

THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY



**WORLD CHILDREN'S SUMMIT
NATIONAL MONITORING REPORT**

(DRAFT)

DECEMBER 2000

NATIONAL REPORT ON THE MONITORING OF WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

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NATIONAL REPORT ON MONITORING OF WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

A. INTRODUCTION AND OVERALL FRAMEWORK

Turkey was represented at the highest level in the World Summit for Children On September 1990. Mr. Turgut ÖZAL, who was then the President of Turkey headed the delegation.

“The Situation of the Child in Turkey”, which is a preparatory document for the National Congress on Child Policy held in 1990, was published in cooperation with UNICEF.

Following the Summit, a comprehensive study was held to realise the basic principles set forth in the WSC. The output was “the National Plan of Action for Children” on the survival, development and protection of children, prepared with the participation of all related sectors and implemented on a national level starting in 1993. In 1995, the National Program was reviewed by relevant sectors and revised to meet the country’s current needs and conditions.

The project “1995 Multi Indicator Cluster Survey” was accomplished to assess the situation of children against the mid-decade goals of the National Plan of Action. The survey was conducted in 6.579 households in 226 settlements selected randomly. During the survey, held in October-November 1995, data on housing characteristics, salt iodisation, source of drinking water, disposal of waste, education status of children 5-15 ages, immunisation status of women against tetanus, status of children 0-4 ages in relevance to diarrhoea, immunisation and weights throughout Turkey.

Special Commission on Women, Child and Youth was convened within the framework of the preparatory work on the 7th Five Years Development Plan covering the period 1996-2000. The Child Sub-Commission evaluated the progress during the period 1990-1995, identified the problems and possible solutions and set the targets for the planning cycle 1996-2000.

Child Labour Survey was carried out in 1994 within the framework of ILO-IPEC Program to identify the socio-economic characteristics and the number of working children in the age range 6-14.

The Review of Mid-Decade Goals of the World Summit for Children was conducted in 1995. Also, the Child Intersectoral Board (CIB) submitted the Report on the Situation of Children in Turkey 1995 to the President of Turkey (App. 1).

On 14 September 1990 Turkey undersigned the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which the United Nations General Assembly approved on 20 November 1989 and which was put into force on 2 September 1990. The Convention was ratified on 9 December 1994, with withdrawal on articles 17, 29, and 30 within the framework of the Constitution and the Lausanne Treaty. The Convention was put into force as it was published in the Official Gazette dated 27 January 1995 and numbered 22184.

General Directorate of Social Services and Child Protection Institute (SHÇEK) was assigned as the “Coordinating Agency” responsible of the implementation and monitoring of the Convention. SHÇEK was also given the duty of preparing “the National Plan of Action” for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a “Preliminary Report” providing a profile of the country after the ratification of the Convention and a “Progress Report” at intervals of five years.

The first national report, prepared to meet the requirement of article 44 of the Convention, was prepared with the participation of relevant public agencies and organisations, local governments, universities and civil society organisations. The report will be submitted to the UN Committee on Child Rights in 2001.

B. THE PROCESS DESIGNED FOR END DECADE REVIEW

Report on the World Summit for Children End Decade Review is a compilation of the progress reported in their relevant fields of service by the representatives of all organisations providing services for children.

The services for children in the country are monitored and evaluated by the organisations responsible of program implementation. Annual evaluation meetings are held with related organisations and the material is submitted to CIB. Also, the progress in services is monitored based on survey with samples representing the country.

Although not directly held for the purposes of the WSC End Decade Review, there have been sub-national assessments during the period between 1990 and the date, on which the report was compiled. Following is a selection of major assessments:

- Reports on the **Situation of Women and Children in Turkey**, dated April 1991, July 1996 and December 2000, were written as part of the preparatory work for GoT-UNICEF Cooperation Programs. These reports are prepared with the participation of all relevant sectors and provide an opportunity to evaluate the progress in the situation of women and children in our country at five year intervals.
- **Special Commission on Family and Children** and Sub-Commission on Children have met with the representatives of all relevant sectors, universities and the civil society organisations on December 1999 – January 2000 within the framework of preparations for the 8th Five Years Development Plan covering the period 2001-2005. The Sub-Commission have evaluated the progress in the period 1995-2000, identified the problems and possible solution as well as the targets for 2005 and 2023.
- Progress in the field of health are monitored by **Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS)** held every 5 years since 1963 with the cooperation of Hacettepe University Institute for Demographic Studies and the Ministry of Health.
- **Child Labor Survey** held in 1994 was repeated in 1999.
- **Report on Working Children Project** within the framework of ILO-IPEC, carried out 1992 by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Board of Labor Inspection in seven selected cites, has been printed. The report provides information about implementations with children and their employers and an evaluation of the activities in achieving national policies and strategies.
- Questionnaires about the families, education-work-health status, criminal history and some demographic features of children who have been in the security units were prepared jointly by the State Planning Organisation (SPO), State Institute of Statistics (SIS) and Ministries of Justice and Interior. These questionnaires are being used in 27 provinces representing 50% of the country since 1997.
- **“Participatory Action Research” on Children Living/Working on Streets** was carried out in six provinces with the cooperation of SHÇEK-SIS-UNICEF. Activity modules and a structured questionnaire were used to obtain qualitative and quantitative data about children’s views and opinions about streets as well as the centers providing services for these children; their support mechanisms; their relations with institutional figures (police, municipal police); their patterns of travel and the location of their shelters within and outside the city; their perceptions of mass media and their views about news featuring street children; their family relations; the migration pattern of their families; their friendships and group relations; their experience with violence; their sexual experiences; and their expectations from the future.

In order to monitor the objectives set for the year 2000, the preparatory work for the **Country Report**, has started with the participation of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, State Planning Organisation, State Institute of Statistics, SHÇEK, General Directorate of Status and Problems of Women, General Directorate of Rural Works, General Directorate of Security and UNICEF.

C. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPACT

I. ACTIVITIES

A broad based cooperation of national and international organisations were ensured within the framework of the plan of action prepared to implement the World Declaration on the survival, protection and development of children.

A national program is prepared to realise the commitments in the plan of action. Activities are carried out with the cooperation of public agencies and organisations, local governments, civil society organisations, universities, public sector and community volunteers to reach the goals of this program.

Indicators on the situation of children are monitored by analysing the data collected through routine program activities within the context of the programs implemented. The indicators that are not covered by the routine activities are monitored by surveys. These efforts are supported and carried out with cooperation of, especially, international organisations.

The major activities within this context are presented below:

1. IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH

⇒ In cooperation with UNICEF-WHO

- Activities are held to address issues like preventing the causes of child mortality, child survival and health, preventing diarrhoea and pneumonia, phenylketoneuria scanning, support for breast milk, expanded immunisation program, eradication of polio.
- The program on “Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses” as a broad strategy, which covers all interventions both in the health institution and at home, implies the promotion of healthy growth and development in order to decrease child mortality, morbidity and disabilities is being implemented.
- “Safe Motherhood and Newborn Care Programs” were implemented to provide extensive quality services on mother and child health in an integrated manner, to train health personnel, to ensure community involvement, to develop training materials and to emphasise public training.

⇒ In cooperation with UNFPA

- Programs to improve reproductive health services and to increase the quality and accessibility of Family Planning services are being carried out.
- “Project on Awareness Raising and Training-Communication Support” is being carried out to improve and expand family planning services, to make use of the communication channels in the mass media and the community, improving intersectoral cooperation on the issue, to develop training curricula and materials during the in-service training of health personnel.
- “Program to Strengthen the Mother and Child Health and Family Planning Services” was conducted with the aim of rendering MCHFP services more comprehensive and routine in 11 provinces with 2nd Degree Priority in Development. In service training of all health personnel as well as the tools and equipment (vehicle, midwife’s kit, etc.) required for the training were provided within the framework of the program.

⇒ In cooperation with JICA (Japanese International Cooperation Agency)

- “Project to Improve Community Training” is being carried out to improve community training on mother and child health and family planning, to develop training materials for use in the training of health personnel, to conduct research, to develop human capacity, and to establish centers in pilot provinces to develop audio-visual training material.

⇒ In cooperation with GTZ (German Technical Cooperation Agency)

- The Program to Improve Family Health Services is being carried out in six provinces.

2. IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

⇒ Basic Education Program

Continuous Eight Year Compulsory Primary Education has been adopted on a national basis and the Basic Education Program implementations has been started with the World Bank support.

⇒ Catching-up With the Age in Education 2000 Project

The length of compulsory education is expanded to eight years to ensure parallel development in national education and the “Catching-up With the Age in Education 2000 Project” have been initiated, accordingly.

⇒ Network of Schools Promoting Health Project

The project is being carried out with the cooperation of World Health Organisation, the European Council and the European Union Commission. It has been implemented in selected 25 primary schools in 22 provinces during the school year 1998-1999.

⇒ Social Assistance Project

The project is launched to ensure that the goal of continuous eight year compulsory primary education is achieved successfully and the transition is accomplished with minimum problems.

⇒ Preparing Students for Life and Vocational Guidance Project

The project, especially launched in the Regional Boarding Schools and Boarding Primary Schools, have been expanded to all schools in the province and district centers throughout the country during the year 2000.

⇒ **Intersectoral Volunteers Training Activities**

Intersectoral Volunteers Training activities have been started with the cooperation of UNICEF to enable all agencies and organisations aiming at improving the status of children and women to share and integrate their accumulated knowledge and experience with a view to expand the best practices to the target groups.

⇒ **International Activities**

Youth Exchange Programs have been carried out with foreign countries including France, England, Egypt, Japan, Malta, Georgia, Palestine to provide young people with opportunities to compare their own culture with the youth culture in other countries.

3. IN THE FIELD OF CHILDREN UNDER DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES

a) CHILDREN IN NEED OF PROTECTION

⇒ Considering that these activities involve activities held by all public agencies and organisations as well as community interest, a “Higher Council of CRC Monitoring and Evaluation” and “Sub-Committee for Monitoring and Evaluation of Child Rights” are established under the secretariat of SHÇEK to accomplish the its tasks of monitoring and coordination of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

⇒ **Love Chain Project:** The project aims at supporting the physical, psycho-social development of children in SHÇEK institutions through providing them the opportunity to benefit from public and private child care institutions.

⇒ **Save the Kite:** The project aims at keeping the 0-12 age children of convicted mothers away from the unfavourable conditions in the detention houses with the cooperation of the Ministry of Justice and SHÇEK.

