their senior year. However, in the USA, a primary



school student is asked to write an essay or make a presentation on environmental issues. Our education system is based on rote-learning, it does not allow students find out their creativity based on their own ideas and this leads to such problems.

UNDP Turkey: So we see that Turkey is 59th place in talent and 68th place in creativity among 82 countries and this is not a surprise for you when you compare it with other indices. Those who want to share their opinions about this subject can send us their opinions with #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. Another ranking that is in the report is the Creative Class. The creative class is those who work in creative businesses of all fields of economy. We learned that 21 percent of the labor force constitutes as the creative class in Turkey. What should be done to increase the share of the creative class within the labor force?

Cem Kılıç: R&D programmes have a crucial place. The businesses which the creative class works in are usually technology oriented. They are especially information sectors, which have high value added and high innovation. You have just asked that what are considered when this index is being constituted. One of the components of the index is these businesses. There are usually three main sectors: Agriculture,



industry and services which is called as three sector law. We should find out new fields that are based on information and that can tune up with the technologic situation of the day, as in the case of Silicon Valley in the USA. We should turn towards fields that work with small scale enterprises but with high value added technology.

UNDP Turkey: Turkey is 37th in R&D investments, 54th in innovation. These numbers confirm what you are telling, aren't they? It is stated in this report that there is a positive relationship between human development and creativity. This means an increase in creativity leads to an increase in human development when we take a general development level; education and health all together. Why, do you think, is there such a relationship between creativity and human development?

Cem Kılıç: The creativity brings along new opportunities, new technologic equipments and more prosperity with these technologic equipments. Increase in prosperity should not only be related to material opportunities but also it should be addressed with socio-cultural environment. I think that there is a direct relationship between creativity and development as it presents all of these and introduce people into the social responsibilities in different platforms and in different manner.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you, Cem Kılıç for joining us in our program.

Cem Kılıç: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Our contributor was Prof. Dr. Cem Kılıç who is from Gazi University and we talked about the latest figures of the Global Creativity Index which has been calculated by Martin Prosperity Institute since 2004. We come to the end of the New Horizons prepared by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



24.02.2014

Nature of Datça and Bozburun

Contributor:

Dr. Deniz Özüt

Nature Conservation Centre

In this part, we talk about a project that aims to conserve sensitive forest ecosystems of Datça and Bozburun.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part, we will talk about a project that aims to conserve sensitive forest ecosystems of Datça and Bozburun and our contributor is Dr. Deniz Özüt who is the Programme Coordinator of the Forest Conservation project from Nature Conservation Centre. Welcome.

Deniz Özüt: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: The aim of the project is to conserve important biodiversity area and sensitive ecosystems of Datça-Bozburun. You aim at bringing biological diversity into plans that are prepared by General Directorate of Forestry for forest management. There are many important achievements. We will talk briefly later but the Nature of Datça-Bozburun project is implemented by the Nature Conservation Centre. It is supported by the GEF Small Grants Programme, General Directorate of Forestry. So it is indirectly related with UNDP. What is the main goal of your project and why did you prefer Datça-Bozburun area?

Deniz Özüt: First of all, Datça-Bozburun is a prominent area with its flora and biodiversity. UNDP and GEF have already chosen this area and one of the main bases for this choice is the fact that it is one of the areas completed by Nature Association in recent years. Here, our aim is forest management plans that we have

prepared with the General Directorate of Forestry for the last five years so as with these plans the General Directorate of Forestry determines how forestlands which constitute 25 percent of Turkey shall be managed and which applications shall be done.

UNDP Turkey: So your target were these management plans for forests?

Deniz Özüt: Yes, they are plans prepared for 10 and 20 years. These plans help forest rangers to have knowledge about essential biological diversity elements dependent on forests which should be protected and not to be lost. So we have tried to incorporate these issues into the plans by working for 5 years with the General Directorate of Forestry. We prepared guides in accordance with this purpose and we supported it with sample works in many places of Turkey from the Eastern Black Sea to Marmara Region and in Aegean Region. In fact, Datça-Bozburun Special Environmental Protection Area is related to Marmaris Regional Directorate of Forestry, Forestry Operation Directorate in planning. This project became an opportunity for us, we got a chance to work with forest rangers in order to conserve especially Datça-Bozburun forest lands that contain endemic species like Datça date palm, Bozburun red oak, generally Mediterranean maquis in Datça-Bozburun in plans that renewed this year.

UNDP Turkey: So we see that Datça-Bozburun became an important area for you as the Nature Conservation Centre to apply your experiences and innovative solutions that you generated in other places. You mentioned about your project a little, you aim at protecting especially sweetgum, Datca date palm groups and Mediterranean maquis and incorporating these into forest management plans of the General Directorate of Forestry. Why did you focused on especially these ecosystems?

Deniz Özüt: Because Datça-Bozburun has unprecedented biodiversity in terms of its ecosystems that contains special diversity, maquis ecosystems, bird species, reptiles, butterflies and endemic plants and forest rangers has a direct effect on those areas. Daphne production is made from maquis, apart from that maquis can be destroyed with red oak afforestations. Although the General Directorate of Forestry brings to an end these



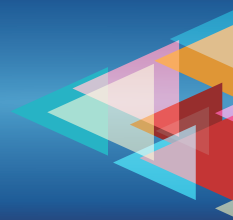
implementations slowly, we have become a part of the process while looking for an answer for what are we going to put instead of these and how we can manage these with conservator point of view and we find answers for the questions of what are maquis areas that should be conserved as they are and not be damaged and what are the areas that might be reforested and in which daphne production might be done and we put on the plans of foresters.

UNDP Turkey: Thus, there are certain threats and it is about identifying these threats and then, developing new strategies to protect that region. Those who want to share their opinions about the subject can reach us via using #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. By the way those who want to get information about the works of Nature Conservation Centre which is a civil society organization and foundation or those who want to reach more information about Datça-Bozburun Nature project that we talk in today's program can get them via dkm.org.tr. Let's also say it is possible to reach information about the project from website of the GEF Small Grants Programme and continue our talk. Let's go back to Datça-Bozburun, first of all you have gathered information related to the spread of forest ecosystems that should be conserved, human activities that affect these negatively and land use activities in the area and you have done mapping of these ecosystems. What is the meaning of this and can you talk a little bit about these studies?

Deniz Özüt: In fact, the area that we call as Datça-Bozburun Special Environmental Protection Area involves many areas like special environment area, nature conservation area and many studies have been done in these areas up until today. We have also benefited from these but in general, such kind of studies involve a research stage, same as in the world, throughout Turkey. Some information is gathered as a result of these researches but when these information are held by those who collect or remain in a limited circle, it could not be taken a step for conserving diversity. Most of the time we tried to add information to the plans of the General Directorate of Forestry which is an important unit that is responsible for the administration of those areas and we tried to convey these information to foresters who have a direct say in the management of forests and look for an answer for their questions like what kind of an

implementation we will do for sweetgum forests, in which maquis areas we will allow to production and so on. Hence, we need to do a certain mapping in order to provide these information to forest rangers because all forest plans work on maps, so we got important information. For instance, we found out the places of last areas of sweetgum forests and we realized that sweetgum forests spread along downstream but forest maps do not give more place to this issue and we done the mapping of these and gave them. Since foresters mostly gain money from the management of fundamental tree species like calabrian pine up to day, they dealt with calabrian pine afforestation or changings of another type of renewable flora and maquis stayed in the background. Hence, there is a threat but we have defined certain areas that whould be preserved. For example, Koca Dağ (mountain) in Datça, the northern side of this Koca Dağ became a forest, there is maquis shrubland that we can call it as a forest with leather leaf, it has reached to 3-4 metres and it covers a wide area, it is monolith and it is unique in Turkey. We want to include to the forest management plans why this area should be protected. For people in charge of forests from General Directorate of Forestry, we want to provide important information which can be used to tell why it should not be done or how these areas should be treated when they receive appeals from any institution about building roads and quarries or afforesting.





UNDP Turkey: Information and data are obtained, they are put on map and finally those are added to forest management plans. Collected data are added to forest management plans of the General Directorate of Forestry. You talked about how your studies took place in these plans. From now on, the main question is that what will change for Datça-Bozburun priority forest ecosystems with regard to both nature and habitants?

Deniz Özüt: I would like to give a concrete example. We saw that daphne management is done in maquis areas that should be conserved and Turkey made daphne production in high records this year. The areas that we said that should be protected and let maquis remain natural as they are is next to this area. This means the daphne production would be made here. Whereas we came into play, we say that production should be done in another place and our warnings about the importance of those areas became very effective. They will not do production in those areas any more and they let them natural as they are. They were planning to do picnic area for people to the specific areas but it required to open new roads to do those picnic areas. We could get practical conservation results when we talked with foresters and we conveyed information about this issue with regard to some of them could be done but some should not be done and decisions into that plan.

UNDP Turkey: When plannings are done in accordance with strategic, scientific and biological diversity, the results of these can be seen in a short time. There is a question that I want you to answer briefly, it is related to your project at the same time. You are planing to do a nature-human integrity map, what will this work be like?

Deniz Özüt: It will be an interesting work, in fact we also wonder about the result but the approach we use as a basis is that maquis area engaged with each other just in case of the areas like Datça-Bozburun in which a traditional agriculture, almond and olive cultivation have been done for thousands of years, the maintenance of the areas that we called as agro-pastoral is important so that mapping will be a work which we try to show important areas with regard to biodiversity and engagement of these areas with human use as to substance and visual.

UNDP Turkey: Your project will end in 2014 and

we hope that you achieve your goals. Thank you Dr. Deniz Özüt from Nature Conservation Centre for joining us in our program.

Deniz Özüt: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: In this part we talked about the Nature of Datça- Bozburun and our contributor was Deniz Özüt from Nature Conservation Centre. We come to the end of the New Horizons brought to you by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



03.03.2014

Future Lies in Tourism

Contributor:

Pelin Kihitir Öztürk

Project Administrator

In this part, we talk about the Future Lies in Tourism project that supports local sustainable tourism activities.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part we will talk about the Future Lies in Tourism project that supports local sustainable tourism activities and our contributor is Pelin Kihitir Öztürk who is Project Administrator, welcome.

Pelin Kihitir Öztürk: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: This is 98th program, in fact we hosted you in our earlier programs and we talked about a project that you done before, this actually can be considered as a continuation of that project, we will talk about it shortly after. The sustainable tourism support fund is given within the context of the Future Lies in Tourism project that is implemented by the partnership of UNDP, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Anadolu Efes and this fund aims at supporting projects concerning the sustainable tourism in local, we can summarize like that. It started in February 2013, it has been a year, if you wish, let's start with the concept of sustainable tourism. What sort of an understanding of tourism do we mention with the sustainable tourism and why is it important?

Pelin Kihitir Öztürk: This fund aims to support tourism initiatives, especially at the local level, which prioritize environmental, social and economic sustainability of tourism destinations and in this way, the fund aims to contribute to the local economic development. In fact, as we

mentioned at the beginning, if we start from the past, the Future Lies in Tourism is a project that has continued since 2007, it is a programme which was launched with the Eastern Anatolia Tourism Development Project in Çoruh Valley with same partners which are UNDP, Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Anadolu Efes. First trials were made with the sustainable tourism approach in Çoruh Valley and then it turned into grant programme to spread our experiences that we learned there to the nation and in fact to see what we can do in different area in national sense. The first call for grant was issued in February 2013, there were more than 250 applications and then it was continued with three projects after a long standing evaluation phase.

UNDP Turkey: Let's talk about these three projects. Sustainable tourism, as you mentioned there are two key words, sustainability for doing this job without damaging the natural resources, strengthening of new sources concerning tourism and creating sources of income that is to say it has an aspect related to poverty, on the one hand it has an aspect regarding evaluation of cultural assets, on the other hand it has an environmental aspect that earning income through use of natural resources sustainably. You have already mentioned that applications for the Sustainable Tourism Support Fund were started in February 2013, first beneficiaries were determined in September 2013, when we look at the numbers, we see that 252 projects applied to the Sustainable Tourism Support Fund from 63 provinces and three projects were entitled to benefit from this fund. Let's talk about these projects, which projects are supported and why these projects were chosen?

Pelin Kihitir Öztürk: First project that we support is from Bursa, 100 % Misa which is the project of the Nilufer Misi Village Women's Cultural and Beneficiary Association. The aim of the project is keeping endangered silk farming alive and reintegrates it to tourism. Second project is the Traditional Kitchen of Seferihisar, Hıdırlık Agricultural Development Cooperative is also a woman cooperative, and it is a cooperative that makes sale by collecting local natural products through seferipazar.com. The project that we support is actually establishing a kitchen that supports these workings, both local producers and guests that we call them as external tourists can use this area of kitchen, they

can be taken courses and it can be used for touristic activities. Third project is the Creating Women- Led Sustainable Tourism Initiatives in Mardin, it is implemented with the partnership of the Foundation for the Support of Women's Work and Silkroad Cooperative of Mardin, and it is also a woman cooperative. A guest house was established there, actually we started to support that project during set-up phase but it has deficiencies, there are areas that should be recovered, quality of service should be enhanced, it is a project that we support for this purpose.



UNDP Turkey: Thus, supporting of local production, adaptation of traditional methods into modern days and the extent of woman are taken place within the crosscutting sub-themes of the project in addition to themes that we mention at the beginning. Those who want to get information about the supported projects can be informed through gelecekturizmde.com website. Those who want to contribute to this debate can share their opinions from #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. Let's come back to these three projects, there are in Bursa, İzmir and Mardin, projects that are currently supported. What kind of a support is given to those who benefit from grants within the context of the Future Lies in Tourism Project?

Pelin Kihir Öztürk: There is a financial support in the form of grant that we convey to civil society organizations, associations, foundations and cooperatives. Apart from that each three

project partners give support regarding their specialties. Ministry of Culture and Tourism gives support especially in the field of education and advertisement, Anadolu Efes particularly supports concerning press relations, media and advertisement and UNDP provides not only a financial source but also consultancy service that we call as mentoring so they can apply their projects in the best way.

UNDP Turkey: Technical support.

Pelin Kihir Öztürk: Yes, it gives technical support.

UNDP Turkey: Well, let's go back to a few years ago and talk about an initial project that brought this project in its wake and is concluded with very good results. Partners were same, UNDP, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, they implemented a tourism project in Eastern Anatolia in all together and it ended in 2012. Pilot province was Erzurum, the district of Uzundere, and it was declared as tourism center by the council of ministers in the previous months, it was a result that pleased everyone for sure. Can you shortly talk about this significant development?

