UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of Turkey

Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance: $5 million

Estimated value of the Government's contribution: $30 million

Duration: Five years

Estimated starting date: January 1988

Executing agencies:

- Government of the Republic of Turkey
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Government co-ordinating agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Demographic facts

Population by sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total (in 1000)</th>
<th>Male (in 1000)</th>
<th>Female (in 1000)</th>
<th>Sex ratio (/100 females)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49,289</td>
<td>25,349</td>
<td>23,940</td>
<td>105.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Population in year 2000. 63,351

Population by age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Total (in 1000)</th>
<th>Male (in 1000)</th>
<th>Female (in 1000)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>17,924</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-64</td>
<td>29,273</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>2,093</td>
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Age indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total (in 1000)</th>
<th>Male (in 1000)</th>
<th>Female (in 1000)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median age</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dependency: age 0-14</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dependency: age 65+</td>
<td>7.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)</td>
<td>10,209</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Women: 15-49 (in 1000)</td>
<td>11,812</td>
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Urban-rural population

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban population (in 1000)</th>
<th>Rural population (in 1000)</th>
<th>Per cent urban</th>
<th>Per cent rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22,633</td>
<td>26,657</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>54.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Agricultural population density (/hectare of arable land) 0.88

Population density (/sq. km.) 63

Average annual change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change (in 1000)</th>
<th>Births (in 1000)</th>
<th>Deaths (in 1000)</th>
<th>Net migration (in 1000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>1,516</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Rate of annual change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total change (%)</th>
<th>Urban (%)</th>
<th>Rural (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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</tbody>
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Crude birth rate (/1000) 29.2

Crude death rate (/1000) 8.4

Natural increase (/1000) 20.7

Net migration (/1000) -0.1

Fertility and mortality

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>6.60</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>64.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Population density on arable land is for 1984, as derived from Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbook 1984; gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1987; completed family size, where applicable, is for women age 45-49: Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, "Fertility Behaviour in the Context of Development: Evidence from the World Fertility Survey", Population Studies, No. 100 (United Nations, 1987), Table 14, p. 28. Figures for population by sex, population by age group, age indicators, urban-rural population, and population density (/sq. km.) refer to the year 1985; figures for average annual change, rate of annual change, and fertility and mortality are the five-year averages for 1985-1990. These data are from the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, World population prospects: estimates and projections as assessed in 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3).
I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) proposes to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of $5 million over a five-year period, starting January 1988, to assist the Government of the Republic of Turkey in achieving its population and development objectives. The programme, UNFPA's first in Turkey, takes into account the recommendations of a needs assessment update mission that visited the country in 1986 and the lessons learned from past UNFPA assistance during the period 1974-1987. The proposed UNFPA programme would include projects in maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP); information and communication activities in support of MCH/FP programmes; and family education in schools and population education in adult literacy programmes. The programme would also support, under programme reserve, awareness creation/motivation activities for women and the strengthening of the policy analysis capability of the State Planning Organization (SPO) and/or the State Institute of Statistics (SIS).

2. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action; that is, that population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (paragraph 14 (d)); that respect of human life is basic to all human societies (paragraph 14 (e)); and that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (paragraph 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

3. The founders of the Turkish Republic (1922) implemented various laws and policies to increase the country's level of fertility. Successive Governments also adopted this position and sustained pro-natalist policies and programmes until the early 1960s when, following discussions between the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (MOHSA) and the State Planning Organization, it was unanimously agreed that a change in policy was needed. Accordingly, the country's development plan for 1963-1967 stressed the need to moderate population growth; and in 1965, Turkey became one of the first countries to adopt legislation permitting family planning. Today, it is among an increasing number of countries where the right to family health services is guaranteed by the Constitution and where access to a variety of family planning services is a matter of law.

4. High fertility is perceived by the Government as both an economic and a health problem. Turkish authorities single out a large number of children per couple as a cause of a low standard of living of the Turkish family and identify high aggregate fertility and rapid population increase as a source of the difficulties that Turkey has been experiencing in accommodating its growing population. As a result, Turkey's 1983 Family Planning Law provides, inter alia, for the dissemination of family planning information through all appropriate means; for health personnel, after having received approved training, to insert intra-uterine devices (IUDs);...
and for sterilization by doctors if they have the full consent of the client. Moreover, the Fourth and Fifth Five-Year Development Plans (1979-1989) acknowledge not only that population variables and social, cultural and economic factors are interrelated, but also that all socio-economic policies and measures directly affect population size, structure and distribution.