⇒ **You Hold the Other Hand:** The project aims at ensuring that children in need of protection benefit from the system of “Foster Families” and alternative care.

⇒ Child and Youth Centers are established to assess the situation of children living/working on the streets and o provide training, guidance and consultancy to children and their families.

b) ILO-IPEC ACTIVITIES ON WORKING CHILDREN

⇒ The Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Department on Working Children was established in 1993. From then on, the Department is working to prepare its infra-structure while monitoring the IPEC projects carried out on child labor in Turkey and it carries out the duty of coordination through National Steering Council and Advisory Council set up under the Ministry with the participation of the relevant agencies. The Department also contributes to other activities for children in the country, drafts laws and works in close contact with other parties.

⇒ **Research, Awareness Raising and Advocacy Activities**

- SIS have conducted two Child Labor Surveys in 1994 and 1999 to establish a data base on child employment in Turkey, and to analyse the data with a view to identify the priorities and publish the data as well as the priorities identified.
- The Foundation to Develop Human Resources has conducted the project on **Informing Primary Education Inspectors and Primary Education School Principals on Child Labor**. The project aims at raising awareness on child labour among all Primary Education Inspectors in stanbul, as well as Primary School Principals, parent-teacher associations, local governments and voluntary organisations by informing them about working children. It also aims at ensuring that they get acquainted with and develop solutions for problems in this field, increasing the sensitivity of the education system on working children, and providing support for children.
- Bo aziçi, Bilkent, Ba kent and Middle East Technical Universities have conducted various project to establish a bridge between the university and working children, to increase the sensitivity of students, academia and administrative personnel in the universities on child labor and to support the psycho-social development of children.
- The Ministry of National Education has started the project on **Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of MONE to Include the Working Children in the Educational System, to Improve Their Attendance and Achievement** in 9 provinces with intense internal migration. The project, which covers 900 working children who also attend school, aims at setting a model to provide training,

guidance and health services for children covered by the project and to increase the sensitivity of the public, local authorities, working children and their peers about child labour.

⇒ **Activities for Children Working in Industry**

- The Ministry of Labor and Social Security has conducted the project on **In-Service Training of Labor Inspectors about Working Children**. The objectives of the project were to inform the Labour Inspectors on child labour, to identify the industries where child labour should not be allowed and taking the necessary measures, and to inform the employers, foremen and working children in order to improve the work conditions in industries where child labour could not be banned.
- The project on **The Impact of Chemicals on Working Children** was conducted to identify the degree to which the children working in leather processing (footwear and other leather-ware) are affected by the chemicals contained in the adhesives used in this sector, to make suggestions about improving the conditions and ensure the treatment of children by referring them to health institutions and to inform the adhesive producers in Istanbul about the dangerous impact of solvents on the health of working children.
- Ministry of Education has conducted the project on **Increasing Sensitivity Among the Directors of Apprenticeship Training Centers and Teachers of Apprenticeship Training Centers in Istanbul on Working Children**. The objectives of the project were to train the directors of Apprenticeship Training Centers and Teachers of Apprenticeship Centers in Istanbul on how to improve the working conditions of children. The project also aimed at identifying the effectiveness of apprenticeship training in terms of Vocational Training, Social Status, Psycho-Social Development and Labor Risks, to provide information about the role of teachers and the necessary qualities teachers should have, and to increase the education opportunities for children.
- Turkish Confederation of Labor Unions (TÜRK-İŞ), Turkish Confederation of Hak-İş Labor Unions (HAK-İŞ) and Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (DİSK) carried out projects on **Strengthening Labour Unions On Child Labor Issues**. The objectives of such projects were to create a sensitivity in the unions in the confederations to ensure their active involvement with the problems of working children in their respective industries. The projects also set up Action Committees to ensure cooperation and coordination with local governments, to improve the working conditions of children who work in small enterprises, to establish a healthy infrastructure and a data base on children who work in pilot areas and to analyse the compiled data to formulate concrete, permanent solutions.
- Turkish Confederation of Employers (TİSK) has carried three projects within this framework. The project on **Awareness Raising Among Employers** aimed at increasing the sensitivity of employers who are TİSK members, to inform the employers in small enterprises about the formal apprenticeship training to ensure that the working children are provided with vocational training both in the work place and in the Apprenticeship Training Centers.
The project on **Increasing the Sensitivity of Employers in Small Scale Enterprises in the Metal Industry and Improving the Work Environment of Working Children** aimed at increasing sensitivity among employers in the metal industry and informing the employers and foremen on how to improve the work environment in Small Scale Enterprises and to ensure that working children are provided with vocational training both in the work place and in the Apprenticeship Training Centers.
The project on **Establishing a Bureau of Working Children in Pendik Industrial Zone**, aimed at institutionalising the activities carried out by TİSK in Istanbul.
- Turkish Confederation of Small Entrepreneurs and Artisans (TESK), have conducted projects aiming at training TESK members. The staff in the administrative, training and supervision units of its affiliate organisations were trained about their duties and responsibilities about vocational training and the steps they would take in training activities. Workshop Supervision and Advisory Groups were established to increase sensitivity in TESK for child labour. The level of information among these groups were measured to develop a training curriculum on child labour.
- Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of National Education, SHÇEK, TESK and labour unions will cooperate in the conduct of the project **Eradication of Child Labor in Selected Industries in Western Turkey** launched in Izmir. The objectives of the project are to draw 750 children under 15 in from the footwear production, automotive repair shops and textile and 750 children in the age range of 15-18 who work under the worst conditions from the labour market, while preventing their younger siblings to start working and providing alternative income and social services within the context of vocational training and social support for 1000 families.
- Research Institute of Turkish Confederation of Small Entrepreneurs and Artisans (TESAR) has conducted two projects within this framework. **The Role of Child Labour in the Production of Hand Woven Carpets** was carried out to gain an insight about the use of child labour in the production of Hand Woven Carpets with a view to provide information and observation for possible action for preventing child labour.

Developing a Curriculum for TESK Workshop Supervision and Advisory Groups was conducted to provide training for these Groups to ensure that working children who receive vocational training are served by qualified trainers in favourable environments.

- Fik Institute has carried out two projects on children working in industry. The project: on **Provision of Health Services for Children Working in Small Enterprises** aimed at providing preventive health care and treatment as well as social services and at developing a health care model for small scale enterprises.

The project on **Provision of Health Care and Social Services for Working Girls in Denizli** aimed at improving the working conditions of girls working in small scale enterprises in Denizli and improving the social status of the girl child.

⇒ **Activities for Children Working on the Street**

- Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara carried out the project on **Setting Up a Center for Children Working on the Streets of Ankara** to improve the working conditions of children working on the streets of Ankara, to direct the children working on the street to schools, and to strengthen the capacity of the Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara in the provision of health care and social services.
- GAP (Southeast Anatolian Project) Administration-Governor's Office in Diyarbakır-SHÇEK are carrying out the project on **Rehabilitation of Children Working on the Streets of Diyarbakır** aiming at meeting the learning and rehabilitation needs of children working on the streets of Diyarbakır.
- Association of Social Services has carried out the **Research on Internal Migration as a Major Cause of Child Labor**. The objectives of the research were identifying the basic data on migration and child labor and, based upon these results, developing a model for service provision with a long term objective to eliminate child labour due to internal migration in the long run and a middle and short term objective to protect children at work.
- Foundation of Vocational Training and Support to Small Scale Industry (MEKSA) has carried out the project on **Vocational Training for Migrant Children** with the aim of providing vocational training to children working on the streets of Diyarbakır, Van and Gaziantep, placing them in workshops and Apprenticeship Training Centers, and increasing the awareness of local institutions and families about the issue.

⇒ **Activities for Children Working in Agriculture**

- Turkish Development Foundation have conducted several projects within this context. The project on **Vocational Training for Working Children in Rural Areas** aimed at providing vocational training and income generating opportunities for children working in rural areas, developing a model to fight child labor in rural areas, and mobilising local resources.
The project on **Supporting Primary Education of Working Children in Rural Areas**, conducted in Erzurum, provided the girl child with an opportunity to complete compulsory education utilising the open primary education program as well as assistance in the form of educational materials to working children in the rural areas.
- Turkish Confederation of Small Entrepreneurs and Artisans (TESK) and Turkish Development Foundation conducted the project on **Increasing the Income Level of the Families of Working Children to Eliminate Child Labor**. The objectives of the project were to provide assistance to families to set or expand their own business with a view to draw children from the labor force.

⇒ **Activities for Children in Domestic Labour**

- Information Center of the Women's Library of The Municipality of İstanbul conducted the project on **The Girl Child in Domestic Labour**. The objectives of the project were to conduct a survey on girls in domestic labor, to obtain information about their work conditions and to direct them to basic education.

⇒ **Activities Held in the Earthquake Area**

- Projects on **Rehabilitation of Working Children in the Provinces Affected by the Earthquake and Prevention of Child Labor** are launched in Yalova, Gölcük and Adapazarı by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security in the first, and SHÇEK in the last two provinces, respectively. The projects aim at directing the children working on the streets to education, supporting their education, ensuring their rehabilitation and setting up a Center for Working Children.

c) **CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW**

- ⇒ Security General Directorate have trained trainers and started in-service training with UNICEF support to render its services related to children through personnel trained on the issues of child development, communication with children, legislation pertaining to children, children under difficult circumstances

and trial of children. The anticipated goal is providing in-service training of all staff working in units involving children issues and employing specialised personnel in relevant units.

⇒ The number of juvenile courts has reached six with the establishment of a second juvenile court in Ankara on January 1997.

⇒ **Activities for Children Under Arrest**

- İstanbul Bakırköy and Ankara Elmadağ Children's reformatories have been introduced in February 1997 and June 1998, respectively. These institutions were made functional as a compulsory and immediate measure in the light of the fact that the physical structure of the institutions sheltering the children under arrest was not appropriate for their development and education.
- The treatment activities include literacy courses, open primary education, open secondary education, preparations for university entrance exams, vocation training, psycho-social services and socio-cultural activities.

⇒ **Activities for Convicted Children**

- The treatment activities for children in the age group 12-18 whose freedom is restricted as a result of court trials and whose sentences have become decisive are carried out in the reformatories. Also, since the reformatories are open institutions, the children who are sheltered in these institutions are able to continue their academic and vocational training outside the institutions like their peers.

