COUNTRY AND INTER-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR TURKEY

Note by the Administrator

I. PROCESS OF THE PROGRAMMING EXERCISE

1. The current Turkish National Development Plan covers the period 1985-1989, while the country programme period is 1988-1992. Hence the programme was prepared while the National Plan was in its second year of implementation and the lines of its development were already known. The State Planning Organization is the body responsible for preparation and implementation of both the Plan and the country programme, and hence has ensured that the proposals in the country programme are consistent with the development priorities of the Plan. Intensive internal discussions involving Ministries, para-statal organizations and others took place under the aegis of the State Planning Organization, resulting in a series of project proposals for the country programme.

2. During that period the Resident Representative presented a Note of proposals and comments for the consideration of the State Planning Organization and two sectoral programming missions, one by the United Nations Department for Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) and the other by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), took place. These missions led to a number of project proposals, some of which are reflected in the programme. Extensive discussions also took place with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), both of which have representatives in Turkey. Consultations were also organized with the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as with several World Bank missions.
3. During the drafting of the programme document, the Resident Representative and his staff worked closely at all times with the State Planning Organization.

II. THE FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME

4. Although the development of Turkey shows marked regional disparities, the country already possesses a sizeable industrial base and a considerable infrastructure of educational and research institutions geared to meeting the needs of the productive sectors.

5. Two of the five themes of the programme, science and technology and industry, which are to some extent interlinked, reflect the Government desire to accelerate the transfer of modern technology and to improve the quantity and quality of industrial production, both for the home market and for export. Industrial products already contribute the major share of exports, and are to increase proportionately more under the current five-year Plan, although food exports will continue to be significant. The Administrator is satisfied that the themes of science and technology and of industry warrant the priorities assigned to them.

6. Under current policies, the Government is progressively moving in the direction of removal of economic controls and encouragement of the private sector. Nevertheless, the public sector will remain important, and it is appropriate that the Government should wish to make this area one of its priority themes, both to improve efficiency and to give greater attention to problems such as pollution, which has become a concomitant of industrial development and urbanization.

7. While agriculture, the fourth priority theme, is receiving substantial assistance from other sources, notably the World Bank, there remain a number of specific areas in which UNDP assistance is requested. It may be noted that a programmed reserve has been set aside to develop projects for the benefit of the rural population in the less developed parts of the country.

8. The fifth priority sector selected by the Government is transport and communications. Three of the four projects under this sector are concerned with manpower training to meet expanding needs in civil aviation, maritime transport and telecommunications.

9. Human resources development is an important feature not only in the transport and communications sector, but in a number of projects in the other priority fields identified in the programme as part of the Government policy of promoting self-reliance. The programme includes a project concerned with rural women's vocational training and development of co-operatives.

10. The Administrator is pleased to note that two projects are concerned specifically with environmental matters, one on water pollution and water quality control and the other on strengthening environmental health programmes.

11. It will be noted that the programme is characterized by a relatively large number of projects, many of them small-scale. The Administrator believes that
this is not inappropriate in a country at the Turkish stage of development, where substantial national capabilities exist in a number of technical fields, but where there is need for specialist short-term consultancies, training and equipment to enable certain key institutions in question to meet the challenge of new technologies and changing needs.

12. During joint appraisal of the experience of the previous programme by the State Planning Organization and the Office of the Resident Representative, the Government representatives stated that priority should be given to new projects and that, in particular, projects which have received UNDP assistance over a long period should be completed. This policy is reflected in the programme as presented.

III. MANAGEMENT OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

13. As in the case of the third country programme, there will be annual programme reviews with a special review at the mid-term to coincide with the issuance of the next National Development Plan. At this time consideration will be given to whatever reorientation of the country programme may be desirable in the light of the new plan. Tripartite reviews will be held annually for larger projects and on an ad hoc basis for smaller projects in the light of special needs which may arise. In-depth evaluations will also be conducted whenever required by the size or nature of the projects.

14. While the Government prefers in general not to avail itself of the modality of Government execution, all projects will be managed by national project co-ordinators. International personnel inputs will be limited to short-term consultancies in the great majority of cases.

15. Workshops will be organized on specific socio-economic topics of particular relevance to the fourth country programme with the participation of the Office of the Resident Representative, the State Planning Organization, the technical Ministries concerned, representatives of the public and private sectors and possibly members of the donor community represented in Turkey as well.

IV. RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

16. The Administrator endorses the Fourth Country Programme for Turkey and recommends its approval by the Governing Council.