5. Statistics indicate that Turkey's population growth has been declining steadily. In 1965, population growth was estimated at approximately 3 per cent. Results of the country's 1985 population census revealed a growth rate of approximately 2.5 per cent and a population of some 51 million people, making Turkey the nineteenth most populous country in the world. Despite encouraging trends, however, sharp regional variations in fertility rates remain. For example, the average family size in the eastern and south-eastern provinces is 8.8, while that in the Aegean and north-west regions is 2.9. This is due primarily to better living conditions, improved health and educational services and a higher rate of social and economic development in western Turkey. Although knowledge of modern contraceptive methods is almost universal among ever-married women, only an estimated 18 per cent of such women use these methods. In rural areas, 22 per cent of women exposed to modern methods use them; in urban areas, the figure is 32 per cent. The percentage of women in the eastern region using these methods is half that in the western region. Infant mortality in Turkey, though decreasing, remains high, even when compared with other developing countries. While various surveys give different estimates for the infant mortality rate, official estimates for 1979-1982 place it at 95 per 1,000 live births.

6. In March 1986, the President of the Republic of Turkey, H.E. Kenan Evren, launched a national family planning campaign, the largest in the country's history. The President, among other things, underscored the significance of lowering population growth rates as a prerequisite for socio-economic development. The campaign seeks to increase the number of couples using modern birth control methods from the current rate of 18 per cent to 25 per cent and to reduce infant mortality from approximately 100 per 1,000 to 80 per 1,000.* It emphasizes information, education and communication (IEC) activities in support of family planning, targeting approximately 10 million couples (particularly in rural areas and under-served regions). As part of the campaign, MOHSA plans to establish a family planning clinic in each of the country's 200 state-owned general hospitals and 25 maternity hospitals and to institutionalize 25 MCH/FP training centres in selected provinces.

7. Family planning services form part of the MCH programme implemented by MOHSA's General Directorate for Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health (GDFP/MCH), which operates 600 clinics, 95 dispensaries and 20 independent facilities in peri-urban areas. The Directorate's activities supplement the family planning services provided by the country's primary health care programmes. IUDs, pills and condoms are readily available throughout most of the country, and acceptor and

* These aims are based on Government projections, which differ from United Nations estimates and projections.
post-partum follow-up programmes are being organized. In addition, the Family Planning Association of Turkey (FPAT - an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) established in 1963) has 19 branches providing supplies and information/education materials. Moreover, the military, the Turkish Development Foundation, labour unions, the railway corporation, postal authorities and insurance schemes have begun to implement their own family planning programmes. Doctors in private practice remain the main providers of services in urban areas. In rural areas, where full health coverage has not yet been achieved, the absence of services, supplies and promotional activities is clearly reflected in higher fertility and infant mortality rates.

8. In the field, responsibility for health education rests primarily with midwives who conduct individual and group sessions at health centres, health houses as well as in homes during visits. Religion is not seen as an obstacle to family planning programmes, and, in general, there is no institutional opposition to family planning on religious grounds.

9. The Government has become more cognizant of political and cultural factors that might influence its population policies and programmes. As a result, it has placed emphasis on promotional activities and on informing and educating the public on population issues and MCH/FP programmes. Television and other mass media are being utilized to this end.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

10. Since 1974, UNFPA has provided Turkey with over $8 million in assistance largely for maternal and child health, including family planning services, and for census activities in 1980. With UNFPA assistance, the Government began in 1974 to integrate MCH/FP with national health services. As part of this effort, the Government initiated projects in Ankara and Yozgat provinces and eventually extended similar projects to 10 more provinces. An evaluation of this experience emphasized the importance of extending this integrated approach to service delivery. Over the years, UNFPA, together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), also funded multi-sectoral communication activities. Other areas of UNFPA support included the establishment of a steroid hormone laboratory at Ankara Maternity Hospital; a law and population research project at the Faculty of Law, University of Ankara; and assistance to the Institute of Population Studies at Hacettepe University to conduct a fertility survey.