Pelin Kihir Öztürk: Yes, actually, it is a first for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as well. This is a first because there is a local demand for Uzundere. At the end of our workings that we done in there for 5 years, workings supported by municipality and other public institutions, district governorate, governorate submitted their files to the ministry by themselves, and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism supported them, it became a big support in presentation to the council of ministers, for this reason it is both a first and absolutely pleasing.

UNDP Turkey: When it said the district of Uzundere, probably many cannot imagine anything but when we say the Çoruh Valley, it was a project that explains why we have heard that much the name of the Çoruh Valley in recent years, it was a project that gave support to make the Çoruh Valley an important tourism destination. The information related to concluded project and tourism potential of that region can be reached through datur.com. Let me ask my last question, because we talked about grants at the beginning and those who listen and those who might hear about the Future Lies in Tourism project for the first time and they might want to apply to the



project, this time it is a project that appeals to the four corners of Turkey, it is not in a pilot province, new grants calls are a matter within the context of the project. How will you support more sustainable tourism projects?

Pelin Kihitir Öztürk: Yes, in the same manner, like the announcement that was made in February 2013, this year we made an announcement in February. We will support new projects, it can be reached to our conditions through gelecekturizmde.com. We have an online pre-application system, we do not force applicants but yet we have questions to clearly understand the ideas of projects. We accept applications as long as they answer those questions.

UNDP Turkey: There is an application system that is open to all kinds of projects concerning the sustainable tourism activities in local, it can be reached through gelecekturizmde.com website. Thank you very much Pelin Kihitir Öztürk for your participation.

Pelin Kihitir Öztürk: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: In this part we talked about the Future Lies in Tourism with Pelin Kihitir Öztürk who is the director of the project and we come to the end of the New Horizons brought to you by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



10.03.2014

New Approaches to Poverty Measurement

Contributor:

Assist. Prof. Emel Memiş

Ankara University Economics Department of the Faculty of Political Sciences

In this part, we talk about a study, which brings a new perspective to poverty measurements with 'time poverty' concept.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. This week we are together 99th times and in this part we will talk about a work that brings a new approach to poverty measurements with time poverty concept and our contributor is Assistant Professor Emel Memiş from Ankara University Economics Department of the Faculty of Political Sciences, welcome.

Emel Memiş: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: You presented a significant report a week ago in Ankara, it is a work on poverty and inequality theme and we will talk about it in a little while, both of them are redefined concepts at the present time. Classical measurement methods of poverty are reviewed, there are workings on developing new methods for measurement of poverty more complying with current conditions, one of these works, which you are a part of it, was made in partnership of Levy Institute of New York, Ankara University and UNDP Turkey. You presented this work within the framework of time and consumption poverty measurement that has been developed by Levy Institute in the New Approaches to Poverty Measurement Workshop in Ankara. First of all let's talk about time and consumption poverty measurement of Levy Institute, what is the meaning of consumption poverty and time poverty?

Emel Memiş: We can simply explain it like this; some households could not have minimum living standards, they could not cover necessary consumption expenditure, in this sense we identify them as a consumption poor.

UNDP Turkey: So if an income of a household is in below of the required consumption figure of that household, you count that household as a consumption poor.

Emel Memiş: Consumption poverty is counted over consumption expenditure; there is also income poverty, so there is another concept of poverty counted as income poverty that is the state of household's income not being enough for its subsistence level. However, both of them fundamentally refer to having not been able to meet basic needs in terms of income or consumption expenditure

UNDP Turkey: In fact, we are most likely to hear income poverty when poverty rates of a family of four that earns under the necessary amount of money for a living or numbers are periodically announced by some institutions, isn't it? So let's talk about time poverty.

Emel Memiş: Yes, alike income and consumption, time poverty is the state of inability to have enough time to reach minimum living standard. What is the meaning of this? We know that everyone has equal 24 hours, however, we can explain it with an example; let's say there is a household with two adult and one of them is working, this is a common in Turkey, a household of two adult with man worker, man is in the position of earner. On the other hand, let's take a household with an adult has three children and supposing that both household has same level of income and same consumption expenditure. According to official poverty measurement, if they do not have income and consumption expenditure that ensure minimum living standards, if they remain below that level, they can be considered as poor. However, for our new approach, there would be a difference between the consumption and necessary time for care service of those two household, because one of household has three children, so necessary time to reach same living standards would be much more different for those two household.

UNDP Turkey: In this case we are talking about



time deficit that is required to bring income to the household.

Emel Memiş: Yes, exactly, actually in the last instance, due to the household uses a part of that time in wage earning employment, we know that there would be a more limited time for employment when we deduct the necessary time of care service for household in contrast with other household.

UNDP Turkey: Although it seems as simple, it is a technical explanation. I suppose that it is an initial that it includes the extent of time in this poverty measurement. According to time and consumption poverty measurement of Levy Institute that you are working with as Ankara University, there are also results for Turkey and it was done before for other countries, wasn't it? Let's talk about them first, in which countries were similar workings done?

Emel Memiş: Yes, there are works that were done on Latin America; Mexico, Chili, Argentina and Korea and we finally realized together this work for Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: A similar method is used in Turkey, we are talking about an innovative method so since measurement method was changed, and different numbers and rates are emerged beyond the figures of conventional method. It would be beneficial to talk about the results of Turkey.

Emel Memiş: Yes, according to the official numbers, we used the year of 2006 in our work, according to year of 2006 Turkey' official poverty rate is %24, however at the end of the work, when we add time deficits, the rate has become %35.

UNDP Turkey: What does a rise from 24 to 35 with new measurement method mean in a simple expression?

Emel Memiş: In fact, this simply equals to %10 point increase and when we look at rural and urban, we see that the difference is much more high especially in rural area. According to official figures, while rural poverty is %39, for our measurements it is %51.

UNDP Turkey: So are we talking about a time deficit as a leading factor for poverty in the case of Turkey?

Emel Memiş: Yes, facing with time deficits is not required to be a time poor. Actually we are doing a two-dimensional measurement that brings both consumption and time. If households that face with time deficits have enough level of income for covering those time deficits that is to say they are able to meet their care services, they do not face with poverty according to our poverty measurement.

UNDP Turkey: So pluses already take minuses away.

Emel Memiş: Yes, actually, it does not mean that those who face with time deficit are not time poor.

UNDP Turkey: You say that the extent of consumption is also taken into account.

Emel Memiş: Yes definitely.

UNDP Turkey: Those who want to share their opinions about the subject can reach us from #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. By the way, the report that we talk related with time deficit and the concept of poverty can be reached through tr.undp.org website, they can reach to related pages when related tags are entered. According to the work, women encounter challenges like time poverty that diminish their living standards even in societies in which they equally participate to social and economic life. Among full-time workers, the time poverty rate of women was nearly twice that of men and among part-time workers it was more than nine times as high. Why are women more disadvantageous and what should be done for solution of this?

Emel Memiş: Basically I can say that women are working either visible or invisible, they produce in their own farm, garden and house and they meet care service of household like food and beverage, housing and all kinds of nursing activities in order to earn family's keep and we call it as subsistence economy.

UNDP Turkey: In any case women engage in an activity.

Emel Memiş: Yes and these kinds of works are burdened by women. Difference in Turkey, inequality between man and woman shows us the worst picture among OECD countries. Especially, for instance, controlling working hours top it all off there is a difference between

woman and man in terms of time for unpaid work that we call as household production. Woman spends unpaid work times more than six times as high in comparison with man so there is a huge gap and this is a main reason of women's time poverty. Apart from that working hour in Turkey is the highest among the OECD countries despite Turkey's legal upper limit that is 45 hours, according to OECD work our average working hours is 55 hour. When we look at our work, working hours are between 36 and 50 hours and time poverty rate of women is more than six times as high than men.

UNDP Turkey: These are determinations, there are also lessons and policy suggestions that should be taken from it, in a simple statement, what could be those lessons and suggestions?

Emel Memiş: Another pillar of this work is a simulation, an employment simulation. We think like that if you implement a policy for alleviating poverty, I do not like the term of alleviating poverty, to eliminate poverty, the main tool of it should be employment generation. We thought that if employment would be provided for poor households with adults, the picture of poverty would be change, so indeed we know that the rate of workers in poor households is %73. However, we know that more women find job as a result of simulation, so %80 of those who find a job in the wake of simulation is women because we know that they are the group that does not take a part in employment. There is a huge gap between the labor force participation rate of women and men, there is also a similar gap between employment rates and simulation showed us this situation. If you solve poverty by generating employment, women should participate to labor force, you should create employment for them. One of the important finding of the work, even if you provide employment for these women, in market conditions, in given market conditions they earn low wages and they cannot close their time deficits, moreover they spend more time in employment and this time they would be time poor, so structure and characteristic of created employment should be carefully thought on it.

UNDP Turkey: Most of time in discussions related to poverty, the point always come to employment of woman, likewise we see that we reach to same end albeit with different perspectives and through different components. Of course there is no need



to enumerate each policy suggestions, there is no time as well, however it is possible to reach it through your report, let's emphasize again it can be reached via tr.undp.org and the website of the Faculty of Political Science of Ankara University. One of the measurement methods that you mention is Multidimensional Poverty Index which is used in UNDP's Human Development Reports related with poverty measurement, it is also possible to get information with regard to it, and those who interested in the issue can reach this information. Thank you for your participation.

Emel Memiş: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Our contributor was Assistant Professor Emel Memiş from Ankara University Economics Department of the Faculty of Political Sciences and we came to the end of our 99th programme. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlel of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



17.03.2014

New Perspectives In Global Development Agenda

Contributor:

Dr. Güven Sak

Managing Director of Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)

In this part we talk about development challenges, which the world will be affected after 2015 and also about the priorities of the global development agenda.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. We are together with you for the 100th time for our 100th episode of New Horizons podcasts which we started to produce on January 2011. In this part we will talk about development challenges which the world will be affected after 2015 and we will talk about the priorities of the global development agenda. In a way, we will talk about the future of global development and our contributor is Dr. Güven Sak who is the Managing Director of Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV). Welcome.

Güven Sak: Hello.

UNDP Turkey: Our audience might know you from your column in Radikal newspaper and you are also a columnist in Hurriyet Daily News and Dünya newspaper.

Güven Sak: Yes, I write a lot these days.

UNDP Turkey: Indeed, you write a lot. Thank you very much for contributing to our programme. As this is the 100th programme, we wanted to look forward and aimed to understand the future

of global development agenda. Hence, we invited you. Millennium Development Goals were agreed in 2000. There have been tremendous improvements in many countries. Now, we are talking about the post 2015 process as the development agenda set in 2000 was for 15 years. However, now, we have very different circumstances and development challenges than we had in 2000. The world has changed a lot since 2000. In your opinion, what are most important circumstances that have changed within these 15 years?

Güven Sak: When we look at the process of improvement itself, I think the most important determinant in this process is the technological advancement. I think we started to feel its influence much more sharply. Before, in the 80s, computer was like a device in itself. Now, as a technology with the help of internet, it is connecting us, our lives and in this way, it has the potential of changing the whole course of our lives and the way it is. Therefore, I think it is one of the important factors. We now can follow immediately what people in any part of the world think about a certain subject and how they evaluate it. I remember from my childhood and from my college years that it was really hard to find out what people have thought or written especially about certain subjects. Now it is much easier. I think our communication with each other has increased. In addition, with the new opportunities this situation brings, the way that a firm is managed or a country is governed has started to change. In my opinion, our perspectives are going to change swiftly in the coming decades. How can we see this? As people can now easily follow what is happening in other countries, they evaluate their situation with a global perspective and this becomes the beginning point of increasing demands for more justice, freedom and rule of law.

UNDP Turkey: As interaction increases, it created a common platform and people now evaluate their development challenges with a global perspective. Now, when we look ahead in the next 15 years, until 2030, in your opinion, what will be the most important development challenge or challenges that needs and urgent solution?

Güven Sak: I can talk about a few. There is one that has not been resolved yet although it has been a problem in the past too. I think, especially in the growth process of countries like Turkey,

women's participation to social and economic life is our most important problem. As I am an economist, I am mostly preoccupied with the problems' material side. I think the studies will be better for speeding up the development process. Of course the opportunities that it brings to societal change are unlimited, that is true too. However, only its contribution to economic development is extremely important. Hence, when we look at the past, when we look at what did we have when Millennium Development Goals were set; there have been many improvements since then. However, I think we should focus more on increasing the women's participation to social and economic life, especially in societies like ours. I think it is very important considering the region's change. The secondary and tertiary issues are... As a result of this transformational process, in these technological advancements and increasing interaction, all regions of the world became a part of global economy, right? I think, 20th century was the era where China has been articulated to the world economy which is continuing successfully. As a result of this process, these Millennium Development Goals have been successful in a way. I do not know how much because of the United Nations but I think one of the important reasons is successful integration of China to the world economy. But, there are additional problems that this integration brings about. There is a need for infrastructure, increasing environmental problems, there are series of problems regarding nutrition and food prices as there are new problems increasing with this new integration process. And I think these are going to be important in the coming years.

UNDP Turkey: You have put the women issue at the top and together with it there are other topics. The consultations for post 2015 development agenda continues worldwide. Online surveys have done, consultations have done. I would like to point out the outstanding themes. Education opportunities, better education, better health services and employment were the first three themes that have prioritized most. You have also mentioned at the beginning. As a result of advanced computer technology and increasing integration, one of the featured themes is the demand for freedom. Freedom of expression is one of the targets that will be take part in post 2015 development agenda. How would you define the relationship between development and freedom of expression?



Güven Sak: I think, especially in these years, there is a direct relationship between the two. I do not say this only to say 'Development means freedom'. I think freedom is also important for the development process itself because; let's talk about a country like Turkey for instance. It comes a certain stage at its industrialization and after this, I think we need to dwell into a new development process which is based on innovation and on new tricks to old dogs. In order to do this, all you need to do is to be open to new innovations. We have a better chance to devise inventions only if we are as open as we can to everything that we have not been used to. Then, we can find out things that we did not see before and that can make our lives easier. All of these are factors that can speed up the development process. Before, the diverse were discussed; you know this is like a chicken and egg situation at the end. However, when you look at it, development was seen as a precondition for freedom. Now, I think that freedom is a precondition for this development and improvement process. The themes and targets that you have mentioned are becoming more and more important as the growth process based on this new technology gains more importance. Involving in the globalization process as prepared as it can is much related to a country's set of equipment and improvement of this set. And this is primarily related to education and health. People who can create innovations should be much more educated. Hence, urbanization, living in a more decent



environment is important because we are in an era where people are more tend to leave, if you cannot provide decent conditions for people who are more educated and who knows other parts of the world better now. In developed countries like USA, newly established firms are mostly founded by foreigners and in one third of these firms, there is a foreign partner. People who went there to study or to work. Countries that can harbor all these diversities will be successful in the coming years and will be involved as well equipped in the globalization process. The ones that can improve their skills set will be successful. We do not seem successful yet. We should improve.