⇒ **Activities Related to Protection and Assistance Following Discharge**

- Since 1987, The General Directorate of Prisons and Penitentiaries provides assistance in continuing education, arranging employment, shelter for children who have been discharged from the institutions with the support of public or private or voluntary institutions, organisations and individuals.

⇒ **Activities Related to Legislation**

- The Draft Law on the Reorganisation of the General Directorate of Prisons and Penitentiaries provides the establishment of a Department for Child and Youth Services. The aim of this provision is to increase the productivity of services for children, to ensure that services for children are conducted by a single unit and to protect them from being treated in the same way as adults are treated.
- The above stated law, also, includes provisions pertaining to the establishment of observation and precaution centers as well as open and closed institutions for youth in the age group 19-21 with the aim of overcoming the insufficiencies of the infra-structure at the trial stage.

⇒ **Activities to Improve the Physical Conditions of Institutions for Children**

- Based on a statistical study initiated by the General Directorate of Prisons and Penitentiaries, the number of institutionalised children who are under arrest and convicted are planned to be identified by provinces with a view to introduce new institutions in provinces where the number of children are high.
- A project is being designed to build a sample child observatory (reformatory) in Ankara with the participation of the private sector, public and voluntary organisations. The project receives technical assistance and consultancy services from international specialists, institutions and organisations.

⇒ **Related to Treatment Programs**

- Studies on reorganising the treatment programs for children, who are under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice, to conform to the principals in relevant international documents, especially the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the current conditions and contemporary methods of education are underway.

d) ELIMINATION OF POVERTY

The Declaration and the Action Plan, regarding the 10 basic commitments agreed upon and adopted in the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995 is accepted by Turkey.

The major activities to eliminate poverty in our country are listed below:

⇒ **Social Assistance**

- The expenditures by the Fund to Promote Social Aid and Solidarity, spent to eliminate poverty rapidly and effectively and realised at a level of around 700 million dollars in 1995, have increased to 950 million dollars in 1999 and assumed a significant role in the fight against poverty.
- The in kind and financial assistance by SHÇEK has provided economic support to families, thus making it possible to protect the family union and keeping children within the family environment.

⇒ **Social Services**

- SHÇEK provides care to children, disabled and elderly who are on their own or in need of assistance. Counselling, guidance, education, skills training and information are provided to groups with unfavourable living conditions in 20 community centers.
- Green Card Program which provides low income groups with no social security with the opportunity to benefit from curative health services in the hospitals is being implemented since 1992. Within the framework of this program, 8,5 million people have benefitted from these services as of 1999.
- Preventive health services are provided free of charge at all levels.

⇒ **Nutrition**

- **Training Program on Community Nutrition**, initiated in 1996, is one of the programs carried out to solve problems pertaining to nutrition. The Program to Promote Breast Feeding and Baby Friendly Hospitals is being conducted since 1991. Activities to establish a national committee on nutrition are underway.
- The national strategy and activities to identify the nutritionally vulnerable groups and to ensure balanced nutrition are initiated, taking into consideration the Action Plan of FAO World Food Summit.

⇒ **Education**

- The students in compulsory education age living in dispersed settlements with low population where there is no school or attending multigrade schools are transported free of charge to primary education schools in selected settlement centers and they are provided with free lunch throughout the school year.

⇒ **Tax Policies**

- Keeping in mind the principle of the ability to pay, income tax tariffs are revised and regulated to ensure equitable distribution of taxes and registration of all economic activities. Within this framework, the tax burden on wage earners is decreased.
- Special diet infant formula which function as medicine are exempted from customs taxes on exported goods.
- Laws promoting special investments, aiming at increasing employment and providing tax immunities and exemptions in underdeveloped regions are put into force to eliminate regional income disparities.

⇒ **Rural Development and Regional Planning**

- Various programs have been developed within the policies aiming at Priority Regions for Development to decrease/prevent poverty. The Emergency Support Program covering the regions of East and Southeast Anatolia have been initiated in 1994. In addition to the Southeast Anatolia Region Development Plan (GAP) that is being implemented, Eastern Blacksea Region Development Plan (DOKAP) and Eastern Anatolia Region Development Plan (DAP), which are at the stage of project design, aim at the development the poorest sections of the country. Also the preparatory work for Eastern Mediterranean Region Development Pan and the Marmara Region Development Plan are underway.
- Within the framework of updating the GAP Master Plan, the GAP Social Action Plan is prepared to develop policies, strategies and projects with the aim of reducing intra- and inter-regional disparities in social development, strengthening community participation and integration, involving the population groups, who are in poverty and need special attention, in the development process.
- Approximately 50 % of GAP, which is an immense regional development project, is completed. Within the framework of this project, 2000 investors are supported through the Support and Guidance Centers for Entrepreneurs (G DEM) and 22 Multi-Purpose Community Centers (ÇATOMS) are established.

II. IMPACTS

- As a result of the decrease in infant and child mortality rates in Turkey, a decrease by 29 and 30 % are achieved in post neonatal and child mortality rates, respectively. The decrease in neonatal mortality rate is lower (14 %). The infant mortality rate has decreased by 21 %.
- 95 % of babies are breast fed in Turkey. In 1993, breast feeding was introduced within the first hour and the first day to 15.9 and 75.9 % of the babies, respectively. However, in 1998, these ratios have increased to 51.8 and 84.8 %, respectively. It is possible to state that the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative has started to make an impact. 106 Hospitals are designated as Baby Friendly.
- A significant improvement has been accomplished in the quality of the surveillance system in the polio eradication program. Only 26 confirmed cases have been reported in 1998. The last case

reported was on 26 November 1998. The national immunisation coverage has reached 93 % through national immunisation days.

- Before transition to iodine prophylaxis on the national level, a monitoring system for the prevention of iodine deficiency diseases is established to monitor the program during implementations. Iodisation of table salts has been rendered compulsory in line with the “Food Codex – Communication on Table Salt” published in the Official Gazette dated 9 July 1998 in order to prevent iodine deficiency disorders.
- Safe motherhood approach has been accepted.
- A reorganisation on a national level is accomplished in the field activities pertaining to tuberculosis. The aim of the reorganisation is to expand the activities related to the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis to primary health care institutions.
- As to activities pertaining to AIDS, disposable syringes are being used and training activities are conducted for all segments of the community, especially the risk groups (adolescents, high school students, etc.).
- The family planning activities have been expanded and rendered more effective. Efforts have been made to introduce and expand methods such as injections, norplant, vasectomy, tube ligation.
- Compulsory education is increased to eight years. Primary enrolment increased from 93.4 in the school year 1989-1990 to 97.6 in the school year 1999-2000.
- The practice of commuting primary education students started with 305 students in the school year 1989-1990 and expanded to address the demands of parents on the basis of its observed benefits. During the school year 1999-2000, 619324 students from 22.282 schools were commuted to 5341 schools.
- Primary Education Regional Boarding Schools and Primary Education Boarding Schools project is expanded to all schools in the province and district centers throughout the country.
- Pre-school education of children in need of special education is rendered compulsory with the Decree in the Force of Law on Special Education.
- In spite of the lack of reliable data, the estimations based on the global ratios indicate that there are 7.5 million disabled in the country and 3 million of them are children. Recently, positive developments are observed in services provided for the disabled. Other than the establishment of an Administration for the Disabled under the Prime Ministry, some laws have been amended, and significant changes have been introduced on issues pertaining to education, employment, rehabilitation, accessibility, and elimination of architectural obstacles.
- Turkey undersigned and ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 14 September 1990 and 9 December 1994, respectively. The Convention have been put into force upon publication in the Official Gazette dated 27 January 1995 and numbered 22184.
- With projects designed for children in need of protection, 353 children covered by the project **Love Chain**, 30 children covered by the project **Save the Kite**, 500 children covered by the project **You Hold the Other Hand** have been removed from unfavourable conditions and benefited from alternative care services to enable them develop positive attitudes and behaviours.
- The in kind and financial aid have preserved the family union and enabled 22.253 children to live in a family environment.
- As of August 2000, services were provided to 7416 children through the 15 Children and Youth Centers for children living/working on the streets. Activities to set up three new centers for the same purpose are underway.
- The ILO Convention numbered 138 on the Minimum Age for Employment is ratified and put into force by the Law dated 23.1.1998 and numbered 4334.
- The SIS Child Labour Survey reveals that the ratio of children in the age group 6-14, who are engaged in economic activities, have decreased from 8,5 % in 1994 to 4,2 % in 1999.
- Public agencies and organisations, local governments, organisations of employers and employees and civil society organisations have been sensitised on issues related to child labor. They have established their own Offices for Working Children as a significant step in institutionalisation. Centers for Working Children are established to provide services for working children tend to expand rapidly.
- Applicable models are developed and continuity is ensured on issues related to eliminating child labour, directing children to school and education, and supporting vocational education.
- As a result of activities to improve the economic status of the families of working children and to introduce them with professional skills, the children of those families are integrated to the education system.
- Cooperation and coordination of institutions is ensured. As a result of the experience gained, the activities to develop a National Policy and Program for Working Children have been initiated.
- Completing 14 years of age as well as primary education are indicated as the minimum requirements of acceptance for apprenticeship as provided by the Law dated 16.1.1997 and numbered 4306.
- The accessibility of information has increased due to Internet, private TVs, and media and communication is significantly facilitated by investments in telecommunications.
- Awareness raising and training activities are conducted on the issue of drug abuse.

- Following the disaster, numerous supporting activities were accomplished and services were provided for people and children affected by the earthquake, which were realised with the participation of the community. Plans for disaster preparedness were reviewed, regulations were introduced and drills sessions were organised.
- A Child Info Network is established under the responsibility of SIS and with the cooperation of all sectors working on child issues.
- General Directorate of Security has set up Departments of Protecting the Minors in 25 larger provinces and Offices in Charge of Children in others. The number of juvenile courts reached 6, and 2 Juvenile Penitentiaries are introduced to ensure that children spent the time when they are under arrest or convicted away from adults.
- A new in-service training model is developed for personnel providing services for children and Training Centers are established to train the personnel working or who will work in units related with child issues.
- A Commission of Legal Advisers is set up to help children in the reformatories or penitentiaries to solve their legal problems.

D. SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL, DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION

I. Implementation and Monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of the Child Following its Adoption and Ratification

To ensure the implementation and monitoring of the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a "CRC Check List" has been prepared under the coordination of SHÇEK and in line with the views of related agencies and organizations.