11. In 1979, the first UNFPA basic needs assessment (BNA) mission was fielded to Turkey and its findings published in 1980. No formal country programme was prepared using the recommendations of the BNA, however, because of a change in Government priorities. Nevertheless, UNFPA continued to express interest in institution building in Turkey, and over the years has provided assistance, on an ad hoc basis, for the following activities.
Basic data collection and analysis

12. UNFPA provided $1.6 million to the State Institute of Statistics to conduct and process Turkey's 1980 population census. UNFPA inputs included computer equipment, technical assistance and training. As a result, detailed socio-economic and demographic data for Turkey's 67 provinces were processed on schedule and later published.

Population information, education and communication

13. Adult literacy. The Fund provided $100,000 to help introduce population information into the Ministry of Education's adult literacy programmes, as well as into the extension programmes of other ministries. In 1976, UNFPA's input, together with that of UNDP and UNESCO, succeeded in establishing an Institute of Adult Education as a research and training unit within the General Directorate of Apprenticeship and Non-Formal Education of the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports. In 1983, funds were also provided for consultancies for staff development in popular education centres in four pilot areas.

Maternal and child health and family planning services

14. Integrated MCH/FP services delivery in 17 provinces. In 1984, a five-year project was initiated to extend MCH/FP in the context of primary health care to the 17 most under-served provinces in the east and south-eastern part of Turkey. By government directive, these provinces have also been designated as priority areas for all government services. As confirmed by the 1986 mid-term project review and assessment, the project has been successfully implemented by the Government, with WHO technical backstopping providing training in the latest MCH/FP techniques to midwives stationed in health houses in villages throughout the 17 provinces. WHO also provided training to nurses assigned to health centres and hospitals in family planning counselling and IUD insertion. Under the project, management skills and delivery of services were improved, as were data processing and analysis of service statistics. By 1986, all 17 provinces were being served. The following year was devoted to consolidating project activities in the various provinces. To date, UNFPA has provided over $1.4 million to the project.

15. Workers' population education in the organized sector. In 1985, UNFPA approved $103,000 for a four-year ILO-executed project to assist the Family Planning Association of Turkey in providing MCH/FP information/education and services in 144 industrial plants. This project seeks to raise prevalence rates of contraceptive use among 150,000 male and female workers. Activities include holding seminars at the plant-level; training plant-level medical staff in MCH/FP education; producing promotional materials; and adding family planning to the services offered by the medical units of these plants. The project has exceeded the targeted number of establishments to be covered, the number of persons trained and the number of plant medical units offering MCH/FP services. However, in the course of the implementation of the project some shortcomings were detected. These were primarily associated with poor follow-up and unsatisfactory record keeping and were largely attributable to inadequate or ineffective training of plant-level staff. The situation is being redressed with ILO technical support.

/...
Other external assistance

16. Turkey received population-related assistance from a number of international organizations, bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). For example, in 1986 and 1987, WHO provided support for training programmes and equipment for promoting the teaching of various aspects of family planning and sexuality. In addition, WHO supported the preparation of guidelines and recommendations on methods of family planning counselling for health professionals. UNICEF and the Government of Turkey collaborated on a draft Plan of Co-operation for 1988-1990, emphasizing assistance to maternal and child health, specifically addressing birth spacing education of girls and women and neonatal tetanus immunization for all girls and women at risk. The draft plan also aims at reducing infant mortality through support of programmes in infant immunization, control of diarrhoeal diseases and control of acute respiratory infections. Moreover, IPPF provides assistance to FPAT mainly for administrative costs and the supply of contraceptives.

17. Turkey is a participating country in the worldwide "A.I.D. Centrally Funded Population Assistance Program" of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Under this programme, Turkey received $1,655,000 in 1986 to be used for population activities. In addition, in 1986, Turkey received contraceptive commodities from USAID valued at $354,533. Major co-operating agencies extending assistance to Turkey in the same year were as follows: Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA), $291,000 (family health and family planning information, education and communication, to TURK-IS (a Confederation of Turkish trade unions) in conjunction with the Turkish Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynaecology and Obstetrics, $672,000 (grants to MOHSA to train physicians and nurses in endoscopy and to equip major institutions with laparoscopy); the Pathfinder Fund, $723,000 (family planning curriculum development and implementation in midwifery schools; educational materials and support for family planning education and services granted to Turkish NGOs); RONCO Consulting Corporation, $170,000 (grants to MOHSA to develop a five-year MCH/FP plan and to the Institute of Child Health, University of Istanbul, to improve neonatal and infant care services). Turkey receives assistance in the form of equipment from the Federal Republic of Germany through a four-year Funds-in-Trust project with UNICEF of DM4 million, of which one third is provided for family planning and two thirds for MCH activities. In 1986, the Government of Canada made available, through MOHSA, $7,126 for a "Women in Development" project in Malatya Province for MCH/FP and home economics, among other things.