UNDP Turkey: We are on our 100th episode and our contributor is Güven Sak from TEPAV who is the Managing Director of TEPAV. You can learn more about what TEPAV does from tepav.org.tr. Those who want to contribute to this debate can share their opinions from #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. There is another topic that I would like to ask your brief opinion on. The theme of inequalities. In previous days, UNDP has published a report called 'Humanity Divided: Confronting Inequality in Developing Countries'. The richest one percent of the world population owns about 40 percent of the world's assets, while the bottom half owns no more than one percent. Oxfam which is an international development agency had also published a report on the same topic and during World Economic Forum 2014, inequalities were one of the most important discussion themes. How do you evaluate the situation that the world is in right now with regards to increasing inequalities?

Güven Sak: I think we should look at the situation in this way. I think the approach to this issue was different before and after the global crisis in the central countries emerged. In other words, today for instance, you can find studies in IMF's website on who to eliminate the inequalities, how to implement policies that can redistribute the income in order to eliminate these inequalities and why these policies will not badly affect the economic activities. These cannot be thought of five years or ten years ago. Hence we should look at the situation in this way: This inequalities problem gains more and more importance as a factor which hinders the development. If we are living in a world where people's skills set are important, I think the precondition for people to focus on this own work is to live and work in

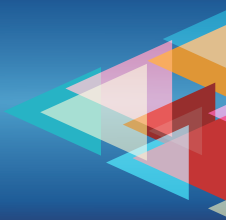
peace. Provision of this peaceful environment cannot be done with military measures but can be done with eliminating these inequalities in the society. Hence, if we want people to better focus on and do their work that they equipped to, which we want, this is the main factor that can operate the development process. If we want people to focus on their intellectual skills, then we should find a way to eliminate these inequalities. In the past, we asked to people in Latin America, we asked how you are living in a country where there is stability and they told us: 'We have houses with higher walls and we went to the highway with a car. There were guards with machine guns who protect us.' I think, living in such a society means wasting one's creative energy and at the same time you need to focus on other issues as there is no peace.

UNDP Turkey: We are talking about solving the social division. At the same time, as we eliminate the inequalities, societies are becoming older. Ageing is a natural result of development. Population dynamics is also an important theme in post 2015 development agenda. When we look into our notes, in 2030, people who are above 60 years old will be more than children who are under 10 years old and 73 per cent of world's ageing population will be living in developing countries. What these data mean considering the world's economic and social condition? This is our last question.

Güven Sak: These data show us that some countries will be growing at a slower pace in the coming years. However, we should look at these as dynamic processes. For instance, I think that these data shows that we are going to be mixed much more. People coming from different countries, nations will be much more mixed. This is the natural result, firstly. Secondly...

UNDP Turkey: You are talking about a brain drain in the employment force.

Güven Sak: Indeed. One should not look into this statically. This aging population will not be old people like out mother and fathers most probably. They will be better nourished and healthier. They will be working more. But secondly, they will be more mixed. Hence, in the coming years, young people with skills need to take part in these societies. What does this mean? This means that in the new development goals, the themes that you have mentioned should be taken into account



more seriously by the whole world. The young people should be better educated and should have better skills. At the end what are they going to do? For instance, Japanese economy, we say that this will happen in the future but Japanese are like this right now. Sales for diapers for children are much less than the diapers for adults in Japan. Hence, it is already happening there. People there will run the Japanese economy. People coming from outside of Japan with their skills sets, it will also be Japanese concern to provide these skills sets to the people. Hence, I do not think things will get worse. I am an optimist person.

UNDP Turkey: We have ended with a very good message. Güven Sak, thank you very much for joining our programme.

Güven Sak: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: In the 100th episode of New Horizons, we have talked about the future of global development agenda and our contributor was Dr. Güven Sak from TEPAV. We have come to the end of 100th episode of New Horizons podcasts prepared by UNDP in Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



24.03.2014

Water For Sustainable Forests

Contributor:

Rüstem Kırış

Head of Forest Management and Planning Department of the General Directorate of Forestry

In this part, we talk about a project that aims integrating water function to forest management plans for adapting to climate change and contributing to its mitigation.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this part we will talk about a project that aims integrating water function to forest management plans for adapting to climate change and contributing to its mitigation. Our contributor is Mr. Rüstem Kırış who is the Head of Forest Management and Planning Department of the General Directorate of Forestry. Welcome.

Rüstem Kırış: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Forests and water resources are crucial for sustainable development and climate change adaptation. Forests have a key role not only in climate change but also in protection of biodiversity; hence it is essential for poverty reduction, especially for those living in forestry areas. In Rio+20 Summit held in 2012, water was determined as one of seven critical issues for a sustainable future. Saying these as a start off, within this context, we want to talk about a project that is implemented in partnership of the Forest Management and Planning Department of the General Directorate of Forestry of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs and UNDP and that is supported by British Embassy. It seems a bit technical but we aim explaining it clearly and in detail with your contribution. In the project, you

are working on integrating water function to forest management plans. Why is studying water and forest together essential?

Rüstem Kırış: Water and forest are like to peas in a pod because half of available water, %50 of it, is generated from forests in our country. Hence, when we think that forest areas consists one quarter of our country's surface area, three times more of available water is currently provided from these areas in Turkey, in other words water's productivity is three times more in forest areas than other areas. For this reason, forests and water are directly related to each other. In primary schools, they teach us that forests are lungs of our country; however forests are not only significant for the air we breathe but also it has direct impact on water and food. If there will be deforestation, air that we respire, water that we drink and agriculture would be destroyed. Thus, human beings would be deprived of food, air and water. Forest and water are inseparable due to the fact that water is directly produced in forests.

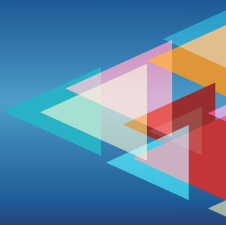
UNDP Turkey: We see that forests are important water sources. Well then what do forest management mean and what do water management mean? Why is it important to study them together?

Rüstem Kırış: The management of forests, interventions to forests affect the management of water. When you exceed an area more, you can increase the amount of water there but the quality of water would decrease in that area, if you generate drinking water, you should do this, you should do more thick afforestation. However, if there is agriculture based water in there, we might do afforestation less thick. Forest management and water management are complementary components because each intervention in forests directly affects water generation.

UNDP Turkey: That is to say there are differences in forest management according to intended purpose for the use of water.

Rüstem Kırış: Yes, it would be. We will talk about this point maybe soon, we call it as functional operation of forest and we will explain functional structure of it.

UNDP Turkey: It is a project that is implemented in cooperation with you and UNDP, its title is



'Enhancing Implementation Capacity of General Directorate of Forestry for Sustainable Forest Management in the Context of Water Use of Forest in Turkey'. It is a quite long title. What is the main purpose of the project?

Rüstem Kiriş: There is a common saying among our people which is 'Be precious like water'. This expresses the value of water. But our people do not know the relationship of water with forests which we have talked about in the beginning. Because of this, we would like to attract our people's attention to the fact that water which they drink and which is precious is directly provided from forests. Moreover, we also mainly aimed to raise awareness among local people, local management, especially municipalities. We achieved this with our work in a catchment together with our Kastamonu Regional Directorate of Forestry Karadere Forestry Operation Directorate and our municipality there with the contribution of General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works.

UNDP Turkey: Hence, we talk about a technical cooperation here.

Rüstem Kiriş: Yes it is a technical cooperation.

UNDP Turkey: Those who want to contribute to the subject that we talk can reach us from #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. By the way,



those who want to get information about the main objectives and working areas of the General Directorate of Forestry except from this project can visit ogm.gov.tr. We continue to talk the issue with Rüstem Kiriş from General Directorate of Forestry. In Turkey, forests are managed with ten-year forest management plans, these plans are prepared as ecosystem based multifunctional forest management plans. According to this, ten-year forestry activities are determined for each units of directorates of forestry. Which need is being met in forest management plans with this project?

Rüstem Kiriş: Yes, we call these forest management plans as ecosystem based functional forest amenajman plans; the expression of amenajman is not widespread.

UNDP Turkey: It is an expression which is most commonly used by foresters.

Rüstem Kiriş: Yes, it is an expression which means management that comes from French but we have used it for a long time. You know, we have already talked about Rio. After an agreement signed in Rio in 1992, demands and expectations of people from forests were varied. That is to say, forest, which we only used for fuel wood or raw material in the past, brought with it many effects like aesthetics, ecotourism and recreation. We call these forest functions. In international arena, it is explained under three topics as economic functions, ecologic functions and socio-cultural functions. We determined ten functions unique to Turkey; one of these is hydrologic function, that is to say water function, it is a topic which is related to water generation and water use. Here, we will determine particular principals of this function; at the same time we got such a result to put the value of water, economic value of water into our plans.

UNDP Turkey: In fact, forest and water do not indirectly affect, in chain, maybe it directly affects human life, and it affects everyone because it is a project that influences drinking water, water that affects us via agriculture and forest products. Thus, in a sense, we talk about a project that aims poverty reduction via income generation as well. You started the project in 2012, the project also contribute to raising awareness in local, regional and central level by focusing on policies and strategies that were developed in common fields of water, climate change and forest. In this



sense what kinds of studies, activities were done and what kinds of results were achieved?

Rüstem Kırış: I have just mentioned, we have mostly worked on the case of Kastamonu Municipality but most importantly we will publish 'Forest and Water' book and we will publish a dictionary related to forest-water relationship, this is our main concrete output. Also, we add the cost of the value of water in Turkey's forests, economic value of water into forest management plans.

UNDP Turkey: So many issues have been published so far; those can be reached through websites of UNDP or General Directorate of Forestry, in the e-book format.

Rüstem Kırış: Yes, in e-book and pdf formats, but we will also distribute its printout to different universities and local governments.

UNDP Turkey: When we look at the files of the project, the final aim of it is poverty reduction, and enabling a forest management which focuses on biodiversity and climate change. Until when will the project continue? Which studies and activities will be done? What kind of traces will it leave at the end?

Rüstem Kırış: The project consists of three phases. This is a system which is suggested by British Embassy which supports the project. We started in 2012. The first phase was concluded in May of 2013. Right after, the second phase was started; now the second one is almost completed, the third phase will continue till May of 2015. In this phase, in an audit sent by the British Embassy, this project granted an appreciation. From now on, we will more focus on educational outcomes. We will prepare training materials for primary school students, we will create training materials for local governments to distribute them to schools by making contribution to them. In terms of the General Directorate of Forestry, we organized technical trips four times abroad for our specialists. We made a connection with other countries. For instance, we will go to Kosovo next week, we will share our knowledge that we obtained here with those countries and we will get existing values of those countries. So this project is not only national, it should be also at the international arena. I should say that Turkey is an exemplary country in terms of forestry for the Balkans, Central Asia and Africa and we want to

share our knowledge and experiences with the Balkans, Central Asia and Africa, there are also demands from there. This project became an opportunity; we visited Macedonia in the second phase, now we will visit Kosovo as a part of the third phase. So our knowledge is not only to stay within the country, we will continue to share it with the world.

UNDP Turkey: We see that there will be important results for both conveying the experiences of Turkey and enhancing the capacity of General Directorate of Forestry in this context. At the same time, the visibility of the project will gradually increase by means of publications. Mr. Rüstem Kırış, thank you for your participation.

Rüstem Kırış: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: In this part we talked about a project that aims integrating water function to forest management plans for adapting to climate change and contributing to its mitigation and our contributor was Rüstem Kırış from the General Directorate of Forestry. We come to the end of the New Horizons prepared by UNDP Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!

102



31.03.2014

Innovative Class of Turkey and Regional Development

Contributor:

Efşan Nas Özen

Researcher from the Economic Studies of Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)

In this episode, we talk about a study, which looks into Turkey's innovative class that provides an important added value for regional development efforts.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this episode, we will talk about a study which looks into Turkey's innovative class that provides an important added value for regional development efforts. Our contributor is researcher Efşan Nas Özen from the Economic Studies of Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV). Welcome.

Efşan Nas Özen: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: A short while ago, we talked about the same subject with Prof. Cem Kılıç in our podcasts. We talked about the Global Creativity Index of the Martin Prosperity Institute is a part of the Rotman School of Management in Canada. This index was defining creative class as those who works in creative lines of work of all economic sectors. You have also done a similar study, it has recently published, at the beginning of March and you have examined Turkey's creative class in this study. Though there are differences in your definition, you used the concept of innovative class in your study while you were introducing a creative class definition for Turkey. First of all who are this innovative class? Who fall under this definition in Turkey?

Efşan Nas Özen: Richard Florida counts this as whoever works to create meaningful new forms while he defines creative class.

UNDP Turkey: He is the director of Martin Prosperity Institute.

Efşan Nas Özen: Yes exactly. But while we were defining innovative class, we thought that it would be better to create such kind of category for Turkey considering both limited data and criticism against Richard Florida. Within this innovative class, there are scientists, engineers, researchers at universities, writers, designers, architects, ideogenetics who take a part in creative activities. Besides those who take part in administrative function such as workers of finance sector, judiciary, health professionals and business administration professionals were included.

UNDP Turkey: Shortly people who have an added value for the society. Innovation is a key word that you care about it. What is the ratio of innovative class in total working population rate? In which lines of work we come upon these people?

Efşan Nas Özen: According to my calculations, innovative class constitutes %13,8 of working population in Turkey. We see that although scientists are mainly included within this describing, in fact business administration professionals have higher rate. We maintain more detailed studies related to this, a related study will be published in the upcoming days.

UNDP Turkey: You maintain a follow up research and we will get some more detail through that report. You said that Turkey's innovative class ratio is %13,8 in comparison with other countries. Then, according to your calculations, %14 in every worker is subjected to innovative class. What is the situation in Turkey when we compare to other countries?

Efşan Nas Özen: In fact, making this comparison is a bit difficult because we can reach to data of country with Richard Florida's definition and this definition is a bit different than my calculations for Turkey. When I do a similar calculation for Turkey, I come to a rate of %21,5. We can use this rate for inter-country comparisons.

UNDP Turkey: In fact, if you use that calculation it



would ensue a higher figure.