A CRC Promotion Campaign was launched on 20 November 1999 under the coordination of SHÇEK with the cooperation of MONE and UNICEF to enhance the principles and provisions of the Convention. The Campaign will continue at the national level and in 81 provinces through various activities until the end of 2000.

Within the framework of this Campaign, a "National Children's Congress" was organised with the participation of delegations of children from 81 provinces, civil society organisations, related public agencies and organisations and universities. The declaration of the Congress was submitted to the President of Turkey for announcement to the general public. A Child Forum was organised on 20-21 November 2000, with the participation of children, to review progress in the implementation of the conclusions made in the National Children's Congress and to assess the implementation activities on child rights in the provinces.

An orientation meeting for Governors and Provincial Deputy Governors of larger districts on the principles and provisions of CRC and on the theme of children at-risk and under exploitation was held. Effective services have been provided at the provincial level.

A meeting was held to establish a CRC Monitoring Commission and to provide information on CRC implementation. This was participated in by 12 women parliamentarians and representatives of related public agencies and organisations, universities and civil society organisations.

II. Fighting Childhood Diseases Through Strengthening Cost Effective Treatment and Primary Health Care Services; Prevention of AIDS and Giving Priority to AIDS Treatment; Ensuring Universal Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation; Ensuring the Control of Diseases Caused by Water

The Program to Control Diarrhoeal Diseases, carried out nationwide by the Ministry of Health since 1986, aims to prevent deaths caused by diarrhoea, a major cause of child mortality in our country. There have been 30,000 and 15,000 deaths among under fives in 1984 and 1991, respectively. The number of deaths reduced to 3,168 in 1998. Thus 130 in every thousand deaths have been prevented.

A positive development has been the increase in the rate of oral re-hydration therapy from 44 % in 1990 to the current 55.9 %. The diarrhoeal diseases, which used to rank high among the causes of child deaths, currently rank as the sixth cause of child mortality.

The Program to Control Acute Respiratory Infections has been carried out in an integrated manner with the Program to Control Diarrhoeal Diseases. Provinces were provided with penicillin and emergency drugs for use in anaphylaxis free of charge to reduce the use of inappropriate drugs to treat Acute Respiratory Infections.

The Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses initiated activities to reduce child mortality, morbidity and disabilities, which include the promotion of health growth and development, improvement of the quality of services provided in the health facilities and all interventions that can be carried out in the house environment.

The Phenilketeneuria Scanning Program has been carried out in hospitals throughout the country to cover the deliveries that take place outside the health facilities with the assistance of a health personnel.

The Program to Monitor Growth aims to identify the environments in which children grow, their nutritional diets and their weight and height measurements, without discriminating between healthy and sick children. Such monitoring will allow an assessment of whether or not they are growing and developing in a healthy manner as well as provide an early diagnosis and intervention.

The Neonatal Resuscitation Program to Reduce Neonatal Deaths provides a certificate training program for physicians, nurses and midwives. The program urges “everybody in the delivery room” to establish the practices related to neonatal resuscitation (animation) since mortality rates are at the highest during the neonatal stage.

Considering that there is a large population in the age range 11-18 and that problems of the youth are significant, the **Adolescent Health** activities have been initiated to provide them with information on their psycho-social and physical development and to make sure that they make informed decision about their future.

Economic and social developments have caused an increase in the demand for drinking water and the per capita consumption of water. Wells have been dug to tap underground waters in places where surface water is lacking or insufficient.

Drinking water has been supplied to a population of 4,512,676 in 10,235 settlements which had no water supply and to 2,294 settlements which need improvement in quality of water. Thus a population of 13,259,542 in 65,095 settlements was provided with safe and sufficient drinking water. As of 1 January 2000, a population of approximately 2,000,000 in 2,820 villages has been provided with sewerage facilities.

Intensive efforts have been made to provide services to the rural population. However, the constraints of geographical location, topography, and insufficient sources of ground water have had a negative impact on the delivery of services.

III. Prevention of Malnutrition Through Measures Including the Development of Strategies for Household Food Security and Employment and Improved Income Generating Opportunities; Disseminating Information; Providing Support for Increased Food Production and Distribution

Activities have been initiated to set up a National Nutrition Committee that will develop a National Nutrition Policy and develop strategies to ensure food safety and security, identify and prevent iron deficiency anemia, and enhance food fortification capacity.

The Program to Promote Breast Feeding and Baby Friendly Hospitals Initiative has been carried out to ensure that babies are exclusively breast fed in the first six months and monitored regularly by health personnel starting at birth to ensure healthy growth and development.

The Program to Prevent Iodine Deficiency Disorders and Salt Iodisation has been launched to prevent iodine deficiency disorders, which are a major public health problem.

Various training programs have been conducted both at the national and local levels to ensure that the fruits and vegetables produced in the rural areas are processed using appropriate techniques and consumed in a manner appropriate for human health. These programs also aim to prevent economic losses and finally contribute to both the family and national budgets. Within this context 306 Technicians of Home Economics as well as 143,072 women were trained in 11,249 courses during the period 1998-2000.

In order to provide practical knowledge and skills on issues related to home economics (family and environmental health, food and nutrition, child care and nutrition, home arrangements, home management, family planning, vernacular arts, milk and dairy products, and other topics specific to the area) 188,708 women were trained in 14,990 courses during the period between 1998-2000.

IV. Improving the Status of Girls and Women and Ensuring Their Access to Health, Education, Training, Loans, Agricultural Extension, Family Planning, Prenatal, Delivery and Other Services

With Turkey becoming a party in the Convention On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the General Directorate for the Status and Problems of Women was established as a national mechanism to develop women policies, within the frameworks of the Third World Conference on Women, Nairobi - Future Strategies and the 5th and 6th Five-Year Development Plans. Significant steps have been taken in conveying the women's issue to the parliament and positive decisions on women's issues have been accomplished since the foundation of the General Directorate.

Turkey, with a large delegation, participated in The Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing on 4-15 September 1995 and approved the Beijing Platform of Action without any reservations.

Three private Women's Solidarity Centers , Women's Guest Houses under a public agency in seven provinces and two women's shelter and counseling centers were established for women who are victims of violence.

According to the Child Labour Survey of 1994, of the girls in the age range 6-14, 89.3% attend school in the urban areas and 78.5% in the rural settlements. The drop out rate of girls in primary education is 2.58% in urban areas and 5.4% in rural settlements.

The priorities of the girl child have been identified within the scope of the Fourth World Conference on Women and activities have been started.

The participation of women in the labor force is low in our country. Whereas 29.3 % of the female population was participating in the labor force in 1999, the ratio for men was 68.3%.

Whereas in 1990 34 % of the female population participated in the labor force, the ratio was reduced to 29.3 % in 1999.

The greatest employment opportunity for women is provided by the public sector. The number of women in the public sector has increased through the years and has reached 30.4 % of the total public sector labor force in 1999.

Problems faced by female entrepreneurs are parallel to the problems faced by their male counterparts for the most part, but there are obstacles for women due to gender. The major restriction for women entrepreneurs is lack of education. The number of women who are members in the Credit and Security Cooperatives is only 5 % according to data of 1995.

The rules and norms regulating bank loans do not discriminate against gender. Banks provide special loans to support female entrepreneurs.

The "National Plan of Action for Female Health and Family Planning" has been prepared as a result of the efforts initiated in 1994 under the coordination of the Ministry of Health and the participation of public agencies and organisations, voluntary organisations, the private sector and labor unions. The Plan of Action announced in June 1998 is composed of six major groups, one with the title of "the Status of Women". The major objectives in terms of female health and family planning set during the preparation of the National Plan of Action are as follows:

- Reducing maternal and perinatal mortality rate in 1990 by 50 %,
- Increasing the ratio of those using modern family planning methods to 70 %,
- Identifying all pregnant women and ensuring that they receive prenatal care,
- Ensuring that all deliveries take place in healthy conditions,
- Reducing the regional disparities in the indicators of health services by half.

The classical maternal health services consisting of reproductive health services and prenatal, perinatal and postnatal care services are being extended to cover improved and expanded services especially for youth.

There are numerous voluntary organisations that provide effective services on female health. In order to realise our commitments in Beijing, the Ministry of State took the lead in persuading 17 voluntary organisations engaged in activities on female health to join their forces under the name National Commission of Voluntary Organisations on Female Health (KASAKOM). The Commission's projects on Family/Female Health and Education are being implemented in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia using a community- based approach.

The Family/Female Health and Education Project has been planned for implementation in 12 provinces in the Southeast Anatolia Region for a period of five years. The selection of these provinces was based on socio-economic indicators. The project implementation in Batman is supported by the "National Program Project to Empower Women's Participation in Development" carried out jointly by the General Directorate for the Status and Problems of Women and the United Nations Development Program.

Extending compulsory education to eight years is a significant step in increasing the educational level of women. Literacy courses have been organised to increase the literacy rate among women.

In spite of the fact that there are no obstacles for girls in entering pre-school, primary, secondary, vocational technical and tertiary education, there are significant disparities in gender in enrolment. This difference becomes especially evident in comparisons between less developed and developed regions.

Women and young girls are provided with training on the theory and practice of producing the agricultural products they need to grow and are producing. The aims of these activities are to train the women and young girls in using refined methods of agricultural extension, to increase agricultural production, to ensure the active participation of women in rural development using sustainable agricultural methods with a view to improve the status of women and girls. Since 1998, 1,381 short and long training courses participated in by a total of 14,983 female farmers have been conducted.

A Nutrition and Health Survey was conducted in cooperation with UNICEF in order to identify the problems and possible solutions pertaining to the nutritional status of women and children.

Information about the current potentials of plants and animals, the marketing conditions and how products are used in nutrition were collected and based on this information, the local technical staff were provided with applied training on-site. Female farmers numbering 1,159 were trained in 44 courses in Yozgat province while 1,414 female farmers were trained in 79 courses in Van.

The project on “**Training Teachers for Pre-School Education Institutions**” has been initiated in line with a protocol between the Ministry of National Education and the Anatolian University to meet the need for pre-school teachers.

There are 423,309 adults who have benefited from the training courses organised during the period 1997-2000. The objectives of these courses are to provide the citizens the opportunity to pursue further education: those who are older than the compulsory school age but illiterate to acquire literacy skills and those who are literate but do not have a primary education diploma to obtain a diploma. Opportunities to acquire income generating skills and vocational training are provided as well.

UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education, has opened 8 learning centers in 4 provinces to allow out of school age young girls to complete 6th, 7th and 8th grades of primary education through Open Primary Education. In year 2000, 526 young girls have registered.