IV. NEEDS ASSESSMENT UPDATE MISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

18. A UNFPA needs assessment up-date mission visited Turkey from 14 to 26 September 1986. The mission reported that Turkey was at a particularly important threshold in its population programme, and that it had "placed itself at an important crossroads where take-off towards a broad national population programme is possible". It also noted that "few countries in the world can boast of having reached this stage, but if the opportunities are not appropriately
seized, a promising programme may fall back into a single track operation of projections and confined success". According to the mission, future programmes must be more comprehensive, more diversified and better co-ordinated. Prominent throughout the mission's recommendations are references to the need for institution building through training and the establishment of collaborative mechanisms among and between institutions. Moreover, the mission stressed that every effort should be made to assist the Turkish Government's national family planning campaign launched in 1986 at which time the President of the Republic expressed serious concern for Turkey's population growth rate and urged prompt action by relevant public and private organizations. The major findings and recommendations of the mission are detailed below.

19. The mission stressed that sustained efforts must be made to ensure that both Government and private sector leaders, as well as the public at large, become aware of the multi-sectoral nature of population policies and programmes. Mission members also recommended that a National Population Council be established to report on population concerns to the highest levels of Government. This Council would be responsible for developing detailed proposals for integrated comprehensive population policies and implementing strategies to be adopted by appropriate public and private agencies. The Council would, as one of its priorities, emphasize national institution building.

20. Within the context of population policy formulation and population and development planning, the mission recommended that the formulation of policies affecting fertility and mortality be carried beyond the current target-setting exercise to include activities designed to determine the levels and mixes of inputs in health and family planning programmes compatible with those targets. It also stressed that studies should be conducted on the impact of the family planning programme on fertility. Among the mission's other recommendations in this area were the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of the State Planning Organization so as to enable it to devise innovative approaches to integrating population and development planning and to establish linkages between population change and future sectoral planning through training, the provision of materials and the establishment of a research work plan.

21. With regard to data collection, analysis and dissemination, the mission recommended that the data collection operations of the State Institute of Statistics be strengthened and training provided to its staff in the design, undertaking and analysis of post-enumeration demographic surveys. The mission further recommended that the Ministry of the Interior be assisted in training its specialists in demographic analysis and statistics, systems analysis and programming, and data base management. The Hacettepe Institute for Population Studies (HIPS), it was noted, should continue to conduct nation-wide demographic surveys at five-year intervals and adequate support should be provided for the next survey scheduled for 1988.

22. Regarding health and family planning, the mission recommended that MOHSA rapidly extend its programme to priority provinces for which selection criteria would be developed based on demographic factors, health characteristics, quality of infrastructure and distribution of resources. It noted that measures should be
taken to stress the quality of outreach of health clinics and to enhance the motivation of midwives. It also recommended that added emphasis should be placed on the use of IUDs and oral contraceptives.

23. Concerning IEC, the mission recommended that assistance be provided to improve materials in support of MCH/FP for use by midwives in their home visits and in their health houses. It also suggested that the GDFP/MCH should establish a working group, to include key media personnel, to ensure better co-ordination of information and education activities with the mass media. The mission further noted that support should be provided to assist the Education Materials Production Centre (EMPC) in its planning, testing and production of audio-visual materials. Among the mission's other recommendations were that assistance should be provided to the Institute of Adult Education to establish a working group whose members would work full time on integrating population education into the Institute's programmes, and to conduct a systematic review of the current content of population studies in Turkey's formal education sector with a view to reformulating a population education programme to be introduced into regular and vocational schools. The mission stressed that particular attention should be given to the curriculum in pre-service teacher training programmes, especially primary teacher training institutions, because of the potential dual role the graduates could play as classroom teachers and as instructors in the programmes of the popular education centres. Assistance should also be provided to translate selected resource/educational materials available outside Turkey for use in the formal and non-formal sectors. The mission pointed out that the potential of the extension service (agricultural extension, for assistance) had not been fully exploited and thus warranted attention.