Efşan Nas Özen: It is higher due to failures arising from data; I think that this has been estimated extremely high. According to this calculation, Turkey has similar result to some Middle Eastern countries. We see that Turkey falls within United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Syria and Algeria.

UNDP Turkey: You talk about a working class that you define as structural innovative core besides innovative class in you study. What does this concept mean?

Efşan Nas Özen: Innovative class covers those who have an innovative works potential. For this reason, business and administrative professionals also take part in. Structural innovative core includes scientists who directly contribute innovation such as professionals and assistant professionals who work on physic, mathematic and engineering science, members of profession and health units.

UNDP Turkey: So you refer it when you say structural innovative.

Efşan Nas Özen: Yes, It refers to these.

UNDP Turkey: Those who want to contribute to this debate can share their opinions from #YeniUfuklar hashtag on Twitter. Those who want to attain the study and read it in detail can reach from TEPAV's website, tepav.org.tr. We continue our interview with Efşan Nas Özen from TEPAV. When I have recently asked you how you interpret Turkey's situation in comparison to other countries, even if there are differences depending on defining, let's talk about countries that Turkey falls within and that league. What does this mean in the terms of Turkey's innovative class?

Efşan Nas Özen: Let me state like this, when we look at the economic development of Turkey, It has alternated between 16th and 17th of the world's biggest economy for a long time. However, Turkey need to a growing depending on innovation in order to ensure sustainability of economic growth. Actually, the thing that shows this performance is the elevation of innovative labor force; it alternates according to its height. When we evaluate Turkey considering this performance, finding Turkey among the Middle



Eastern countries poses a danger in the sense of sustainability of its growing performance. Hence, now, growing can go well but we can say that it might stop in a point and it cannot be sustainable in long term, so from this point it is a danger.

UNDP Turkey: In that case, supplying a growth depending on innovation is probably based on two points. Education is an extent and employment policy is another. On the one hand people should be educated and on the other hand, suitable positions should be provided for them. What are your policy recommendations depending on these results within this context?

Efşan Nas Özen: I approached from the point of regional development in the study, let me talk about it. Richard Florida also emphasizes that regional, innovative class might have more different requests than any staff; we might also dwell on this issue in the upcoming phases of this study. One's choosing to work in certain regions might depend on life quality and socio-economical development standards of those regions. This means livable cities are emphasized in this sense besides strengthening of education and employment policies.

UNDP Turkey: In fact, you refer to one of the examples widely given nowadays. In a sense you formulize the question of what should we do to convince people graduated from Boğaziçi University or METU that they live in outside of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir and they provide added value to there, aren't you?

Efşan Nas Özen: Yes, exactly, when we look at the share of innovative class in employment, as

you say that innovative class has biggest share in regional employment, in Ankara, Izmir and Istanbul. This does not only arise from those provinces' economic development but also it can be partly derived from that it is more pleasant to live there.

UNDP Turkey: Those who are curious about the report can upload it from the website that I have recently mentioned. You carefully lay emphasis on the relationship of innovative class and regional development. You have talked about relationship between them but why creative class is significant for regional development? It can be beneficial to explain one more time.

Efşan Nas Özen: In this study, I tried to handle that the concepts of creative class and regional development have relations with each other. We can observe that with two indicators, one is gross value added under existing data; we can look at regional gross value added. As long as the innovative class' share in labor force increases, we see that the gross value added has also a higher rate in this region. Another indicator is a demonstration regarding to what extent sectors of the region are qualified, I used simplicity indicator based on Hidalgo and Hausman's study. In this indicator, as long as the simplicity indicator decreases, it is ensued that sectors in the region are more qualified ones. When we look at this indicator, we also see that in the regions in which innovative class has bigger share of labor force, sectors are less ordinary. Hence, we can say that innovative class contributes to both a higher gross value added and forming of more qualified sectors. It is crystal clear fact that this is a bilateral relationship at the same time because employment, innovative class employment is more appear in the region where economic opportunities of regional development are advanced. However, it can be beneficial for regional development considering the other.

UNDP Turkey: You talk about regulations that encourage qualified sectors and goad innovative class into going there on the condition that it depends on the regions' needs. Increasing the share of innovative class in population as whole is one of the priority. In addition to improvement of living standards, encouraging working in that region is a main structure that you form. We have bit talked about solutions but how could it be when you carry into policy? This is our last question.

Efşan Nas Özen: First of all it should be stated that the quality of data collected in the country must be increased for researchers who study in this field and generally study in employment field because it should be collected more detail data in order to able to discuss policies that would be occurred in the upcoming periods and in this sense improving the capacity of analyzing is crucial. The most important policy proposal which can be emerged from the relationship of innovative class and regional development that you have talked is employment. As you know, investment programs and regional industrial development are tried to be encouraged in our country, however when industry is developed, providing employee who works in for these regions constitute a problem. From this study, besides investment oriented plans towards regional development, policies that enable innovative labor force to stay in the region as you said, in other words policies that enhance indicators of the socio-economic development and living standards might be thought.

UNDP Turkey: In fact, we have already talked similar concepts with Güven Sak who is the director of TEPAV. When we talked about brain drain in Turkey, he also stated that we should make those cities livable and we should provide suitable jobs for qualified people to keep them in Turkey. You adapted this to regions in a sense. Thank you for your participation Efşan Nas Özen.

Efşan Nas Özen: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Our contributor was researcher Efşan Nas Özen from Department of Economic Studies of Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV) and in this episode we talked about a study which looks into Turkey's innovative class that provides an important added value for regional development efforts. We come to the end of New Horizons podcast prepared by UNDP in Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



07.04.2014

Gender Equality Scorecard of 81 Cities

Contributor:

Ülker Şener

Researcher from the Governance Studies of Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)

In this episode, we talk about a study that examines and evaluates the gender equality performance of Turkey's 81 cities.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this episode, we will talk about a study that examines and evaluates the gender equality performance of Turkey's 81 cities and our contributor is Ülker Şener who is a researcher from the Department of Governance Studies of Economic Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV). Welcome.

Ülker Şener: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: You carried out this study with Hülya Demirdirek and you have recently published it, first of all thank you for this comprehensive report. In your study, you adjusted Gender Inequality Index that United Nation Development Program (UNDP) uses it in its Human Development Report to compare countries, sure you done this by modifying certain indicators. Why did you benefited from Gender Inequality Index as a starting point of Gender Equality Index?

Ülker Şener: First of all thank you for your invitation. We thought like that there are 81 cities in Turkey, we first wanted to compare these 81 cities according to women's situations like UN that compares countries with each other and we decided to form a gender equality

scorecard. While we were creating these cards, we developed two different methods. One of these methods, as you said before, we adjusted the UN's gender inequality into cities, other is we determined indicators that would show the situation of women in five sectors, those are education, health, service delivery, employment and decision making procedure, we evaluated cities over these indicators. Actually we have two main objectives, one of them, we wanted to provide a tool for local administrations, and we wanted to introduce a tool for them. We wanted that local administration evaluates their cities and administrations through these indicators and we wanted that they observe in which field their cities are bad and fall behind or in which field they are good. In this way they can introduce new policies in fields that they are weak or bad and they can transform cities into areas that give better living opportunities to women. Here we sorted provinces like UN which sorts countries.

UNDP Turkey: And by year of 2004, you took a picture of 81 cities under this title. Gender Equality Index, let's talk about indicators of index because there are certain headings in each index and certain indicators are used to understand the progress in those headings or the current situation. Which indicators did you deal with under the five themes that you mentioned?

Ülker Şener: At first let me say that when we were sorting 81 cities, we wanted to create jealousy between cities. We wanted to have them said how come Tunceli is second but İzmir is at 19th place or how come Diyarbakır is at 34th place so we wanted to create such smooth rivalry between them.

UNDP Turkey: In this sense, benefits of index become evident, isn't it? The same goes for both indices that are internationally made and indices made for provinces.

Ülker Şener: The UN uses five indicators while forming its own index, Gender Inequality Index. One of these is representation in the parliament, the rate of women in the parliament; others are child mother, the mother death rate, women employment and education, graduation rate in secondary education and in higher education. This is an index that UN uses. Here we made amendments; we made small changes originating from data problems. We took child motherhood and mother death rate as an indicator again;

education also exists in our indicators but we took registered women employment rate generated by Social Security Institution as an indicator instead of women employment rate, since women employment rate at provincial level is not produced in Turkey, it is only generated at regional level that we call as nats-2.

UNDP Turkey: It is a data generated on the basis of cities.

Ülker Şener: It is generated on the basis of cities but you can only see registered women employment in that city.

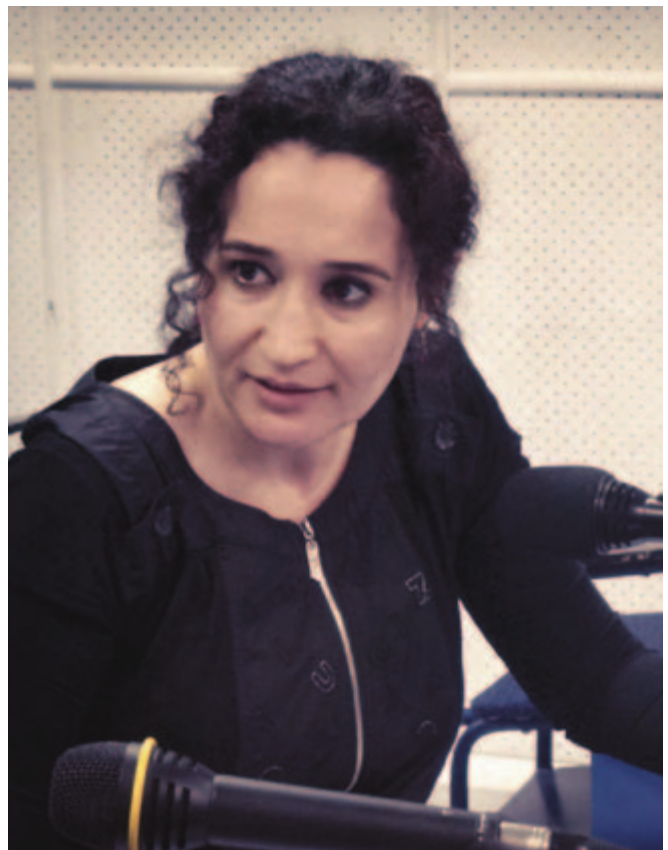
UNDP Turkey: Hereby, it gives us an idea.

Ülker Şener: It gives an idea, it shows a tendency. For instance when we look at figures in Turkey, İstanbul is at first, Tekirdağ is second, and Ankara and İzmir also take place near the top. We know from other data that women are more employed in those cities for this reason it shows a tendency. We used women representation rate in the Municipal Council as an indicator instead of women representation rate in the Parliament, we sorted cities according to these five indicators.

UNDP Turkey: As a result you formed an index special to Turkey benefiting from existing, accessible data on the condition that themes remain the same. This report can be reached from TEPAV's website, from tepav.org.tr; those who listen to us can download and examine it. Let's continue our talk. You formed cities' gender inequality score cards through collecting data and evaluations. You sorted 81 cities in line with your index but what good would it do, you have already a little talk about and why did you embrace such kind of method?

Ülker Şener: First, this scorecard is useful tool in self-evaluation of cities. That is to say there has been any tool to compare locals and cities up until today, we could have it through this, now each city can evaluate itself. Second, it would lead cities in policy making process. For instance, after we made this study, in the field of health, many child motherhood stories and the high rate of child motherhood in Ağrı, Kars, Muş and Nevşehir are reported in the news. Thereon, Directorate of Health of those cities made comebacks about child motherhood. Actually, while this scorecard is laying bare cities' situation

in certain points, it also raised awareness. It pointed to the case of child motherhood in Ağrı, Kars, Niğde and Nevşehir. Policy makers would probably bring child motherhood into question and they would propose new policies to prevent child motherhood if they have such a political aim, I say that in inverted commas. Second, as I said before cities reviewed themselves, this data will help them in policy making process and they will be aware of in which field they should develop policy, they will do a prioritization in a way. In the end, local administrations have many resources, where these resources will be used. For instance, if they have resources for women, in which field they should use it, should they mainly use in education or if participation to decision making mechanism is too low, should they use an action plan to increase the participation. Here, we can give İzmir as an example; İzmir is at 70th place in women representation rate in the İzmir Municipal Council within 81 provinces, after we published this scorecard, we were mostly called by civil society organizations in İzmir and they said, 'We are glad that you developed this scorecard because now, we are going to show İzmir's situation in the score card when we go to municipality, politicians, political parties.' Do you see? Tunceli is the second however İzmir became the 19th in this index. In decision making





mechanisms, İzmir becomes the 70th city among 81 cities in Turkey. They add, 'We are going to ask: is this what befit İzmir?'

UNDP Turkey: So then, let me emphasize that you do different sorting for each theme.

Ülker Şener: Sure.

UNDP Turkey: Those who listen to us wonder which cities failed, which cities succeeded in inverted commas, to what extent they succeeded is another issue.

Ülker Şener: Then let me enumerate top five. The first city of the index is Istanbul, second is Tunceli, third is Bolu, fourth is Düzce, and fifth is Eskişehir. People mostly wonder Tunceli among these cities and they ask how Tunceli placed in second and how it left other behind. One of these is participation to decision making process; Diyarbakır is at first in Municipal Council's women rate, Tunceli is second in this rate. This directly heaves Tunceli up but it does not change the place of Diyarbakır because Tunceli has the edge over other cities in terms of level of education, so Tunceli takes a place within top 20 of the high-school graduate and university graduate rates. Above all Tunceli is a city where child motherhood is at minimum, Trabzon and Rize follows Tunceli. That is to say Tunceli is at higher rank in index due to it is good at three indicators. The only bad side of Tunceli is mother death rate. Actually we cannot be sure about the situation of Tunceli because we had to constitute the regional mother death rate since it is not generated on a city basis. By the way, maybe mother death rate is better in Tunceli but if so it would get ahead of Istanbul.

UNDP Turkey: There are some situations in which cities should take example from each other, they triumph over others or they fall behind others, this can be clearly followed in your report. You went those cities, made examinations, you made a vigorous effort and you listed priority workings that should be made to ensure gender equality on the basis of cities and local administrations. If you please, let's talk about it.