The Parent and Child Training Project was launched in the period 1997-1998 with the aim of improving the educational status of women, interest and awareness raising among young girls, women as well as family members on child care, family planning; conscious selection of mates; the importance of delivering healthy babies; and especially, the genetic disorders that may be caused by marriage among blood relatives.

Public awareness raising activities included conferences, seminars, training courses, panel discussions, use of audio-visual and printed media, and visits to village schools. Approximately 450 thousand people benefited from this continuing project.

Productive Women Project is being implemented by the Girls Vocational Training Institutes. It aims to provide training for young girls and women, who have migrated from the rural areas to the urban slums and who are deprived of educational opportunities, on issues that suit their interests and abilities. The training will equip them with the knowledge and skills to help them produce quality goods as well as market these goods.

The **Care Givers Training Program** designed to provide care services to working mothers has trained 6,403 women. This approach allows the care of children in their own houses by professionals who know about the child's physical, intellectual, emotional and social development and how to act consciously when caring for a child.

V. Ensuring Support to Families and Other Care Takers in Providing Care and Attention to Children; Provision of a Proper Alternative Environment, Family or Institution, for Children if They are Parted from Their Families

In-kind and financial assistance is being provided to support the family economy, thus allowing the children the opportunity to continue living with their family. The number of foster families have reached 500 as of December 1999, as a result of the campaign “ Hold His Other Hand” launched to expand the service. The number of children who have benefited from adoption services, which is an alternative care service, is 5,797.

Within the context of child protection, the children who cannot stay with their natural family are given the opportunity to benefit from services in the form of foster parents and adoption. Institutional care is also being provided in 76 centers for children in the age range 0-12 and in 97 centers for children in the age range 13-18. Approximately 18,000 children are being cared for and protected in these centers.

Community Centers have the purpose of identifying the current problems in neighbourhoods, which are relatively disadvantaged in terms of access to services and opportunities. The major objectives of these institutions are to ensure that the local population achieve better living conditions; to develop solutions with public involvement; and solve problems with the participation of the state voluntary individuals and organisations as well as the local population with a view of reducing the disparities in different styles of living

observed in urban areas. The Community Centers are providing services in neighbourhoods where intra-urban disparities are intense as in the Eastern and Southeastern Regions and in the provinces facing internal migration. There are now 30 Community Centers, 14 of which are in the East and Southeast Anatolia.

SHÇEK is providing Creche and Day Care services, especially to the children of families facing economic difficulties. Special Creches and Day Care centers as well as Special Child Clubs have been providing free services to the children of poor families.

The SHÇEK Program to Support Early Childhood Development targets children at ages 5-6, who have no opportunity to benefit from pre-school education services, and at ages 7-8, who are at compulsory school age but are not enrolled in school. Approximately 10.000 children have benefited from this program.

The Research and Development Project on Preschool Education TV Programs is being carried out to contribute to the development of language skills of preschool children and to promote correct and fine examples of the Turkish language. The educational programs developed within this framework are broadcasted on national TV channels. Educational programs prepared through this project provide distance education to parents and their children at preschool age, who cannot benefit from institutional services.

Guided by the principle of the current formal and non-formal curricula stating “education for all, at any age, any time”, seminars were organised in 1997 for school principals and teachers of child development and education. The trainees, in turn, disseminated information to even the smallest settlements. Approximately 231,714 adults were reached by face-to-face training during the school year 1998-1999.

VI. Ensuring that Early Childhood Development Gains Priority; Ensuring Universal Free Access to Basic Education; Reducing Adult Illiteracy; Preparation for Vocational Training and Work; The Opportunity to Obtain Additional Information, Skills and Values Through All Available Media

Early Childhood Development and Pre-School Education Project was launched in 1991 within the framework of GoT- UNICEF cooperation to raise the living standard of children and meet the requirements of the principle of giving priority to children. Within the context of the project, activities were held to meet the developmental needs of children who are younger than compulsory school age to ensure the expansion of cost effective, efficient programs that involve the parents and the community, to improve preschool education and render the services continuous.

With the aim of developing alternative models to reach the families and children faster and in a cost efficient manner, a Multi-Purpose Pre-School Education Research Center was founded in 1998. Also, **Child-to-Child Training Programs** were conducted.

With the cooperation of the Ministry of National Education and Mother Child Education Foundation (AÇEV), programs were carried out in 5 provinces where children were supported in their school and home environments to ensure their healthy development.

The project Education of Children Who Cannot Benefit From Pre-School Education Institutions provides free preschool education services to 61-72 months old children in unfavourable physical and family environments. The project provided 41,628 children with free preschool education in the 2,165 pre-school classes.

The Mother Child Training Program jointly carried out by MONE-UNICEF and AÇEV was initiated in 1993.

The **Project to Improve National Education** was implemented in 59 provinces during the school year 1999-2000. Its training provided benefits to 86,490 mother-child pairs during the period 1993-2000.

The Education of Agricultural Migrant Workers Project provided educational services to 1,153 children, of which 465 were girls and 693 were boys, during the harvest season when they were away from school and helping their families who work as seasonal workers. The outcome of the project activities during 1991-1995 period was a “Regulation on Supplementary and Complementary Classes and Courses” which expanded the practice nationwide.

The children of families facing economic difficulties are being provided with free child care services in the SHÇEK Creches and Day Care Centers.

VII. Paying special attention to Children Living Under Difficult Circumstances by Eliminating the Exploitation of Child Labour and Combating the Abuse of Drugs, Tobacco and Alcohol

The Higher Council to Fight, Monitor and Counsel Drug Abuse and the Sub-Council to Fight, Monitor and Counsel Drug Abuse have been established to protect the youth against substance abuse. A Scientific Advisory

Commission composed of the representatives from universities works under the Sub-Council. A “Training of Trainers Program” has been designed to provide training on drug abuse. Selected personnel of relevant sectors participated in this training program. A “National Policy and Strategies Document” has been prepared. Also, the preparatory work on the “Draft Law on Substance Abuse and Addiction” is underway.

Training, counseling and rehabilitation services are being provided through the “Child and Youth Centers” to children living/working on the streets, who are, due to economic and social reasons, being neglected or abused by their parents and are left vulnerable to all kinds of dangers. The total number of Child and Youth centers providing day care services and boarding opportunities to children living/working on streets was 16 as of June 2000.

Apart from the ILO-IPEC activities under implementation, a draft law has been prepared to cover children working in all sectors to set the minimum age for work, to identify the industries and the working conditions suitable to employ children. The draft law is currently being discussed in the Working Children Advisory Council.

Within the framework of the ILO Convention numbered 182 “Convention for Action to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labor in Worst Conditions” has been included in the agenda of the Turkish Parliament after being discussed in the sub-commissions.

As a result of surveys on children working on the street, the Governor’s offices in the provinces facing intense migration and where the rate of working on the street is high have issued announcements on measures to prevent work on the streets.

To protect the health of children and preventing them from being involved in crime, the enforcement of regulations on the prohibition of inhalants and solvents has been implemented by the Governors’ offices. Permits have been required to import chemical products which may lead to substance abuse. Such products are being monitored following their importation.

In the first phase of MONE-UNICEF **Psycho-Social Support Project in Schools Effected by the Marmara Earthquake**, 289 psychological counsellors (school guidance teachers) and 8,235 teachers have participated in the “debriefing” (psychological assessment) within the context of psychological support services.

While the identification of individuals in need of protection, care and assistance have been carried out by the emergency support teams, activities to inform and raise the awareness of people to ensure that they benefit from the available services have continued. Over 100 service units have been set up including centers for play and rehabilitation such as 25 Youth Centers and 40 Creches with the support of civil society organisations and volunteers. Approximately 2,500 children and young people on a daily basis benefit from the activities in these centers. The cooperation of national and international civil society organisations and volunteers have been ensured for the restoration or reconstruction of 11 social service facilities in the region.

VIII. Follow-up of the World Summit Targets, Preventing Environmental Degradation Through Developing Respect for the Natural Environment and Changing the Tendency to Exploit in a Destructive Manner

A protocol of cooperation on “Environmental Education” has been signed between the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Environment in order to protect and improve the environment and to ensure the participation of institutions of formal and non-formal education in solving environmental problems. Within the framework of this protocol, a protocol of cooperation with the Governorate of Ankara Environmental Foundation (ANAÇEVA) has been signed to conduct activities in selected preschools and primary education schools on the protection of environment, preventing pollution, acquisition of appropriate consuming habits, and separate collection of solid wastes that can be reused and recycled. The “Pilot Project for Applied Environmental Training 2000” has been launched within this framework. The June 5 World Environment Day is highlighted on the agenda through various activities.

In 1993, the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry have carried out the rehabilitation of river basins within the context of the joint project on “Rehabilitation of River Basins in Eastern Anatolia” in order to reduce the loss of natural environments resulting from consumerist tendencies. The project activities lead to an increase in productivity and income, the protection of soil characteristics, the prevention of erosion, a decrease in sedimentation in the dams, and improvement in permanent activities in pasturing, forestry and farming. Wet and dry terracing was emphasised to make use of water resources for production purposes and efforts have been made to reduce pollution of natural resources.

Forestry activities have been carried out in 60 thousand hectares, and levelling and terracing of approximately 4.000 hectares have been effected covering 800 depositories for irrigation (and domestic use) and 639 kilometers of irrigation channels and PVC pipes.

IX. Paying Attention to Poverty and Foreign Debt Issues; Mobilising Financial Resources for Development; Preventing Net Transfer of Funds from the Developing Countries to the Developed Countries; Establishing an Equitable System of Foreign Trade; Ensuring that Children Have Priority in Economic and Social Economic Development

During the period 1996-2000, the government adopted investment policies to increase production, productivity, exports and the competitiveness of the economy. The policies also attempted to decrease public account deficits and the rate of inflation in order to ensure sustainable economic and social development with emphasis on public investments in the fields of education and health. They also emphasised the elimination of regional disparities in development and the effective provision of traditional public services. The share of public investments in GNP increased from the 3.5 % in 1996 to 4.7 % in 2000. The share of education in public investment budget has increased from the 11.7 % in 1996 to 15.9 % in 2000. However, with the enforcement of eight-year compulsory basic education, this ratio reached 22.1 % in 1998. The health sector has maintained its share of 5 % during the same period.

The policies for the promotion of investments that increase employment, reduce regional disparities in development, expand capital ownership, produce high value added goods use and acquire high and advanced technology, generate foreign currency, and ensure competitiveness in the international markets continued in 1999-2000.