24. The mission noted that a concerted effort must be made to improve women's health. Although women have not been identified as a target group by development planners, successive development plans have emphasized improved maternal child health. Much still needs to be done, however, to reduce high rates of maternal mortality, the primary causes of which are the high percentage of deliveries at home by untrained attendants in unhygienic conditions and the limited access to and use of prenatal care services. Moreover, there are easily observable discrepancies between females and males regarding access to formal education, health, economic activities, and social security. Assistance thus should be provided to support and broaden the scope and context of the Popular Education Centres operated by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports where special attention is given to teaching and training males and females between the ages of 12 and 24.

V. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1988-1992

25. The proposed UNFPA programme in the amount of $5 million for the period 1988-1992 would respond to government priorities as they emerged when the recommendations of the basic needs update mission were discussed. The long-term objective of the proposed programme is to contribute to balancing the country's population growth rate with economic and social development. The immediate objectives of the new programme are (a) to enhance the quality and quantity of Turkey's national family planning services by increasing the number of trained
personnel, upgrading equipment and providing supplies; (b) to increase the number of informed and motivated family planning acceptors from 18 to 25 per cent; (c) to contribute to the increased participation of women in the development process; and (d) to increase the country's institutional capacity to undertake population policy research and analysis. The programme, which includes a population dynamics component and a women, population and development component, focuses primarily on MCH/FP and on IEC activities.

26. Project evaluation, particularly as a mid-term exercise in the MCH/FP "17 provinces project", proved to be extremely useful not only for ongoing implementation and monitoring, but for future programming. Such exercises would be encouraged and systematically incorporated into the proposed activities as a measure to verify project objectives and strategies on the one hand and develop an institutional memory on the other. Technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) would be encouraged in this programme. Efforts would also be made to avoid a project-centred approach and focus on a programme framework. In addition, the programme would attempt to take greater advantage of technical inputs provided by agencies such as UNESCO and the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

Maternal and child health and family planning

27. The proposed programme would continue to focus on the development and expansion of MCH/FP services. The Government's goal in integrating MCH/FP into the primary health system is to improve family life and the overall health of the population. UNFPA would provide assistance to continue activities initiated in the Integrated MCH/FP services delivery in 17 provinces project, which began in 1984 and has made substantial progress to date. It has, moreover, confirmed the Government's commitment to MCH/FP and demonstrated that Turkey has a very high absorptive capacity. Although the turnover in human resources from one province to another has been subsiding, there is still great need of more training of health and paramedical personnel in MCH/FP. UNFPA proposes to commit $400,000 to the project. The Government, WHO, and UNFPA would be the executing agencies.

28. Strengthening integrated MCH/FP services in 11 provinces. The emphasis of the new programme would be to extend the scope of the current project to include 11 more provinces, thereby providing adequate coverage for almost half of the country's 67 provinces. The selection of the 11 additional provinces would be based on need for socio-economic inputs, as delineated in the national development plan. In addition to providing training for health personnel, the project would provide MCH/FP-related medical equipment, as well as supplies for teaching and family planning services. The project would also seek to improve the supervision and evaluation capacity of health managers and to finance the undertaking of research and evaluation studies. UNFPA proposes to commit $2 million to the project. The Government, WHO and UNFPA would be the executing agencies.

29. In addition to the above MCH/FP activities, a project of family planning education and services for industrial workers would be continued. This project would aim at educating industrial workers in family planning and adding family planning services to existing health units in larger plants. UNFPA proposes to
commit $80,000 to the project. ILO and the Family Planning Association of Turkey would serve as executing agencies.

Population information, education and communication

30. Population education would be introduced into adult literacy programmes. For some years, the General Directorate of Apprenticeship and Non-Formal Education (GDANE) in the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports, has implemented pilot activities in this field. The proposed project would seek to introduce population education courses in the 657 Popular Education Centres of the country; train teachers and administrators of central and provincial Population Education Centres and develop and produce teaching materials in population education for adults. Assistance in the amount of $1 million would be used for technical assistance, training, short-term consultancies, educational materials and fellowships. UNESCO and the Government would be the executing agencies.

31. A project aiming at integrating population education into agricultural extension services in a given rural area would be initiated. This pilot project would be a country application of the UNFPA-funded FAO umbrella project "Strategic integration of population education into agricultural extension services" (INT/86/P07). The proposal would cover designing, packaging, developing and producing extension and training materials, including audio-visual aids, and related training activities. UNFPA proposes $20,000 for the project. FAO would serve as the executing agency.