Ülker Şener: First of all it should be remarked that gender awareness is at minimum level in locals. As an illustration, when we talked with municipals, we asked them, "Is there any special unit on gender equality within your municipality?" and

"Is there a women center or a unit for women?". Many of them told us they heard about the concept of women center and women unit for the first time and many of them said that there was no need such kind of special units; they provided same services to all citizens without doing gender discrimination. We should say that we should discriminate between women and men because if we do not discriminate between women and men, we cannot be conscious of women's disadvantageous position and we cannot develop policies for them. For this reason, the first think that should be done is that municipals and other institutions should produce gender sensible data and policies while they generate data and develop policies. For instance, one of these tools is gender sensible budgeting. What I mean for gender sensible budgeting is that each province should lay bare the problems of women who reside in their province. Do women really benefit from services provided by municipals or other local administrations as much as men benefit? In what sense women and men are affected from policies implemented by local administration? We think that women and men are affected differently and what kind of problems do women have. Municipals should plan and implement their own activities taking all into consideration.

UNDP Turkey: There are many suggestions about different themes under the heading of suggestions in your report, we advice that those who are interested should look at it. Thank you for your participation researcher Ülker Şener from the Department of Governance Studies of Economic Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV)

Ülker Şener: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: We come to the end of New Horizons podcast prepared by UNDP in Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!

104



14.04.2014

Strengthening the System of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of Turkey

Contributor:

Dr. Harun Güçlüsoy
Project Manager

In this episode, we talk about a project's success story, which has made crucial contributions to strengthening the national system of marine and coastal protected areas and enabling its sustainable management.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme Turkey. In this episode, we will talk about a project's success story which has made crucial contributions to strengthening the national system of marine and coastal protected areas and enabling its sustainable management. Our contributor is Harun Güçlüsoy who is the Project Manager of 'Strengthening the system of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of Turkey' project. Welcome!

Harun Güçlüsoy: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: We had talked about the first phases of this project with you about 104-105 week ago, in the first episode of the New Horizons. Now the project is almost over and we invited you to review the project's results. Thank you for your participation. Turkey's coastline is 8,500 km. You started this project in order to protect living spaces along the coastline and to ensure the sustainable management of these areas. The coastline of Turkey is a living space of many flora and fauna and it is also a source

of income for a lot of people, along with it is also a living space with them. So the project aimed to achieve a very ambitious objective. Can you talk a little bit about first phases of the project to remind our audience? What were factors that caused to start this project and what were done in the first phase?

Harun Güçlüsoy: It dates back to quite old times. Its first phases were actually begun by an organization which was established in 1988 as Special Environmental Protection Agency and now it implements their activities as General Directorate of Natural Assets Protection depended on Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. However this institution gave priority to planning and infrastructure, while it was working on forming marine coastal protected areas in Turkey with respect to Barcelona Convention. Actually, marine and coastal protected areas are not only planning and infrastructure for us but also it is for conducting activities on sustainably using the biological values and ecosystem services and setting sustainable development goals since it is a protected area at the same time. So after these were done, we started our works considering necessity of a project to form management plans in these fields and then follow them at a level of system.

UNDP Turkey: You mentioned Barcelona Convention, this is a convention for the protection of the marine environment and the coastal region of the Mediterranean in which Turkey is also a part, isn't it?

Harun Güçlüsoy: Yes.

UNDP Turkey: In fact the project has so many pillars, trainings are being provided, inventories of marine species are being taken, and economic analysis and workings to raise awareness are being done. So at this point, in 2014, you have mentioned eighties; starting date of the project was 2009. What are the most significant outputs of this project in 5 years?

Harun Güçlüsoy: Actually, we had outputs in three pillars. These are capacity development; there were activities for improving both institutional capacity development and local stakeholders' capacity. Second is financial sustainability and third is within the context of coordination. There were concrete outputs within the scope of these three pillars. First of all,



training and implementation center was formed in Akyaka Muğla. It was established, its curriculum was prepared and then Gökova Special Environmental Protection Area was approximately doubled its marine area and Saros Gulf was declared as a special environmental protection area. In total, both of these special environmental protection areas became 100.000 hectare. We increased the ratio of our coastal area to 4 per cent through these protection activities, while it was 2,5 percent in 2009.

UNDP Turkey: How many lands does it equal to?

Harun Güçlüsoy: It approximately equals to 320.000-330.000 hectares, if it is 100.000. It is equal to 4 percent, our goal is 10 percent within the scope of the Convention of Biological Diversity, and we have aim of 6 percent by 2020. Apart from this, no-fishing zones were identified in order to make fishing management better. Six of these were declared in Gökova Special Environmental Protection Area, and four of them were in Datça Special Environmental Protection Area. One of the most significant subjects is that an evaluation was done regarding to marine ecosystems in marine spaces for the first time and in six areas where we work, we calculated that the economic value of these marine protected areas is approximately 800 million TL/year. Strategic action plans were developed, management plans were prepared and local working groups were constituted with governorship confirmation with respect to activities that will be done next in Turkey. Some of these management plans are being implemented, followed and some new plans are being prepared and we suppose that they ensure sustainability after the project ends.

UNDP Turkey: Let me say that getting more information about the project and its outputs is possible through dka.gov.tr and UNDP Turkey's website. Those who want to contribute to our debate can share their opinions from #yeniufuklar or #denizkiyikorumu hashtag on Twitter. Turkey's coastline contains around 4000 plant and animal species and their living space. As you mentioned, during the project, you focused on species that should be under protection, sandbar sharks and sea turtles are two of those. What kinds of studies were done in this respect?

Harun Güçlüsoy: In fact, our project did not directly work on these species, however we took

improvement on these species as an indicator for the project's outputs and in this sense we implemented indirect studies. For instance, we were aiming to increase the nesting number of sea turtles from 250 to 300-350 in 2009 and this average went up to 417 at the end of the project. Apart from this, we increased the number of observation related to sandbar sharks from 15-25 to 51 in Gökova Special Environmental Protected Areas during activities and for another important species which is monachus monachus, we increased their numbers from 60 to 75 while we were aiming to 70-75 during workings in Foça, so we observe progress.

UNDP Turkey: One of the most important messages of your project is about the advantages of marine and coastal protected areas both for those who earn their life from these areas and for national economy. What is the economic value of the marine and coastal protected areas and what kind of economic development observed with your studies. In other words what was the contribution of this project?

Harun Güçlüsoy: An evaluation study related to marine and coastal protected areas in Turkey and especially marine ecosystem services were done for the first time in this project. We conducted this in six regions. We did this study in all SEPAs from Ayvalık Island Nature Park in the North, to Fethiye Special Environmental Protected Area in the South. We made these calculations adding the ones that have a market value and also the ones that have not a market value and only provide an ecosystem service. The value is 800 million TL/year. What does this evaluation include? Tourism and fisheries constitute 80 percent of it; these are areas which have market value which means it generates income from tourism and fisheries. Apart from this, the ecosystem services that include those which have not market value are around 20 percent. These are carbon capturing by sea grass, controlling of erosion by marine ecosystems, refining of waste waters by sea, and absorbing within it. These three activities provide 20 percent contributions that are so significant. For example, coastal fisheries incomes increased 50 percent as a result of six closed area for fishing regarding to fisheries in Gökova Special Environmental Protected Area within one and a half or two years. Monthly income rose from 1500 TL to 2250 TL and this is really significant for fishermen in Gökova.



UNDP Turkey: You have a video about transition to responsible fisheries implementation project. If you may, let's listen to a part from it and then we continue to our conversation.

Fisherman 1: Protection has so many benefits however it is not enough. If protection can be increased and improved, it would be more enhanced and there would be more fish.

Fisherman 2: Sea is our mother; we should do our best to prevent especially the illegal fishing. Although it has been one and a half year since no-fishing zones were promulgated in law, I think there is an incredible increase in fish population.

UNDP Turkey: Yes, we see that a significant economic value was obtained or increase of economic value was contributed through the components in the project. In order to enhance fisheries in protected areas, small projects like the "Fisherwomen of Aegean: Datça-Bozburun Peninsula Project", "Ghost Net Hunters", and "Responsible Fishing" were conducted in this sense with many associations and local institutions. Can you talk a little bit about these

projects because you jointly worked on them?

Harun Güçlüsoy: Of course with pleasure. Activities were realized in Gökova and Datça Special Environmental Protected Areas. "Fisherwomen of Aegean: Datça-Bozburun Peninsula" project was a project carried on by Mediterranean Conservation Society. Activities that provided training and material support for approximately 100 fisherwomen were realized especially near Datça-Bozburun and it was a significant project in terms of bringing it into agenda. Ghost Net Hunters was a project jointly conducted with our support by Gökova Sailing Club and Mediterranean Conservation Society. Here we talk about 500 meters ghost net in Gulf of Gökova. What is the ghost net? It means nets lost in the bottom of the sea which does not have an owner. 500 meters net and approximately 8 km fish line that were left from longline fishing were cleaned. "Responsible Fisheries" project was a project implemented by Underwater Research Society in Datça. It was an activity that enabled coastline fisher fishing more responsibly and fishes were responsibly sold by restaurants in other words fishes that were illegally caught could not be sold. Here it should be stressed that fishes caught by harpoon cannot not be sold and trade of those fishes should not be done, for this reason it would be useful to know that fishes caught by harpoon should not be consumed.

UNDP Turkey: Awareness raising works were done in this field through projects, maybe our audience might have encountered them by various occasions. More information might be reached on tr.undp.org, when it was searched as writing fisherwomen, ghost net and responsible fisheries; we made a lot of news on this issue for the New Horizons e-magazine. Last question, your project almost comes to an end; April 2014 is the ending date of it, after the end of the project, how will sustainability and maintenance of project's gains be ensured? What kinds of workings were done in this direction?

Harun Güçlüsoy: Due to GEF and Global Environment Fund which were implemented in role of facilitator of UNDP, Ministry or Government of the Republic of Turkey are the real owner of sustainability, they have activities in terms of the sustainability of outcomes. We developed strategy and action plans by 2023, activities that will be realized in this context are definite, indicators are obvious. We believe that there will



be an activity and a progress in this direction. In addition to this, finance is also important and we think that activities for budgeting can be done easily in order to prepare and implement strategic plans and management plans, which I was mentioning before, in these protected areas with incomes generated from renting excursion areas which are in possession of the state. I think that the local working groups formed with the confirmation of governor would really ensure the sustainability of this project by following and monitoring activities in these fields and doing various practices both in the field of authority and responsibility and we will also follow these as UNDP.

UNDP Turkey: We hope that this trend will continue in the coming years by ensuring improvement both in the number of marine and coastal protected areas, in their sizes and in their management effectiveness. Thank you very much Dr. Harun Güçlüsoy for your participation. We talked strengthening the system of marine and coastal protected areas of Turkey with Mr. Güçlüsoy and we come to the end of New Horizons podcast prepared by UNDP in Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and Soundcloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good bye!



21.04.2014

Empowerment of Youth Active Participation in e-Transformation

Contributor:

Bora Caldu

Corporate Citizenship Specialist of Microsoft Turkey

In this episode, we tell the success story of a project, which aims empowerment of youth active participation in e-transformation in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this episode, we will tell the success story of a project, which aims empowerment of youth active participation in e-transformation in Turkey and our contributor is Bora Caldu who is the corporate citizenship specialist of Microsoft Turkey. Welcome!

Bora Caldu: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: You were in other side of the project a short while ago, now you are in Microsoft, so you are able to explain the project from all perspectives, both UNDP and Habitat Center for Development and Governance. Let's talk about the project after such a kind of introduction. Empowerment of Youth Active Participation in E-transformation is the name of the project that we will talk. It was started in 2005 in cooperation of Ministry of Development, UNDP Turkey, Microsoft and Habitat Center for Development and Governance, if you please, let's start with the first phases of the project and let's explain why Microsoft Turkey got involved in the project.

Bora Caldu: As you said project is at ninth year,

its vision was only based on computer literacy before its ninth year, it aimed at increasing the rate of computer literacy at all levels of society in Turkey. For that purpose a curriculum was developed, this curriculum especially includes basic Windows and Office Programs of Microsoft. It was started for the first time in 2005 with the aim of extending this curriculum in Turkey via volunteers and training all levels of society and it continued in this way. Why did Microsoft Turkey get involved in the project? When we approach within the frame of Microsoft Turkey's corporate social responsibility, Microsoft Turkey is a company that embraces a vision of development with informatics for Turkey; we can say that it especially got involved in this project within the scope of social responsibility in order to contribute to particularly society and country.

UNDP Turkey: Empowerment of Youth Active Participation in E-transformation, there is a curriculum developed by you and it is delivered to those who do not know through instructors and so on. Driving force of sustainable development and efficient use of information technologies by youth are essentials in today's word. The project of Empowerment of Youth Active Participation in E-transformation aims at making youth, which compose 17 percent of Turkey's population, computer literate. What kinds of works were done to achieve this objective and how many people did benefit from it?

Bora Caldu: Actually the main catalytic of this project is the youth. As I mentioned youth take curriculum that we call as basic computer literacy through regional training for trainers, there are specific conditions for participating to those regional training for trainers, there is basic criteria like having basic computer knowledge and presentation techniques. We make an explicit call for regional training for trainers, youth coming from different regions are educated at one week regional trainings for trainers, these trainings last one week, and then they return their locals and start to implement this curriculum after these trainings. In fact, the target in these trainings is not only the youth, they do not only train their peer, and they also provide training for village headmen, imams in some locals and public servants. Here, in this model, a community development is a matter through the youth. The youth take responsibility for improving capacity of society, they take responsibility especially in the



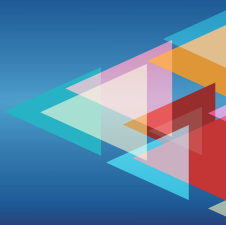
field of informatics and they provide trainings in their locals. We provided trainings in 78 provinces with this model so far, in nine years. From district point of view, we organized trainings in 129 cities so far, we have 1196 volunteer trainer within this project all across Turkey and these volunteer trainers provided face to face training to 158 thousand people by now. Actually this is a self-renewing project, we also organize national summits where we bring all voluntary trainers together, and we organize national coordination meetings within the project. Apart from four main partners that you mentioned, the youth get the chance to come together with especially important persons from the field of informatics in these national summits and they get trainings in different subjects. We do it regularly within nine years of the project; we do it twice in a year, in these national summits, we get feedback about what they want in the project and the project is directed according to their requests. As I said we started this project with the trainings of basic computer literacy on the subjects of Office and Windows, but we added new curriculums up to now such as web designs curriculum, software development curriculum, internet security curriculum, and e-state usage curriculum and training for trainers on these subject were held in nine years and voluntaries were improved on these issues. These curriculums are being spreading in Turkey.