E. LESSONS LEARNED

I. Overall

- An effective policy on children could not be developed.
- Sufficient level of cooperation could not be ensured among all the sectors that provide services to children.
- Collection, analysis and interpretation of all kinds of data, directly or indirectly related to children are insufficient in terms of quality and quantity.
- The share allocated from the national budget to agencies and organisations providing services for children is inadequate.
- Participation and sufficient support of local governments in services provided for children could not be ensured.
- The quality of personnel to be employed in units providing services to children has not been sufficiently taken into consideration and personnel mobility has been extremely high.
- The value judgements pertaining to children in the community as well as the family could not be altered at the desired level.

II. Child Health

- There are inadequacies in the coordination of relevant sectors in recording births and deaths.
- The level of fertility is high in general and the utilisation of effective family planning methods could not be increased to the desired level.
- Antenatal care services have been inadequate in quality and quantity.
- Not all deliveries could be accomplished in clean and safe environments.
- The knowledge, skills and attitudes of health personnel could not be sufficiently improved on the issues of neonatal resuscitation and optimal approach in the delivery room.
- The use of iodised salt could not be expanded to reach the desired level.
- Immunisation coverage has not reached the desired level.

III. Education

- Literacy rate has not reached the desired level.
- The desired rate of enrolment could not be achieved at any school level.
- The lack of physical infra structure and human power at all levels of education continues.
- The insufficiencies in the number of teachers and their unequal distribution could not be overcome.
- The use and expansion of modern technologies in education could not be improved sufficiently.
- There are inadequacies in creating opportunities for training and education for all, in preventing the concentration in transition to tertiary education, in ensuring equal opportunities in education and in establishing an effective orientation system.
- A system to generate a demand for vocational training could not be established.
- The number of schools for special education has remained insufficient and transition to mixed education could not be accomplished at the desired level.
- All out of school children could not be covered by the apprenticeship training system.
- The educational status of girls and women remained below the targeted level.

- Despite all measures, not all children at school age could benefit from the eight-year compulsory primary education.

IV. Children with Disabilities

- The integration of regulations and the enforcement of legislation on disabled children could not be accomplished and the gaps in programs continue.
- Despite the fact that the services for disabled children are *services with different responsibilities for a common goal*, they are rendered by different agencies and organisations separately and inadequately. This creates an obstacle in adopting a holistic and integrated approach in measures aiming to reach the disabled. As a result of this the solutions could not serve their purposes and service provision remains inefficient.
- The rehabilitation centres serving disabled groups are inadequate in quality and quantity.
- “Early Education and Support Programs” used in the process of rehabilitation lack the content, quality and efficiency required by the service.
- Not all children with disabilities could be covered by health and social security services.

V. Children in Need of Protection

- Cooperation between relevant public, local government and civil society organisations to solve the problems of children in need of protection is still insufficient. The local governments particularly do not consider the problems related to children as a priority issue in the services they provide.
- There is a lack of research on assessing services. Research on the number, distribution of children in need of protection and the reasons why they need the protection is inadequate.
- Despite the fact that there are positive changes in the social attitudes on children in need of protection, pitying/rejection and labelling still continue.
- The interest of universities and treatment facilities on children who are addicted to substances has not reached a sufficient level. The number of such facilities is very limited.
- There are no special organisations for children who have been sexually abused, who have severe mental problems or have been tempted/directed to commit crimes.

VI. Children in Conflict with the Law

- There are no mechanisms to check whether or not the legislation on children is in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and whether or not the actions or suggested solutions are being implemented to solve the problems and to enforce action, when necessary.
- Child Police units could not be established at the desired level and quality.
- The institutions provided for by the Law numbered 2253 could not be established and specialised personnel could not be secured. Therefore, the rights of the children in conflict with the law could not be protected properly and the process of integrating the child into the society tends to take longer.
- The institutions sheltering the children under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice are not sufficient in quality and quantity.
- Legal and institutional regulations on activities for child protection and assistance after being discharged are lacking.
- The psycho-social characteristics, developments, treatments of these children are not included in the training programs of professional staff providing services for children in conflict with the law. Child-related issues are not highlighted especially in the faculties of law and specialisation in this field is lagging. Also, in general, the training of professional staff providing services for these children has a heavy emphasis on theory, a situation which makes it very difficult, if not impossible to translate this knowledge into practice.

Working Children

- The measures against unemployment could not be implemented and the inequalities in income distribution could not be eliminated.
- Radical reforms to eliminate concerns about the future could not be accomplished in education and the apprenticeship system remains as a strong alternative in vocational training.
- The vocational fields for which training is provided in the vocational schools for girls are not at a level to ensure their participation in production.
- There are no significant changes in the cultural values that approve child labour and unpaid female household labour or an unproductive female model.

F. FUTURE ACTIONS

Overall

- Laws to secure conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child will be passed and the Convention will be introduced and promoted on a nationwide basis to ensure community ownership and to facilitate its monitoring.
- A permanent child policy will be formulated in order to improve the quality of the life for children, within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The current laws will be reviewed and rendered pro-children.
- The high interests of children will be considered a priority in any law to be adopted and enforced. Based on the principle “Family is the basis of the society and the child is its future” the child and the family will be considered a whole. Psycho-social, social, economic and other support programs will be carried out for children and their families on issues related to the healthy development of the child in the family environment.
- The regional disparities in the rate of population growth will be eliminated.
- A balanced and equitable distribution of income will be secured.
- The share of education and health in the budget will be increased on a continuous basis.
- Income generating activities for families will be expanded.
- The social status of women will be improved and strengthened.
- Gender equality will be secured.
- Efforts will be made to provide correct information on child issues to publishing and broadcasting institutions to get maximum benefits from their potential.
- Enrolment of all children within the age group 6-14 in educational institutions within the context of eight-year basic education will be ensured. Attendance will be monitored and actions to violate the implementation will receive effective response.
- The introduction of arrangements in the formal education system will prevent the children within this system from dropping out of school.
- Parents will be provided with the necessary basic information on child health through training activities at the national and local levels.
- Measures against unemployment will be introduced. The family will be provided with a temporary or continuous income in cases of conviction, unemployment and illness.
- Mass media will be utilised to inform, raise the awareness of and sensitise the community on child labour.

I. Health

1. Basic Policies and Strategies

- Quality antenatal care will be provided for pregnant women.
- The community will be informed about using iodised salt.
- All newborns will be included in the phenylketoneuria scanning program by taking blood samples from the heel within the 24 hours –15 days following birth. They will also be included in the hypothyroidism scanning program.
- Nutritional disorders and micronutrient deficiencies will be prevented.
- The importance of health child monitoring will be explained to the health personnel and parents.
- Proper breast feeding practices will be expanded to all health facilities with delivery services and those facilities will be rendered Baby Friendly in the shortest period of time.
- All health personnel involved in the delivery services will be provided with “Neonatal Resuscitation Courses” and programs to decrease neonatal deaths will be initiated.

2. Goals and Objectives

Short-Term

- Infant mortality rate will be reduced to 20 per thousand.
- Under five mortality will be reduced to 30 per thousand.
- Optimal care will be ensured for 90 % of neonatals in the delivery room.
- Iodine Deficiency Disorders will be eradicated.
- Under five nutritional disorders will be reduced by 1/3.
- The ratio of fully immunised children under one will be increased to 90 %.
- Eradication of Polio will be accomplished and the “Certificate of a Polio Free Country” will be acquired, like the other countries in the European Region.
- Pilot implementation of units to provide mental health counseling services in primary health care during childhood and adolescence will be initiated.
- Regional disparities in education and health indicators will be reduced by 50 %.

Long-Term

- Infant mortality rate will be reduced to 10 per thousand.
- Under five mortality rate will be reduced to 20 per thousand.
- Nutritional deficiencies (malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies) will be eradicated.
- The prevalence of adolescent pregnancies will be reduced by minimum 1/3.
- Programs on controlling infectious diseases will be implemented systematically and the negative impact of communicative diseases on health will be reduced.
- Regional disparities will be reduced by 80 %.

II. Education

1. Basic Policies and Strategies

- Pre-school education will be expanded and standards will be set to eliminate the disparities between institutions providing pre-school education.
- The necessary infrastructure to extend compulsory education to 12 years in the long run will be laid.
- The improvement of the educational system will continue in a way that will meet the economic need for qualified labor and to gain competitiveness in the international platform.
- The opportunities provided by technology will be utilised at all levels of education. New methods of education using distance education and advanced technology will be introduced.
- Practices of double shifts, crowded classrooms and multigrade classes will be ended.
- To assess the achievements of educational institutions, a model based on performance evaluation will be developed in line with total quality management. Regional disparities will be eliminated.
- Scientific and technological activities that develop intelligence and highlight creativity will be encouraged at all levels of education.
- Secondary education will be restructured, based on the type of program instead of the type of school. Vocational training will start with a broad-based basic education program.
- The reasons that create obstacles in benefiting from educational opportunities will be addressed to prevent child labor. It will be ensured that children at compulsory school age stay in school throughout the period of primary education. An educational system that will create a demand for vocational training will be developed.
- Female literacy rate will be increased.
- Printed and visual communication media as well as formal and non-formal education will be utilised to ensure the active participation of women in education and to free the society from prejudices.
- Necessary arrangements will be made to provide the families with assistance to relieve them from the pressure of educational expenditures on the family budget.
- Involvement of local governments, voluntary organisations and private sector in universalisation of education will be ensured.
- Formal and non-formal vocational-technical education will be emphasised. The share of vocational-technical education in secondary education will be increased. Cooperation of industries will be ensured.
- All kinds non-formal education opportunities will be developed based on the acceptance of life-long learning. Education activities of local governments, voluntary organisations and private sector will be encouraged.
- The conditions to enable education and training for all will be created. The concentration in transition to tertiary education will be prevented. Equal opportunities in education and the establishment of an effective orientation system will be ensured.

2. Goals and Objectives

Short-Term

- Settlements with the lowest rate of enrolment and metropolitan cities and industrial areas facing rapid increases in population will be given priority and emphasis in expanding pre-school education and in the allocation of public funds.
- A pre-school class will be set up in every primary education school.
- The number of teachers in pre-school education will be increased and methods of distance education will be utilised in expanding pre-school education.
- The educational programs will be developed to meet the requirements of professional life and the insufficiencies in implementation will be eliminated.
- Computer-assisted education will be developed and expanded.
- Computer technology will be utilised more effectively in foreign language teaching.
- School libraries will be set up and the practice will be expanded.
- The integration and continuity of vocational-technical training in secondary education and the certificate programs in tertiary education will be ensured.