32. Assistance to communication centre and national family planning campaign. The proposed project would focus on communication activities in support of the national family planning campaign launched in 1986. The existing MCH/FP communication centre in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs is to be upgraded, with emphasis being placed on the development of MOHSA's staff skills in message development, testing and production of more appropriate audio-visual educational films and slides as well as of improved IEC support materials for midwives. The project would also provide communications support to the activities of the second stage of the ongoing national family planning campaign, most notably, the design and implementation of public education programmes including MCH/FP training strategies for the public, provision of MCH/FP and population education teaching materials, as well as improvement of MCH/FP communication management skills. Further, the project would be linked with UNFPA-funded MCH/FP activities intended to improve the communication component in the 17 and 11 provinces projects. Assistance in the amount of $650,000 would cover training, vehicles, short-term consultancies, workshops and audio-visual equipment. The Government, UNESCO and UNFPA would be the executing agencies.

33. Family life education in elementary and secondary schools. This project would constitute UNFPA's principal input in addressing training needs and the elaboration of population education curricula in the schools. Under the project, population education programmes in the formal school system would be reviewed and reformulated as needed. UNFPA assistance would cover short-term consultancies, training, equipment, supplies and the means to produce source books, including translation of existing teaching aids. UNFPA proposes to commit $500,000 to the project, with UNESCO and the Government as executing agencies.
Population dynamics

34. As regards cultural and medical factors affecting MCH/FP in Turkey, assistance would be given to Gazi University to undertake research activities on these matters. The aim would be to have such research complement the ongoing MCH/FP programme as much as possible. UNFPA proposes to commit $50,000 for this activity, with the University and the Government serving as executing agencies.

Women, population and development

35. In line with UNFPA guidelines as put forth in "An implementation strategy to strengthen the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development" (DP/1987/38), all UNFPA projects would take into consideration women as both participants and beneficiaries of population and development activities. This is reflected in the proposed MCH/FP projects of this programme which target under-served, priority provinces in Turkey. Moreover, the programme's population education projects, especially as regards the Popular Education Centres operated by the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports, give special attention to skill-development training for females and males between the ages of 12 and 24 and to improving literacy, particularly among young women. In addition, funds have been set aside under programme reserve (please see below) for further opportunities to improve the status of Turkish women.

Programme reserve

36. Under programme reserve, the following activities are foreseen. In the course of the programme, initiatives would be taken to enhance the role of women in family and public life in Turkey through awareness creation and motivation activities for women in co-operation with the appropriate women's organizations in Turkey. Implementation of the recommendations of the "Safe Motherhood Conference" held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1987 would also be initiated, in particular, the need to make a concerted effort to curb maternal mortality. Further reducing the rates of maternal mortality would thus be emphasized under this activity. The programme reserve would also be used to help strengthen the policy analysis capability of the State Planning Organization and/or the State Institute of Statistics. UNFPA proposes to commit $300,000 for activities under the programme reserve.

Monitoring and evaluation

37. The programme and its component projects would follow the revised UNFPA guidelines for monitoring and evaluation, including periodic country reviews with participation from the Government and UNFPA. Each project formulated under this country programme would have a built-in plan for its monitoring and evaluation. At the time of formulation, it would be decided if any project requires a more elaborate evaluation exercise.

Programme management and co-ordination

38. The country programme would be managed directly through the office of the UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey. The UNDP Resident Representative also serves as
the UNFPA representative and thus has overall responsibility for co-ordinating the programme. As of 1988, a national programme officer would assist in monitoring the programme in Turkey in accordance with UNFPA guidelines. This officer would be responsible for following-up on the implementation of the UNFPA programme of assistance to Turkey, to be supported by regular visits by UNFPA headquarters staff and in close communication with UNDP/Ankara.

Financial summary

39. As indicated in paragraph 1, UNFPA would provide $5 million over a five-year period. The following table shows how the programme areas would accommodate this funding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNFPA regular resources</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternity and Child Health and family planning</td>
<td>2 480 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, education and communication</td>
<td>2 170 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population dynamics</td>
<td>50 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme reserve</td>
<td>300 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5 000 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. RECOMMENDATION

40. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Turkey in the amount of $5 million for five years;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and to make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Turkey and with the executing agencies.