UNDP Turkey: This is in fact the keyword. As you have mentioned, including various subjects like e-government is telling us why and how these trainings are important in the context of development and governance. The address of the project is bilenlerbilmeyenlerebilgisayarogretiyor.net; it can be reached information about project through this website. Those who want to contribute to this debate can share their opinions from #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. There are IT Academies established in 25 cities in partnership of local governments, can you talk a little bit about your cooperation with various institutions and foundations, apart from the main partnerships, as a part of the project?

Bora Caldu: We introduce various models within the context of the project in order to reach to all levels of society as far as possible; Habitat IT Academy is one of these models. We developed cooperation with local governments within the project. Local governments provide us place, computer lab consisting of 15 computers and they undertake the technical maintenance in return volunteer trainer take responsibility in implementation of curriculum in that center, so we can call IT Academies as continuing education center. Our project trainings are exercised in those places after an opening is done within a protocol. Youth interview with youth centers, public enterprises and civil society organizations in places where IT Academies do not exist in order to find a place and participant. This Habitat IT Academies model provide us both place and announcing trainings in cooperation with local governments and it guarantees the sustainability of trainings, for this reason it is a good model for us.

UNDP Turkey: There is also a significant work that you call as Startup Weekend within this project, camps last two days, it was realized in many cities in Turkey so far, can you talk a little bit about these camps shortly?

Bora Caldu: As I said the project is continuously expanding with different activities and its curriculum is also developing in nine years, the model of Habitat IT Academy was occurred and this is one of the newest activities within the project. We can say that Startup Weekend is actually a 48 hours adventure. Youth forms their own team accompanied by mentors in 48 hours activity, they shape their ideas without sleeping



and at the end of 48 hours they presents their ideas to the jury consisted of angel investors and project partners. Startup Weekend will regularly continue, there are also awards, various awards are given to youth and if angel investors give them support and if they like their ideas, they get a chance to receive investment.

UNDP Turkey: When will your project end?

Bora Caldu: As I said before our project is at ninth years, our aim is for lasting the project and generating ideas to ensure its sustainability. Our project will continue next year as well, we even add a new thing to the project, we thought about what we might do to contributing to especially career development process of youth that we trained. We thought hard over can we create an online portal which provides useful information, information documents, online trainings and especially online mentorship and for that purpose we are preparing the portal of geleceginitsarla.net in order to contribute particularly to their careers.

UNDP Turkey: From the second half of 2014 onwards it can be got information actively form this portal, we can also call it as employment portal, geleceginitsarla.net.

Bora Caldu: Exactly.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you Bora Caldu for your participation.

Bora Caldu: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Our contributor was Bora Caldu who is corporate citizenship specialist of Microsoft Turkey and we come to the end of New Horizons podcast prepared by UNDP in Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and SoundCloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good-bye!



05.05.2014

United Nations and Youth

Contributors:

Fatma Hacıoğlu

UNFPA Turkey

Bulut Öncü

Project Coordinator at the Community Volunteers Foundation (TOG)

In this episode, we talk about what Youth Thematic Group of United Nations Turkey is and does.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this episode, we will talk about Youth Thematic Group of United Nations Turkey. This week, we have two contributors. Fatma Hacıoğlu is from United Nations Population Fund. Welcome.

Fatma Hacıoğlu: Hello.

UNDP Turkey: And Bulut Öncü who is the Project Coordinator at the Community Volunteers Foundation (TOG). Welcome.

Bulut Öncü: Hello.

UNDP Turkey: First of all, let's talk a little bit about UN Turkey's Youth Thematic Group so as to be well understood. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon determined five priorities and the subject of youth was one of these. UN does not only regard youth as leaders of future both also partners of today and in line with this the UN Turkey formed a youth themed group. I want to ask Fatma Hacıoğlu, you are involved in this group, what is the aim of establishment of this group and what kind of works does this group perform?

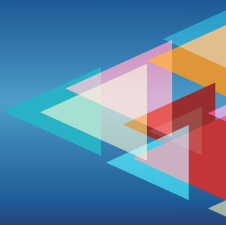
Fatma Hacıoğlu: Thank you so much, as you said, it was very important for us to make youth a priority area in the UN Secretary General's Five

Year Action Agenda. Besides, the UN System-wide Action Plan on Youth was constituted, accordingly, all UN agencies wrote what they did in the youth field and set targets by coming together and then we decided to revive the Youth Thematic Group in Turkey. This group has already been existed a few years ago however it was not in so much active action, we started to revive it after this plan and we reunited in previous months. We have one member from each United Nations Agencies actively working in Turkey and we prepared our working plan all together. Our objective is actually to enable information sharing among agencies and to support each other about our work because we have all different working area and we are touching on youth by different points and we are trying to improve the capacity of each other after sharing these. After then our aim and claim is to discuss and plan on what we can do together in Turkey or what kind of advocacy studies we might do in this issue.

UNDP Turkey: More precisely, all UN agencies in Turkey determine representatives or groups work on youth issue and a new group consisted of all these is formed, later on partners are identified and works specific to Turkey are performed with partners. Let's talk a little bit about what are the priority issues. For instance, there are some agencies like UNDP, UNFPA in other words Development Programme, Population Fund, or Refugee Agency, there are such kind of UN agencies operate in Turkey, let's talk a little bit about their priorities in the field of youth.

Fatma Hacıoğlu: Yes, each UN agency is actually working on the field of youth. Some of them like UN Population Fund are doing activities that target especially youth by considering them as a field and identifying them as a group and some touch on youth within their general field of work like Refugee Agency, since a part of refugees consisted of youth. In fact our basic objective as a Youth Thematic Group is the participation of youth besides their employment. Moreover, the highest priority issues of the UN Population Fund are informing youth about the subject of reproductive health and advocacy studies on this field.

UNDP Turkey: These are prominent subjects, now our contributor is also with us, I want to touch that issue, I am going to ask which foundations does the UN cooperate with, one of them is now



with us: Bulut Öncü, if you want let's continue with him. Who are our partners?

Fatma Hacıoğlu: One of the works that we carry out as a thematic group is coming together with civil society organizations work on the field of youth, learning from them and sharing information. Community Volunteers Foundation would be our contributor in one of our first meetings that we will make and they share their works on the field of youth. Community Volunteers Foundation has been partner of United Nations Population Fund since 2006, especially regarding the Reproductive Health Peer Educations Project. The Community Volunteers Foundation is one of significant youth foundations in Turkey and it is a civil society organization that we are glad to work with them.

UNDP Turkey: In Turkey, one of the most influential and widespread foundation on the field of youth is Community Volunteers Foundation. Bulut Öncü, your project is the Reproductive Health Peer Education Project and you are the coordinator in the Community Volunteers Foundation. Can you talk a little bit about your

joint works with UNFPA, Population Fund, and United Nations?

Bulut Öncü: Sure, the Reproductive Health Peer Educations Project is a peer education project which has been implemented, since 2006, with contribution of the UN Population Fund. The project aim to inform youth aged between 18 and 25 years old about sexual and reproductive health through peer education method by using non-formal techniques and direct them to the health care services even if it is late. The project has achieved to reach approximately 10 thousand youth with its 291-peer educator in all around Turkey, since 2006. Besides, we aim to announce youth's demands and decision-making mechanisms to the public through the campaigns simultaneously implemented in 1st December World AIDS Day and 10 Days of Activism with Y-PEER Turkey. Here, we argue participation of youth in decision-making process, expansion of health care services in every sense and adding comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual education into curriculum in advocacy studies that we perform with especially the UN Population Fund and in all places that we take part in as





the Community Volunteers Foundation. In fact, youth is being defined as a transitional period between childhood and adulthood in Turkey; however TOG's researches, other researches and demands of youth remark that youth is actually not a transition period, the young is a separate group thus they have different needs and their right should be protected. When we look at the approach in Turkey, we see that a protectionist attitude towards the youth which regard them as a danger, ignore their needs and speak on behalf of them but we insist on more supportive approach. Obviously, we advocate that there must be youth policies include them both in local level and national level.

UNDP Turkey: You have summarized very well, we started our talk with your project, which is reproductive health, and you have talked about your view and vision of the Community Volunteers Foundation on the youth field as well. As Fatma Hacıoğlu said although reproductive health is one of themes, we understand that some other topics like the subjects of participation and employment should also be studied carefully. More information and Reproductive Health Peer Educations Project can be reached through websites of Community Volunteers Foundation-TOG or it is possible to reach detail information about both the Youth Thematic Group and works specific to this project over the website of the United Nations Turkey, un.org.tr. Those who want to contribute this debate can share their opinions from #yeniufuklar hashtag on Twitter. Well, Fatma Hacıoğlu, what kind of works is the UN Youth Group planning to carry out? Can you talk a little bit about your projects for the next period?

Fatma Hacıoğlu: Yes, first of all we'd like to get to know civil society organizations better like the Community Volunteers Foundation by coming together. We want to know about their works, in which subjects they are studying in the field of youth policies and what they do need because we want to work together with civil society organizations and youth as the thematic group rather than looking them from a distance. We will start advocacy studies as the thematic group according to needs of civil society organizations; we will work on what we can do in terms of youth policy and what are the needs in Turkey. For this reason, our priority would be coming together with youth and civil society organizations and sharing information and experiences and as you

said they can get information from the United Nations' website.

UNDP Turkey: I guess Network: Youth and Participation Project is one of these joint works, UN Youth Thematic Group also carry on a joint work with them, like TOG- Community Volunteers Foundation. Finally, I want to ask Bulut Öncü, Community Volunteers Foundation absolutely focus on youth but it also specially concentrate on volunteering issue, let's talk a little bit about your objectives for the next period.

Bulut Öncü: The Community Volunteers Foundation is 11 years old, it works on the field of youth, and it works with youth. The young conceptualize projects on what they consider as a problem in their locals and the foundation provides support for their individual development. The Community Volunteers Foundation will continue its works in this direction, upon youth's requests and demands; it will maintain its justice-based and need-based projects. It is possible to follow all these through TOG's website.

UNDP Turkey: Can everyone participate in your works?

Bulut Öncü: Yes, everyone can join.

UNDP Turkey: Then it is possible to get information from TOG's website. Thank you very much for your participation.

Fatma Hacıoğlu, **Bulut Öncü:** Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Our contributors were Fatma Hacıoğlu from United Nation Population Fund and Bulut Öncü from the Community Volunteers Foundation (TOG) and we tried to talk about works of United Nations Turkey' s Youth Thematic Group before the Youth Day in Turkey .We come to the end of New Horizons podcast prepared by UNDP in Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlel of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, Audioboo and SoundCloud in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good-bye!

107



12.05.2014

Sustainable Energy Solutions and the Role of Private Sector

Contributor:

Deniz Tapan

Communications Expert at Environment and Sustainable Development Programme in UNDP Turkey

In this episode, we talk about a regional conference where sustainable energy solutions in Europe and Central Asia and the role of private sector in these solutions will be discussed.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this episode, we will talk about a regional conference where sustainable energy solutions in Europe and Central Asia and the role of private sector in these solutions will be discussed. This conference will be organized on 13-14 May in Istanbul. And our contributor is Deniz Tapan from UNDP. Welcome!

Deniz Tapan: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Deniz Tapan is the Communication Specialist at Environment and Sustainable Development Programme of UNDP in Turkey. Before talking about the conference, I want to drop some notes, Ms. Deniz Tapan. There are still 1.3 billion people, corresponds to one out of five people in the world, who lacks the necessary electricity to light up their house and workplace. That's why sustainable energy for all is very important. As it has that much of importance, UNDP wants to discuss the role of private sector in developing solutions for sustainable development in Europe and Central Asia with a regional conference. The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic

of Turkey collaborated with Islamic Development Bank in order to organize the conference. In 2011, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon started an initiative. It was Sustainable Energy for All which, in a bit, we will ask you to explain. This conference is also one of the works that will be done in accordance with this initiative. First of all, can you please speak about the Sustainable Energy for All initiative of the UN Secretary-General?

Deniz Tapan: UN Secretary-General launched this initiative with stressing out two important points. First was access to energy. As you mentioned at the beginning, one out of five people in the world have difficulties accessing energy. The second point was that, at the countries where there is an access to energy, we are facing the problem of carbon emission and other greenhouse gases as a result of fossil fuel usage. This increases the effects of climate change on people and on businesses. On the basis of all those, he started this initiative in order to achieve a cleaner and more effective energy and to involve all partners, ranging from private sector, to governments and business in sustainable energy solutions. While in search of this quest, the UN Secretary-General launched this initiative that can attract governments, business world and everyone to sustainable energy solutions. At this stage, three basic and interrelated targets to achieve till 2030 were determined.

UNDP Turkey: So, then we have three main objectives, which we are hoping to achieve till 2030 in the context of Sustainable Energy for All, right?

Deniz Tapan: Yes. Let me briefly mention all those objectives. The first one is to ensure universal access to modern energy services. Second main objective is to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. And thirdly, there is doubling the share of renewable energy in global energy mix. In brief, when we say sustainable energy, it basically means efficient use of energy, moving towards sustainable energy sources and access to energy.

UNDP Turkey: As we stated at the beginning, one of every five person has no access to energy. In that case, we can say that the Sustainable Energy for All initiative stresses the importance of



primarily, access to modern energy services for those people and later, as you said, there comes renewable energy and energy efficiency. Going back to the conference, let's talk a bit about the relationship between the conference in Istanbul and the Sustainable Energy for All initiative. How may the Istanbul regional conference contribute to this initiative?

Deniz Tapan: The Regional Conference is jointly organized by Islamic Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme and hosted by the Government of Turkey, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. During the conference, the role of private sector in the sustainable energy solutions will be discussed. This conference takes place in the context of the organizers' commitments to expand Sustainable Energy for All Initiative. In this sense, the conference directly supports this initiative.

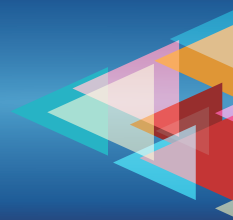
UNDP Turkey: It becomes obvious that Sustainable Energy for All initiative brings together many themes under its subject and in that case, the theme of private sector involvement will be discussed in Istanbul. There may be some audiences who want to get detailed information

regarding the conference. If you visit the UNDP in Turkey website, you will see a link for website dedicated to this conference. Through tr.undp.org, you can obtain the information regarding the sustainable energy conference. Those who want to contribute to this program can share their opinions from Twitter via #yeniufuklar hashtag. We now continue our conversation with Deniz Tapan from UNDP. The conference that we talked about will host notable leaders of business world as well as finance institutions, governments and representatives of international organizations from Europe and Central Asia. Which themes are going to be covered?