- By 2005, the rate of enrolment will reach 25, 100, 75 and 37.3 percent in pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education, respectively.

Long-Term

- Enrolment in pre-school education will be increased to the level of developed countries especially the countries of European Union and OECD.
- Double shift in education will be completely abandoned.
- The needs pertaining to physical infrastructure and human power will be met in all types and levels of education.
- Compulsory education will be extended to 12 years with full enrolment.
- The number of students per classroom will be reduced to 30 and regional disparities in quality will be eliminated.

III. Children with Disabilities

1. Basic Policies and Strategies

- **Social support programs** for families will be expanded to ensure that the disabled child is protected and raised in the family.
- **Early support programs** will be expanded to ensure developmental rehabilitation in early childhood.
- Social rehabilitation program for individuals with disabilities and medical and professional rehabilitation programs will be expanded.
- Programs and service models for care and rehabilitation as well as for promoting education, production and employment, appropriate for the age and disability of the disabled in need of care and rehabilitation in the institutions, will be developed. Service agencies will be established to conduct activities for the social integration of the disabled.

2. Goals and Objectives

- The activities aiming at compiling a data base on the disabled will be finalised and a recording system will be developed to ensure that anyone with disabilities will have access to the services.
- Protective and preventive services, early diagnosis and early support programs will be expanded.
- Development during infancy will be monitored and the mothers training program will be expanded.
- Genetic diagnosis and counseling services will be expanded.
- Family, pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education services as well as rehabilitation services for children with disabilities will be expanded, coordinated and rendered continuous.
- The number and quality (number of professional and support personnel, modern equipment, appropriate architectural designs, development of individual training programs) of rehabilitation centers will be improved to meet the needs.
- Enrolment in special education will be increased to 10 %.
- All children with disabilities and their parents will be provided with health services and social security.

IV. Children in Need of Protection

1. Basic Policies and Strategies

- The basic policy will be to promote the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ensure that it is accepted by the whole society, to develop intersectoral cooperation, to protect the children at-risk from negative impacts by ensuring that they benefit from all relevant protection and support services.
- All institutions that shelter children in need of protection will be transformed to create a home environment. Also, youth houses, community centers, child and youth centers will be expanded with the participation of local governments and the private sector.
- School social services will be organised within schools to provide services that will contribute to the development of children and prevent any possible problems and that will protect and support children from their negative impact.
- Legal regulations will be introduced as action against family members who neglect and abuse their children.

2. Goals and Objectives

The main concern of any action for children in need of protection is to minimize the phenomenon of children in need of protection through protective-preventive and supportive services and to ensure that children live in a family environment supportive of their development, and to conduct more effective activities for street children, as the major risk group.

Short-Term

- It will be ensured that the tasks and resources of local governments give priority to activities related to the protection of children, a situation which is currently not the case.
- Social workers and psychologists will be assigned to work with the personnel in the General Directorate of Security and the Commanding Office of the Gendarmerie trained in procedures related to children.
- Sale of adhesives and thinners, which contain volatile substances leading to addiction, to children in the age group 0-18 will be prohibited.
- The current institutions for children will be organized to provide a home environment.
- Treatment centers will be established for children addicted to substances in the Universities, Medical Schools and health institutions.
- Institutions with special qualities will be established for children who have been sexually abused, who have severe mental problems or who have been tempted to commit crimes.

Long-Term

- Absolute poverty level will be identified. Social assistance programs for the family will be carried out to reduce poverty, a major cause of the need for protection. Measures will be taken to eliminate the risk factors (education, health, nutrition etc.) that obstruct the development of children.
- Social services of a protective and preventive nature will be brought together to function under SHÇEK to overcome the lack of concert and to avoid waste of resources.
- The rehabilitation of children who are victims of crimes will be carried out in the family home..

V. Children in Conflict with the Law

1. Basic Policies and Strategies

- Legal and institutional systems will be established for children who are victims.
- A policy will be developed to prevent children from being forced into crime.
- Trial of children in conflict with the law will be avoided at the beginning. The child will be put to trial if the type of the crime s/he committed and its repercussions in the society or impaired social balance make it unavoidable. During the trial, the judge will be equipped with a power of discretion and emphasis will be on the responsibility of treatment.
- Attaching the social investigation report prepared by specialists will be accepted as a prerequisite during the trial and the report will be considered in making a sentence.
- The necessary physical and administrative measures will be taken to ensure confidentiality in all stages of the trial.
- In order to realise Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of Children, the necessary legal and administrative arrangements will be made to ensure that the child receives assistance from professionals like pedagogues, social workers and psychologists during the legal or administrative interrogation.
- Methods of mediation will be developed to ensure that intra-family disputes, especially in cases when there are disputes about guardianship and establishing personal contact as observed in divorces, will be resolved based on consent and in confidentiality without having to go to judicial bodies.
- The curricula of related departments in the universities training professional staff serving children in conflict with the law will be revised. The pre- and in-service training curricula for personnel providing services to children will be prepared. Courses on trial, punishment of children as well as juvenile justice will be compulsory in the faculties of law.

2. Goals and Objectives

Short-Term

- The Draft Regulation on the Duties and Functions of the General Directorate of Security, Directorate/Office of Children will be finalised and put into force.
- The utilization of the form "Statistics on Children Brought/Coming to Security Units" prepared within the framework of establishing an information network will be expanded to cover all provinces. The necessary studies will be initiated for the preparation of relevant forms regarding children who come to the prosecutors' offices, courts and institutions, which are the further steps of the procedure.
- In line with Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the age limit in juvenile courts will be raised to 18.
- The treatment activities for children will be revised to conform to contemporary concepts of education and relevant international documents, especially the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- An In-Service Training Center will be established under the Ministry of Justice General Directorate of Prisons and Penitentiaries.
- Child police units will be established and fully organised.
- The physical conditions in the institutions sheltering the children under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice will be improved and these institutions will be expanded on a nationwide basis. Within this context, two children's penitentiaries will be set up in Istanbul where juvenile delinquency is highly prevalent. A reformatory will be established in the Marmara Region.
- To ensure that certain articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are implemented at the international level, the European Convention on Using Child Rights dated 25 January 1996, Agreement of Cooperation on the Protection of Children and International Adoption dated 29 May 1993, The Hague International Convention on the Judicial Aspects of Illicit Transfer of Children dated 25 October 1980 will be ratified.
- Legal arrangements will be made for local administrations to render the child related services. The local administrations will be provided with adequate resources to carry out these services.
- Implementation regarding the age of children differs from one institution to another based on different interpretations. Such misinterpretations may lead to results that would negatively affect the child's future, especially in age limits like 11, 15, 18 and 21. The differences in this respect will be eliminated.
- The practice of Child Legal Counsellors Commission will be expanded.
- The legal and institutional regulations on protection and assistance after discharge will be accomplished.

Long-Term

- The level of awareness of society, institutions and organisations will be developed and a policy on procedures related to children will be elaborated to ensure that the best decisions and practices are made for children.
- It will be ensured that the personnel working in institutions providing services for children receive special training and specialise on issues like juvenile justice, child development, education and psycho-social characteristics.
- The training of judges and prosecutors specializing in juvenile justice will be ensured.
- Penitentiaries and hosting centers and other special institutions will be expanded to provide night and day services to children included in the Law numbered 2253 and to children who are subjected to precautions and juvenile courts,
- At least one juvenile reformatory will be set up in every geographical region.

VI. Working Children

1. Basic Policies and Strategies

- Strategies to remove the macro level social and economic disparities in order to eliminate underlying economic and social causes of child labor will be pursued, along with remedial social policies to relieve the negative impact of problems of families.
- It will be ensured that labor organisations conduct activities to document cases on exploitation of child labour and abuse directed at working children, to monitor the efficiency of enforcement, to train working children on their rights and the use of their rights, to receive and transfer complaints about law infringements related to working children.
- Children working on the streets will be directed to vocational training or will be equipped with professional qualities through vocational courses. Policies will be developed to ensure that, in their future life, they will work in jobs providing protection and social security.
- Mechanisms will be established to set up expansive services on legal counselling for children working legally or illegally. The cooperation of Bar Associations will be ensured in this respect.
- The skills/crafts courses in primary education will be reinforced with programs preparing children for a working life.
- Initial and periodic health examinations of working children will be appropriately carried out in all health institutions.
- In order to continue the child protection efforts in the context of ILO-IPEC, policies to strengthen these institutions will be developed and the continuity of the projects carried out by relevant institutions will be ensured.
- Social facilities will be set up in small-scale and organised industrial sites to ensure that working children can engage in positive activities in their leisure time and meet their needs for rest. Social workers will be employed in these facilities.
- Families will be reached and provided with information through SHÇEK Community Centers to prevent children from working on the streets.

2. Goals and Objectives

Short-Term

- All areas employing children will be taken under control and legal regulations and control mechanisms will be established to supervise the work conditions in those areas.
- Necessary arrangements will be accomplished to ensure that all public officers, whenever they encounter a working child during their routine services, report the case to the related unit.
- Legal arrangements pertaining to working children will be completed.
- The minimum age for work will be exclusively applied in all areas of work.
- The regular educational system and apprenticeship and vocational training system will be restructured to ensure that children in the apprenticeship and vocational system are prepared for the future with no harm.
- The ILO Convention numbered 182 will be ratified.
- Standards pertaining to professional diseases and chemicals that cause addiction will be defined.
- Jobs where child labor is strictly forbidden will be identified and employment of children in those jobs will be prohibited.
- Jobs, fields and workshops in which child labor is allowed will be identified. The conditions for employing children in these jobs without causing them any harm will be defined.
- While policies are being developed and implemented with the aim of drawing children out from street work, economic and social support programs will be implemented during the transition. Such programs will include improving the working and living conditions during the transition, ensuring that they stay away from the risks on the streets through awareness raising, and assisting them in benefiting from the eight year compulsory education. The necessary measures will be taken to keep children working on the streets away from those negative circumstances in cooperation with relevant institutions.

Long-Term

- The children will be allowed to work only in jobs that will positively affect their personality development and enhance their abilities, without any concerns as to economic gain.
- Unless for educational purposes, employment of children under 18 will be prohibited.
- Unemployment will be prevented and the inequalities in the distribution of income will be removed.

VII. Negative Impact of Mass Media

1. Basic Policies and Strategies

- It will be ensured that TV channels set-up their own supervisory organs and report their educational programs on a weekly-monthly basis.
- Media authorities, program producers and script writers will be encouraged to produce programs and works, which would educate the society, without creating an urge for violence-consumerism-drugs. The TV channels and producers conforming to these norms will be awarded in public forums.
- The society in general and parents in particular will be informed about the impact of media on the society and the methods to avoid negative impact.
- It will be ensured that the degree of violence is indicated in TV program magazines and that rating is displayed during the broadcast.

2. Goals and Objectives

- It will be ensured that scientific research on the destructive impact of printed and visual media on children are conducted and the results disseminated nationwide by RTÜK (The Supreme Council of Radio and Television).
- While assessing the conformity of radio and television broadcasts to the principles of broadcasting and international conventions, it would be ensured that the results in the rating of *annual credibility of radio and television channels* are announced to the public with a view of discouraging false practices.
- It will be ensured that professionals in the fields of child psychology, pedagogy, and family and child themes as well as lawyers specialised on press law or juvenile laws are employed by RTÜK to protect the minors.
- A “strategy plan” will be prepared by RTÜK to minimise the harm on children. The Council will be authorised to offer awards, exert punishments in the form of warnings or fines.
- Conferences, seminars, discussion panels will be organised throughout the country on “Impact of Media on Society” with the participation of the media owners, program supervisors and producers.
- The topic of “Impact of Media” will be covered in schools.

- It will be ensured that serials prepared for families include correct health behaviours (i.e., importance of breast feeding, avoiding infections, washing hands, immunisation, using iodised salt, dangers of tobacco-alcohol-drugs, traffic rules, the importance of forests) as a means of educating society.
- The use of the Turkish Language in Radio and Televisions Project will be finalised to identify the necessary measures and legal regulations to be introduced.
- In cases of punishments in the form of temporary breaks in broadcasting, the alternative of compulsory dissemination of education program on education and health for families will be considered.
- The necessary measures to protect children from the negative impact of internet will be taken.
- Increase in the ratio of educational and cultural programs in the media channels will be ensured.
- Child and youth programs to be prepared within the broadcasting institutions will be supervised and guided at every stage by a team consisting of physicians, education specialists, psychologists, sociologists and social workers.
- It will be ensured that the quality of all programs and advertisements to be broadcasted on private media is specified in terms of content using criteria such as violence, sex, and education. These specifications will be included and announced in the program material as well as before and during the broadcasting.
- It will be ensured that serials for families include correct behaviours (in the field of health, education).

G. End - Decade Development Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Value	Year	Comments
WSC Goal 1: Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of infant and under-five mortality rate by one-third or to 50 and 70 per births respectively, whichever is less.			
Under-five Mortality Rate per thousand	97.4	1988	Turkey Demographic and Survey (TPHS)
	52.1	1998	TDHS
Infant Mortality Rate per thousand	77.7	1988	TDHS
	42.7	1998	TDHS
WSC Goal 2: Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of maternal mortality rate by half			
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) per hundred thousand	132	1981	State Institute of Statistics
	100	1990	Ministry of Health (MoH)
	46	1997	MoH
WSC Goal 3: Between 1990 and the year 2000, reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among under-five children by half			
Underweight prevalence %	10.0	1993	TDHS
	8.3	1998	TDHS
Stunting prevalence %	18.9	1993	TDHS
	16.0	1998	TDHS
Wasting Prevalence	3.0	1993	TDHS
	1.3	1998	TDHS
WSC Goal 4: Universal access to safe drinking water			
Use of safe drinking water sources Total	74.9	1998	TDHS
Urban	82.6	1998	TDHS
Rural	71.7	1998	TDHS
WSC Goal 5: Universal access to sanitary means of excreta disposal			
Use of improved sanitary means of excreta disposal			
Total	88.0	1998	TDHS
Urban	68.0	1998	TDHS
Rural	97.0	1998	TDHS
WSC Goal 6: Universal access to basic education and achievement of primary education by at least 80 per cent of primary school children through formal schooling or non-formal education of comparable learning standard, with emphasis on reducing the disparities between boys and girls.			
Children reaching grade 5	98.8	1996-1997	MoNE
School attendance rate			
Optional			
Net primary school enrollment rate	Total: 81.1	1997-98	1997-98 SIS
	Girls 75.6		
	Boys 86.3		
Learning achievement			
WSC Goal 7: Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate (the appropriate age group to be determined in each country) to at least half level, with emphasis on female literacy.			
Literacy rate	Total 82.0	1995	UNESCO 1999 annual
	Girls 72.2	1995	
	Boys 91.7	1995	
WSC Goal 8: Provide improved protection of children in especially difficult circumstances and tackle the root causes leading to situations.			
Total child disability rate			

WSC Goal 9: Special attention to the health and nutrition of the female child and to pregnant and lactating women			
Under-five mortality rate - female/male	Female 78.7	1993	TDHS
	Male 82.0		
	Female 58.3	1998	TDHS
	Male 60.9		
Underweight prevalence -	Female 18.7	1993	TDHS
Female/male	Male 19.1		
	Female 16.0	1998	TDHS
	Male 16.0		
Antenatal care	42.6	1988	TDHS
	67.5	1998	TDHS
HIV prevalence			
(Female/Male)			
Anemia			
WSC Goal 10: Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced too many.			
Contraceptive prevalence	63.4	1988	TDHS
	63.9	1998	TDHS
Fertility rate for women 15 to 19			
Total fertility rate	3.4	1988	TDHS
	2.6	1998	TDHS
WSC Goal 11: Access by all pregnant women to pre-natal care, trained attendants during childbirth and referral facilities for h pregnancies and obstetric emergencies			
Antenatal care	42.6	1988	TDHS
	67.5	1998	TDHS
Childbirth care			
Obstetric care			
WSC Goal 12: Reduction of the low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg) rate to less than 10 percent			
Birth weight below 2.5 kg	7.9	1998	TDHS
WSC Goal 13: Reduction of iron deficiency anemia in women by one third of the 1990 levels			
Anemia			
WSC Goal 14: Virtual elimination of iodine deficiency disorders			
Iodized salt consumption	18.2	1995	SIS
Low urinary iodine			
Optional			
Goitre among school age children	30.5	1988	Turkey Endemic Goitre
			Screening
	31.8	2000	MoH-Ankara Univ.-UNICEF
			Survey in 20 provinces
WSC Goal 15: Virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness			
Children receiving Vitamin A supplements			
Mothers receiving Vitamin A supplements			
Optional			
Nightblindness among children			
Nightblindness among pregnant women			
WSC Goal 16: Empowerment of all women to breast-feed their children exclusively for four to six months and to continue bre with complementary food, well into the second year.			

Exclusive breastfeeding rate	0-1 month 18.9%	1993	TDHS
Timely complementary feeding rate	0-1 month 14.2%	1998	TDHS
Continued breastfeeding rate			
Number of baby-friendly facilities	0	1990	MoH
	106 hospitals	2000	MoH
WSC Goal 17: Growth promotion and its regular monitoring to be institutionalized in all countries by the end of the 1990s			
			Primary Health Care persc regularly monitoring the gr age children. Identified ch 11 months were monitorec in average
WSC Goal 18: Dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food s			
No indicators			
WSC Goal 19: Global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000			
Polio cases	24	1990	MoH
	0	1999	MoH
WSC Goal 20: Elimination of neonatal tetanus by 1995			
Neonatal tetanus cases	67	1990	MoH
	30	1999	MoH
WSC Goal 21: Reduction by 95 per cent in measles deaths and reduction by 90 per cent of measles cases compared to pre-im levels by 1995, as a major step to the global eradication of measles in the longer run.			
Under-five deaths from measles	18	1999	MoH
Under-five measles cases	16329	1999	MoH
WSC Goal 22: Maintenance of high level immunization coverage (at least 90 per cent of children under one year of age by the against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and against tetanus for women of child-bearing ag			
DPT immunization coverage	74%	1990	MoH
	79%	1999	
Measles immunization coverage	67%	1990	MoH
	80%	1999	
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	16%	1990	MoH
	78%	1999	
Protection against neonatal tetanus	18%	1990	MoH
	36%	1999	
WSC Goal 23: Reduction by 50 per cent in the deaths due to diarrhoea in children under the age of five years and 25 per cent in the diarrhoea incidence rate			
Under-five deaths from diarrhoea			
Diarrhoea cases	30,000	1986	MoH-Hacettepe Univ Etim Research
	3,108	1999	MoH - SIS Projection
ORT Use %	44	1988	TDHS
	57	1998	TDHS
Home management of diarrhoea			
WSC Goal 24: Reduction by one third in the deaths due to acute respiratory infections in children under five years			
Under-five deaths from acute respiratory infections	83,000	1986	MoH-Hacettepe Univ Etim Research
	12,673	1998	MoH-SIS Projection
Care seeking for acute respiratory infections			
WSC Goal 25: Elimination of guniea-worm (dracunculiasis) by the year 2000			
Dracunculiasis cases			

WSC Goal 26: Expansion of early childhood development activities, including appropriate low-cost family and community-based interventions

Preschool education	9.8%	1999-2000	Ministry of National Education
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WSC Goal 27: Increased acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living, available through all educational channels, including the mass media, other forms of modern and traditional communication and action, with effectiveness measure in terms of behavioural change.

No indicators			

Additional indicators for monitoring child rights

Birth registration			
Children's living arrangements			
Orphans in households			
Child labor			

Additional indicators for monitoring the Integrated Management of Child Illness (IMCI) and malaria:

Home management of illness			Program started in 2000
Care seeking knowledge			
Bednets			
Malaria treatment			

Indicators for monitoring HIV/AIDS

Knowledge of preventing HIV/AIDS	Female	3%	TDHS 1998
	Male	2%	
			there are no means of prevention from AIDS
	Female	27%	Having wrong knowledge of prevention
	Male	23%	
	Female	65%	Indicate that AIDS always causes deaths
	Male	74%	
Knowledge of misconceptions of HIV/AIDS %	Female	27.1	TDHS 1998
	Male	22.9	
Knowledge of mother to child transmission of HIV			
Attitude to people with HIV/AIDS			
Women who know where to be tested for HIV			
Women who have been tested for HIV			
Attitude toward condom use %	Female	15.2	TDHS 1998
	Male	20.6	
Adolescent sexual behaviour			