Deniz Tapan: As the conference is focused on the private sector, primarily it will be about establishing and developing public-private partnerships. At the same time, lots of partners from different sectors will also participate to the conference. We expect participants from wide range of institutions such as international organizations, finance institutions, representatives of private sector, energy efficiency consulting firms etc. The inclusion of private sector to the solutions for sustainable energy and development of investments regarding this will be shared. Besides, the successful examples which performed till today inside the region that conference concentrated on, Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States region will be presented. Those examples include the samples on energy efficiency, sustainable energy or any other example that refers to sustainable energy.

UNDP Turkey: As you said, the conference in Istanbul will host many people coming from the region of Europe and Central Asia countries. However, the conference has a special importance for the host government, Turkey. It is because in this conference, Turkey, in a sense, will announce its support for the Sustainable Energy for All initiative. In the region of Europe and Central Asia, there are six countries including Turkey who declared their support to this initiative. What is the importance of this commitment for Turkey?

Deniz Tapan: In fact Turkey announced its commitment to support this initiative on January 2014. Turkey accelerates its works on sustainable energy in recent years. There are many improvements on renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and also on the incentives



about these subjects. In this regard, we as UNDP are implementing some projects in partnership with General Directorate of Renewable Energy of Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. We have three projects on energy efficiency. One of them is the development of energy efficiency in industry in Turkey. Another one is development of energy efficiency in buildings. And the last one is about market transformation of energy efficient appliances. It includes household electrical appliances such as refrigerator, washing machine, television etc. Apart from those, there are projects for sustainable energy and energy efficiency in GAP region in collaboration with GAP Regional Development Administration. Besides, there is an energy efficiency strategy and action plan that Turkey already prepared. Moreover, Turkey conducts works related to sustainable energy and there are also some projects that will support this initiative of Turkey on the level of policy and legislation.

UNDP Turkey: Yes, lots of United Nations institutions support this initiative of UN Secretary-General from different dimensions. The theme that UNDP involved as you already said, is establishing good practices via establishing partnerships with governments on energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy types. As we said, we are talking about a global effort when we say Sustainable Energy for All and the conference in Istanbul is also a part of this global effort. Lastly, I want to ask what kind of results are you expecting to get at the end of the conference and how these results will contribute to these efforts.

Deniz Tapan: It has been expected to establish and develop new and concrete public-private sector partnerships and investment opportunities at the end of the conference. Of course, it was aimed that again, all those partnerships and opportunities should focus on sustainable energy solutions. Moreover, another expected result is some concrete results, opportunities and experiences that will encourage the private sector to invest in solutions for sustainable energy. The conference is also very important in the sense that it can be a platform for lots of institutions such as public institutions, finance institutions, business world where they can discuss on their action plans towards future. Another important expected result is the presentation of very effective opportunities on sustainable energy.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you Ms. Deniz Tapan. In this episode, we talked about a regional conference in Istanbul where sustainable energy solutions in Europe and Central Asia and the role of private sector in these solutions will be discussed. Our contributor was Deniz Tapan, Communication Specialist at Environment and Sustainable Development Program of UNDP in Turkey. We come to the end of New Horizons podcast prepared by UNDP in Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, SoundCloud, TuneIn, Pure Connect and Audioboo in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good-bye!



19.05.2014

International Summit of High Courts: Istanbul Declaration

Contributor:

Dr. Leyla Şen

UNDP Democratic Governance Programme Manager

In this episode, we talk about a summit, which is organized in İstanbul and where knowledge and experiences about judicial process of high courts worldwide are shared.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this episode, we will talk about a summit, which is organized in İstanbul and where knowledge and experiences about judicial process of high courts worldwide are shared. This summit is called International Summit of High Courts and our contributor is Dr. Leyla Şen who is UNDP Democratic Governance Programme Manager. Welcome.

Leyla Şen: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you very much for coming. First International Summit of High Courts was organized in İstanbul in 2010. Let us give some background information. Second International Summit of High Courts is also organized in İstanbul in Çırağan Palace in November 2013. It has been a long time. The Summit brought thirteen justices and chief justices of the Asian countries, and senior UN officials together. We can talk about this a bit later. We will talk about the results too. But first of all, if you wish, we can talk about the theme of this summit which is judicial transparency. What do we understand from judicial transparency and what does UNDP do in this field?

Leyla Şen: First of all, thank you very much for giving us this opportunity. Judicial transparency, just like judicial independence, is one of the basic touchstones. As each individual's rights and obligations are identified in Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration also identifies that everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of rights and obligations and of any criminal charge. When you look at it, judicial transparency is a process which includes physical access, access to information, open courts, appointments, removal of a judge from his/her office, sharing the judgment with public, access to justice and also media pillar in it. What we mean by physical access is: Court premises should be located in a way that people can access them easily and jurists can exercise their duties easily. This is very very important. For instance, if you are a person with disability and if you compensate from your rights just because court premises are too far from you, this is an important problem. The other issue is appointments. Appointments of judges should be done with certain rules, out of sorts and objective. Dismissals should also be done by councils, which we call top management of judiciary. The reasons of these dismissals should be shared with the public and there should not be any doubts. Courts working openly and rights based. This is very important. When a court runs a trial, there should not be any thoughts or doubts in people's minds about courts being partial or gathered to approve a decision on paper which is obviously approved before. We call this open court. Media is one of the most important pillars in access to justice as media is the channel that public can be informed about judicial processes within the transparency criteria. Independent, conscientious and objective media. And of course media should be supported about access to courts. Access to courts is not only about letting media members in the court rooms or providing them the information, it is also about training the media members about these processes, about informing the public objectively, impartially and without affecting the result and also hold media members responsible with this obligation.

UNDP Turkey: In fact, although judicial transparency is two words, it is an important theme, which gets its basis from Universal Declaration of Human Rights and has references

from many international documents about human rights.

Leyla Şen: Exactly.

UNDP Turkey: It stays at the center of justice. That is what we understand from your definition. We can look further into this. Now, it is also important that Turkey hosted the Summit of High Courts. First summit organized in 2010. The second one was in 2013. What was the importance of this Summit? The theme was judicial transparency. Which specific topics were covered in the Second Summit of High Courts?

Leyla Şen: The High Summits that we are talking about have always been gathered around themes. We have especially chosen judicial transparency in the second one. The reason for this is as the name implies 'High Courts'. What we have seen from our studies is that there was not a binding and recognized declaration on judicial transparency for high judicial bodies. For instance, when we look at Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, this is recognized by whole judicial system. There is an agreement to implement these principles.

UNDP Turkey: What are these principles?

Leyla Şen: Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct when they perform their duties on stand or out of stand.

UNDP Turkey: When jurists perform?

Leyla Şen: How jurists should perform. As such a declaration was missing, we marked a first. Actually we did not, as the United Nations. We only facilitated the process. A declaration was endorsed at the end of this Summit. Thirteen chief justices and justices in Asia endorsed and accepted this Declaration. There is a process of adoption now in the UN system. We presented this declaration to UN Special Rapporteur on Independence of Judges and Lawyers and it is included in the first report. Hence we started the process to make Istanbul Declaration on Judicial Transparency a reference document like Bangalore Principles and to make it known in the international community.

UNDP Turkey: This is important. Istanbul Declaration which is the first set of principles on judicial transparency endorsed and accepted

by the participants. Which themes or sub-topics were focused in the Istanbul Declaration on judicial transparency? And in your opinion, what kind of innovation did this declaration bring at the international level?



Leyla Şen: This is my favorite expression: There is nothing new that can be said in this world. But we can present what has already been said in a well-coordinated and logical framework. This lack of declaration on the subject was actually lack of presenting what has already been said in a neat and systematic way, more than an innovation. It consists of 15 principles and these principles are basic ones on judicial transparency. To name a few, these principles are "judicial proceedings must, as a general rule, be conducted in public", "the judicial system should ensure easy access to court premises and to information", "the judiciary should facilitate access to the judicial system", "the judiciary should provide translation and interpretation facilities to court users free of charge", "the judiciary should ensure transparency in the delivery of justice", "the judiciary should have supervisory powers over executive detention", "the judiciary should ensure that judicial decisions of the superior/appellate courts are regularly published and the judiciary should respond to complaints of unethical conduct of judges in a transparent manner".

UNDP Turkey: In this way, 15 universal principles were brought together in a declaration. It is possible to access to this declaration via our website. When you enter tr.undp.org, or when you enter the website of the Summit of High Courts, you can access to the related documents. Those who would like to join our discussion can do so via Twitter with #yeniufuklar hashtag. We have talked about the Istanbul Declaration which consists of 15 important principles. Of



course there are general acceptances, as this a declaration of principles. How is this going to be carried into effect? What kind of a process will this declaration go through?

Leyla Şen: Now, as I said, this is a declaration that gathered these principles in a neat and systematic way which are already adopted and realized by jurists from different references. This is about systemizing what are already being implemented, being adopted by the system and this is a way to make people or jurists see that these principles are part of a system. I am sure that chief justices, who signed the İstanbul Declaration, have already been taking steps to realize these principles. We started the international process at the high councils of the UN in order to make this declaration adopted by the international community apart from the thirteen chief justices that we hosted at the Summit. This will take some time but I believe, as this fills a gap, the declaration will be adopted relatively in a short time. As I said, you can be very sensitive to judicial transparency and you work for implementing the judicial transparency principles in your system. But I might be your colleague and I might not be that sensitive. This should not be bound to personal decisions. Of course, judicial transparency is not something only judiciary can set. The state should establish, identify and realize mechanisms that can provide judicial transparency as well as judicial independency. Judiciary should definitely be independent from legislative and executive powers and should serve objectively and fairly.

UNDP Turkey: Of course, these kinds of declarations present the general principles and the rest should be implemented by the countries within their own systems.

Leyla Şen: Exactly.

UNDP Turkey: Now, we should mention about an important process that resulted this declaration. Lastly, we can talk about this. Because this is a result of an important project in which UNDP partners with Turkey. International Summit of High Courts was organized within the context of the partnership between Court of Cassation of Turkey and UNDP Turkey. Court of Cassation of Turkey and UNDP Turkey has a strong partnership since 2009 with the aim of improving the institutional and administrative capacity of the high courts in Turkey to conform to the international standards.

This is a strong partnership. This project started in 2012. Its name is a bit long: “Support to the Institutional Administration of the Presidency of the Court of Cassation in line with the International Standards”. This is a continuation of this partnership. Now, what was the importance of this Summit for the project? Can you briefly summarize the latest situation in the project?

Leyla Şen: In the project world, we always dream of getting lasting results because if you are especially working for projects in the international community, you do not implement projects just for the sake of implementing them. It is expected that these projects should support governments in providing people decent livelihood conditions, increasing quality of life and should touch the daily lives of people. In this respect, this project was important. This is not an outcome that was only about Turkey. As I said, this is a declaration which is endorsed by chief justices of thirteen countries. This is a set of principles. I think and believe that these principles are more carefully evaluated in these countries now. And in the next step, if this declaration is adopted at the United Nations level, other regional entities will also be able to adopt it and give references to it and can work to integrate states’ systems. Hence, it was a project implemented modestly but it was a study which other states can also give references to for their legal systems.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you very much, Leyla Şen for joining our programme.

Leyla Şen: Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: In this episode, we talked about İstanbul Declaration which was about judicial transparency and which was endorsed in November 2013. And our contributor was Dr. Leyla Şen, UNDP Democratic Governance Programme Manager. We come to the end of New Horizons podcast prepared by UNDP in Turkey. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, SoundCloud, TuneIn, Pure Connect and Audioboo in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good-bye!

109



26.05.2014

International Entrepreneurship Initiative

Contributor:

Başak Saral

Project Manager from UNDP Turkey and Director of International Entrepreneurship Initiative

In this episode, we talk about the International Entrepreneurship Initiative founded two years ago in Istanbul and what this initiative does.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcasts of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this episode, we will talk about the International Entrepreneurship Initiative founded two years ago in Istanbul and what this initiative does. International Entrepreneurship Initiative organizes idea generation camps about entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship camps which called as Startup Weekend. The initiative also provides training about entrepreneurship. Before going into detail, we will talk about International Entrepreneurship Initiative itself. How was this initiative established? Who are the partners and when did it started functioning? Başak Saral who is the Project Manager from UNDP Turkey and Director of International Entrepreneurship Initiative tells:

Başak Saral: International Entrepreneurship Initiative was established two years ago in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme, TR Ministry of Development, Habitat Center for Development and Governance and Vodafone Turkey Foundation. Although it is established with the initiative of these four institutions, the initiative is constituted and continues its works via gathering of stakeholders from different sectors and institutions that works on entrepreneurship and supports entrepreneurs. Nowadays, it is actually an entrepreneurship

network formed by nearly 70 international organizations, civil society organizations, corporations from all around Turkey, but especially Istanbul centered. It is a pilot project located in Turkey for developing innovative solutions, creative ideas and work models in order to generate solutions for social problems and necessities.

UNDP Turkey: International Entrepreneurship Initiative in Istanbul is an international center, which is focused and specialized in the field of entrepreneurship. Thus, it organizes lots of events for the promotion of the concept of 'entrepreneurship'. Idea generation camps are one of those events. In 2014, idea generation camps organized at Istanbul, Eskişehir and İzmir and the Center will continue to organize in other cities. What are these idea generation camps? Başak Saral explains:

Başak Saral: Development of entrepreneurship perception in public is very important for us, as International Entrepreneurship Initiative. Development of the perception about entrepreneurship especially in a positive way and conversion of entrepreneurs into responsible, inclusive, social and green businesses are our main appeals. Idea generation camp is a method applied worldwide by Intel. Intel is a member of Board of Directors of the International Entrepreneurship Initiative. Within our frame of agreement, we are spreading the idea generation camps in Turkey in order to increase the development of innovative ideas and the frequency of idea generation.

UNDP Turkey: How these camps are organized? How many days does it take? What kind of a flow is followed?

Başak Saral: It is a camp that focuses on different social problems and needs with different target groups. It lasts two and half days. At this camp, we are presenting different challenges to the participants as problems with a focus on sustainable development. The participants form a team to solve the need-focused challenges. As a team, they work throughout these two and half days and generate nearly 500 ideas. When they develop their idea, they present it to the jury. This two and half day camp is a very practice-based. At these camps, participants both develop their skills of understanding the problem, generating solutions for the problem, team building and they



gain entrepreneurship skills. They also have a chance to meet and present their solutions to entrepreneurs and investors.

UNDP Turkey: In a way, a participant submits her idea to the market and thus, it becomes tested by presenting it to the jury. The Startup Weekend events which can be translated as entrepreneurship camp have the same focus. So far, it has been organized at different places such as Samsun, Antalya and Ankara. What is Startup Weekend? Again, Başak Saral explains:

Başak Saral: Startup Weekend is a method which is supported worldwide under the leadership of Kaufmann Foundation and which is reached more than 40,000 participants in nearly 140 countries. If the Idea Generation Camps are the first phase, we can consider Startup Weekend events as the second phase. In Turkey, we organized Startup Weekend events with support of Microsoft. Microsoft is also a member of our Board of Directors. Here, our participants join with their business ideas and they make a presentation of their business ideas. After the presentation, teams are formed for the selected ideas. These teams are composed of both business developers, designers and software developers. So, these teams are formed by entrepreneur candidates with different personalities and abilities. For 48 hours, participants develop their business ideas into prototypes and business models with one-to-one support of mentors and training of educators. These 48 hours conclude with a presentation to the jury where participants meet with investors.

UNDP Turkey: In the context of Startup Weekend events, participants start their work on Friday evening and continue till Sunday evening. During this time, they work on their ideas, bring it into prototype to some extent and then present it to jury. Thus, they are already starting an initiative at that moment. What the participants need to do to participate in Startup Weekend?

Başak Saral: One of our primary targets is to spread the Idea Generation Camps and Startup Weekend events throughout Turkey. Till now, most of these kinds of events were organized in Istanbul. Besides, some similar projects were done in Ankara, Eskişehir and İzmir. However, from the upcoming September on, we are planning to extensively carry out such events in different cities. In this context, we are accessible

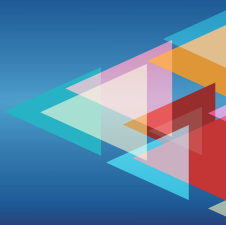
through social media. People can follow our works and can reach us from these portals.

UNDP Turkey: You can access the website of International Entrepreneurship Initiative from <http://www.uluslararasıgirisimcilikmerkezi.org> and <http://ugmistanbul.org>. It is also possible to access the social media accounts of the initiative via those websites. Those who want to contribute to this programme can share their opinions from Twitter via #yeniufuklar hashtag. Now, let's expand the term 'international' in the International Entrepreneurship Initiative. To what extent this newborn initiative works at the international level?

Başak Saral: At this pilot stage, the International Entrepreneurship Initiative aimed to gather different institutions in Turkey. Especially Chambers, TOBB Young Entrepreneurs Council and TOBB Women Entrepreneurs Council became such important networks for us to expand. We want to share all these experiences with neighboring countries and with the region in the near future. We consider this as a second stage. We already started to develop the strategy for this stage. The questions we are working on are 'How can we expand the ecosystem works in Turkey to the region?' and 'In what ways can we give support to the works and ideas in the region in order to bring them together with investors, like we do in Turkey?' I think, from the next year on, we will be able to proceed to this phase.

UNDP Turkey: As we mentioned before, International Entrepreneurship Initiative organizes trainings about entrepreneurship. Başak Saral talks about these trainings:

Başak Saral: Actually, Idea Generation Camps and Startup Weekends are also a sort of entrepreneurship trainings. These are education programs, which improve the perception and the abilities of the youth, women and other groups who want to be an entrepreneur. However, with these trainings we want to support not only the ones who want to be an entrepreneur, but also the ones who already initiated their enterprise. In this context, we examined the applied trainings in every part of Turkey and came up with an education kit. In the framework of this kit, we organized training of trainers for entrepreneurs and academicians. Moreover, we are extensively communicating these trainings to the ones who are already entrepreneurs and who need to develop their management skills although they



know their product and services. We will make this education kit for sustainable entrepreneurship accessible to everyone who contacts us and want to benefit from this kit. If you want to benefit from this kit, you can contact us.

UNDP Turkey: Will this kit be also accessible via your website?

Başak Saral: As we are at the last editing stage, it is not accessible now. However, it will be on the website in forthcoming period. As I already expressed, because of our nature, we have a chance to work with different institutions and experts. Moreover, we are also supporting the expertise that communicates these training processes in different cities in a modular way. These trainings are about different subjects ranging from the risk management to the importance and contributions of technology and different fields that are important for an entrepreneur. In this way, it turns into a new network of expanding expertise.



UNDP Turkey: Where are these trainings organized?

Başak Saral: Primarily, we defined seven provinces from seven geographic regions. These seven provinces are İstanbul, İzmir, Eskişehir, Antalya, Samsun, Adıyaman and Erzurum. At

first, we want to pilot and experience it at these provinces. However, this is not a kind of a project that will remain limited with these provinces. We already started to expand the implemented works to other provinces.

UNDP Turkey: Are all those trainings and activities free?

Başak Saral: For now, these trainings and activities are for free. You can think of this as a social responsibility work which supports social development and many different institutions took responsibility in this.

UNDP Turkey: With these words of Başak Saral, Project Manager from UNDP Turkey and Director of International Entrepreneurship Initiative, we came to the end of New Horizons for this week. In this episode, we talked about the International Entrepreneurship Initiative founded two years ago in İstanbul and what this initiative does. This programme has been prepared by United Nations Development Programme in Turkey and has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, SoundCloud, TuneIn, Pure Connect and Audioboo in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good-bye!



02.06.2014

South-South Cooperation and Emerging Donor Roles

Contributor:

Ebru Saner

Project Manager of Bridging South-South Cooperation and Emerging Donor Roles Project

In this episode, we talk about a project, which aims to strengthen Turkey's participation to the international development cooperation as an emerging donor country and about a conference, which will be organized in Turkey on the subject.

UNDP Turkey: This is the New Horizons podcast of United Nations Development Programme in Turkey. In this episode, we will talk about a project, which aims to strengthen Turkey's participation to the international development cooperation as an emerging donor country, and about a conference which will be organized in Turkey on the subject. And our contributor is Ebru Saner, Project Manager of Bridging South-South Cooperation and Emerging Donor Roles project. Welcome!

Ebru Saner: I am glad to be here. Thank you.

UNDP Turkey: Firstly, let's talk about the Bridging South-South Cooperation and Emerging Donor Roles project. It may not be familiar term for some of our audience. In 2013, the development aid of Turkey for developing countries and least developed countries exceeded 3 billion USD. It was 3.28 billion USD to be exact. It reached to a significant level. In this matter, Turkey stands out as an emerging donor country. The project that you are managing is being implemented on this very subject. The name of the project is

'Bridging South-South Cooperation and Emerging Donor Roles: Strengthen Turkey's Participation in International Development Cooperation'. This project is also about the eighth Millennium Development Goal, isn't it? International development cooperation?

Ebru Saner: Yes, it is about that goal.

UNDP Turkey: How and with which aims did you start this project? What does the South-South Cooperation mean?

Ebru Saner: In order to explain this, I have to go a little back. Our project was started at the beginning of 2009. However, it goes long way back. The first phase of this project started in 1988 when United Nations Development Programme initiated a project in cooperation with State Planning Organization of Turkey. At this time, the main aim was to popularize the South-South Cooperation modality. Regarding the meaning of the project's name, as we all know, after 1945 the Western countries began to give development aid to developing and least developed countries. On the other hand, starting with the Bandung Conference in 1954, Southern countries began to share their technical capacities with each other and to develop a technical cooperation.

UNDP Turkey: Southern countries mean developing countries...

Ebru Saner: Yes, developing countries.

UNDP Turkey: ...and mostly located in the southern globe...

Ebru Saner: South or East. Sometimes it is also called as the East. Actually it is the majority of the world except very rich and developed countries of West and North. Regarding the aim of South-South Cooperation Project, it can be said that the developing countries, who are aware of their problems and develop distinctive solutions, want to share these with other countries. Instead of getting technical cooperation from the countries who have long history of development or from the countries of the West who had a different development history than South and East, those countries want to get technical cooperation from each other and find common solutions for their common problems. As of 1970s, United Nations supports this modality. In Turkey,

with the project started in 1988, the extending process of this modality started. In this regard, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) established in 1992. The main function of TIKA is to coordinate the development aids of Turkish government for developing countries. Our project come to the agenda and started in 2009 as the third phase of the project that started in 1988. The main difference from the previous two phases is that after the successful projects and works on extending this modality of the first two phases, now our project aims to improve the institutional capacity of Turkey's development aids for developing countries. In this regard, the responsible institution is TIKA - Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency. Nowadays, we are developing modalities in order to enhance the technical capacity, expert capacity and quality of TIKA's aids in accordance with international standards.

UNDP Turkey: Basically, we are talking about a project on Turkey's foreign aids, coordination of development aids...

Ebru Saner: Yes.

UNDP Turkey: ...and thus, we are talking about a project on capacity development in which UNDP is also a partner. At this point, we may briefly mention some concrete works done in this context. What kind of studies done since the early-2009?

Ebru Saner: As I mentioned before, Turkey is one of the few countries that international community already accepts as an emerging donor country. The others are China, India, Brazil and Mexico. Since the mid-2000s, there is a rapid increase on development aid of Turkey. Moreover, OECD Development Assistance Committee distinguished Turkey as a country with the most increase in its development aids. Besides, Turkey ranked four among the countries who give the disaster and emergency aid. Regarding the nature of Turkey's development aids, in the past it was mostly on technical cooperation and expert exchange whereas now it turned towards important investments on infrastructure. Turkey builds schools, hospitals and roads. The country headed towards programme assistance. It gives support to agricultural programmes. And of course, all those activities require a good strategic planning and programming. Furthermore, Turkey also has a capacity for

immediate help and works flexible. Through our project, we are trying both to maintain this speed and flexibility and to ensure that Turkey is giving a strategically planned, programmed development aid by using the experiences that the West and other countries gained on development aids. In order to briefly mention our activities, I can say that we are organizing training programmes in order to strengthen the expert capacity of TIKA and to give support in developing strategies again for TIKA. We are generating strategies for three countries that were selected as pilot countries by TIKA. Those are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Tajikistan and Senegal. We started our work by choosing one pilot country from each continent. Most importantly, we, as UNDP, supported the preparation of Turkey Development Aid Strategy. The important institutions such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Development, TIKA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock came together and generated a common strategy in order to implement the policy harmony for Turkey's development aid. At the same time, we are trying to set the loop of a development aid project that we call as project cycle from beginning to the end. It is because all those development aids have to be monitorable and assessable.

UNDP Turkey: It is obvious that since 2009 lots of capacity development work has been done





to support the improvement of development aids of Turkey. Of course, there is more. It was Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, right? The old name was Development Agency. The institution that coordinates the development aids of Turkey. Through the website of UNDP in Turkey, tr.undp.org, you can reach the information regarding this project. Those who want to contribute to this programme can share their opinions from Twitter via #yeniufuklar hashtag. Now we can talk about the conference that will take place in June, the time this podcast will be broadcasted. Representatives of other emerging donor countries like Turkey will come together and discuss the trends and opportunities on the subject. What is the importance of this conference? Which themes are going to be covered?

Ebru Saner: As you already mentioned, we are organizing a big international conference in Istanbul on 19-20 June. Some of the guests of the conference are Deputy Prime Minister Emrullah İşler, UNDP Administrator Helen Clark, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmet Davutoğlu. The representatives of emerging donor countries will attend, but we also foresee the participation of representatives of traditional donor countries of the West. At the same time, we will have lots of participants from civil society organizations, academia, think tank etc. Lately, the emerging donor countries change the nature of their development aids. They build up new modalities. All those modalities will be discussed. The questions of “How do emerging donor countries see development aids?”, “How can we go beyond the aid efficiency?”, “How can we increase efficiency?”, “How can we increase the attempts of development partnership with the least developed countries?” will mainly be discussed at this conference. In 2015, Millennium Development Goals are going to be measured and the plans for post-2015 are still going on. The role of those emerging donor countries in the goals of post-2015 will be discussed. Lately, we see that there are private sector companies, charity organizations and some foundations, which are funded by private sector, are helping to other countries. These aids and their modalities done by foundations and private sector companies are going to be discussed at this conference. Furthermore, the timing of this conference is also very important. On the one hand, it will increase the visibility of Turkey in

the field of development aid. On the other hand, global partnership meeting on a ministerial level took place in Mexico on April and Development Partnership Forum will be organized in New York on July. Therefore, this conference is in the middle of these two conferences where we can both discuss the outputs of Mexico meeting and generate opinions for Development Partnership Forum.

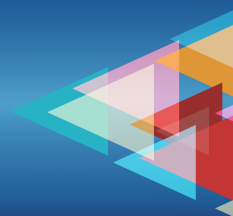
UNDP Turkey: In this case, it can be said that the conference is very important both for Millennium Development Goals and for post-2015 global developmental agenda. And, it is also very important that Turkey will host this conference. Moreover, the outputs of this conference will, most probably, be an important input for the subsequent period.

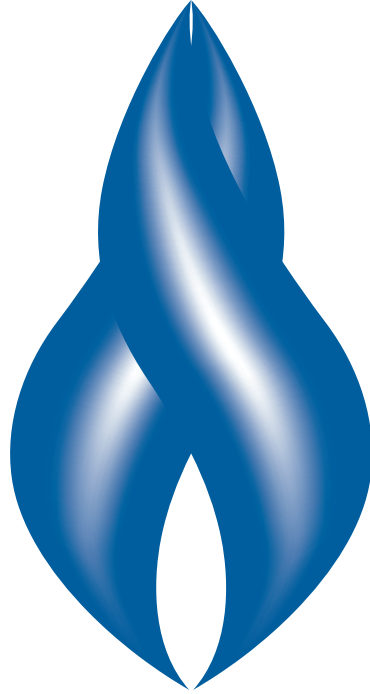
Ebru Saner: Absolutely.

UNDP Turkey: Thank you Ms. Ebru for your contributions.

Ebru Saner: I thank you.

UNDP Turkey: In this episode, we talked about the participation of Turkey to international development partnership as an emerging donor country. Our contributor was Ebru Saner, Project Manager from UNDP Turkey. We come to the end of New Horizons podcasts prepared by UNDP in Turkey. It is also the last podcast of this season. This program has been recorded at the studio of Radyo İlef of Ankara University Communications Department. You can follow our program on iTunes, SoundCloud, TuneIn, Pure Connect and Audioboo in podcast format, on FM frequency in İstanbul, on Açık Radyo (Open Radio) on internet, on nearly fifty Police radios, on MYCY radio from Cyprus and also on university radios in our broadcasting network and on tr.undp.org. Our user name for social media is undpturkiye. Hope to see you soon, good-bye!





new horizons



Recording and Editing Support



Radio İlef

Radios in Our Network*



* You can also follow our programs on iTunes under podcasts and on Soundcloud. Our username on Soundcloud is undpturkiye.



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



www.tr.undp.org



/undpturkiye

