



Birleşmiş Milletler 2015 Kalkınma Hedefleri için

Ulusal Gençlik Çalıştayı

Ulusal ve Uluslararası Gençlik Politikalarını Tartışıyoruz!

13 - 15 Aralık 2012
Ankara / Dedeman Otel



YOUTH WORKSHOP FOR THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GOALS

13-15 December 2012

ANKARA - TURKEY

National Youth Workshop for Post 2015 Development Goals was held in between 13-15 December 2012 in Ankara. The workshop mainly focused on the processes which shape policies on youth and development at the national and international level. 82 youth representatives from 43 institutions, youth-led NGOs, and youth councils and from 38 cities joined the Workshop.

The workshop was developed and organized by Habitat Centre for Development and Governance (Habitat). In addition to national discussions, one day was spent to discuss about the role of youth and CSOs in development policies and agenda in the post2015 process together with the experts from UN agencies in Ankara and facilitators from Habitat.

A great contribution was made on the policy development process of post2015 with active and valuable participation of representatives of youth NGOs, ministries and related UN agencies. In the beginning, participants were informed on activities within UN MDGs as well as UN Post2015 process by Halide Çaylan from UN Coordinator Office. The small group discussions were made through participatory model together with UN experts. This paper introduces the suggestions by young people on 9 thematic areas regarding post2015 process and the results of pre and post tests to measure the level of knowledge on related topics.

Remarks from Opening Speeches:

The first speech was made by Halide Çaylan from UN and she began her speech by saying that “we will be discussing about what kind of country and conditions in which we want to live and what kind of future we want for post 2015”. She stated that so far UN policies

had been made by either representatives of governments or experts; however, post 2015 goals have been discussed with a participatory process. Lastly, she concluded that UN had a priority to hear young people's voices in the decisions that would affect their lives.



Second speech was made by the president of Habitat, Başak Saral. She said that the aim of this workshop with a strong youth voice was to contribute to the Turkey Report, which will be ready by January 2013.

She emphasized that youth meetings within themselves were not enough and added that more importantly youth organizations should work with public and international institutions and stakeholders. She concluded her speech as follows:

“We have worked all together to reach the MDGs and we made our agenda accordingly. We have had some success stories yet we have a lot to do on humanitarian development. Youth participation is a crucial topic that is also agreed by the people and institutions not only in Turkey but also in the world. Discussions on post 2015 development goals have been one of the important process now. This process will shape the expenses of budget and policies of the states. If we can include our needs and goals into these development goals, it will be a lot easier to reach these goals in the new development processes.”

The group discussions were held on the second day of the Workshop. The discussions were made on 9 thematic areas which have been determined within the UN Post 2015 Development Agenda Program. The aim to discuss these 9 thematic topics was to solidly contribute to the national report of Turkey which will be published in mid-March 2013.

Thematic Areas and Responsible UN Agencies on UN post 2015 Development Agenda:

I.	Unequality – UNICEF	II.	Education – UNICEF
III.	Heath – WHO	IV.	Growth and Employment – ILO
V.	Environmental Sustainability– UNDP	VI.	Governance – UNDP
VI.	Food Security and Nutrition – FAO	VIII.	Population Dynamics – UNFPA
IX.	Conflict and Fragilitv – IOM		

In each table and topic, one UN representative was ready to give the brief information on the status of Turkey as well as to listen to participants’ comments and suggestions. On the

one hand, participants had a chance to learn about the global discussion on a specific topic, on the other hand, they had been informed about the local and national processes

which had been so far. Based upon the brief informing session, participants discussed the topics from youth perspective.

Later in the afternoon, wrap up session was held with the facilitation of Habitat. In addition to these, a discussion took place to plan the follow up process.

In addition to group discussion reports, before and after tests were conducted in order to measure the impact of the discussion and gather feedback from the participants and observe alterations in level of knowledge on certain issues.

The questions asked before the workshop, as part of the pre tests, were also asked at the end of the workshop. Through this method, it was possible to observe the alterations in the opinions of the participants. In addition to the pre and post-tests, questions evaluating the panel and workshop also helped in the assessment of the panel's adequacy.

To begin with, according to the demographic results of the above-mentioned tests, which were conducted with the participants, the average age of the participants was **24,07**. 15 women and 30 men participated to the tests¹. The results regarding the participants' educational and professional status were charted as seen below:

Educational status:

Middle School	1
High School	24
Two-year college degree	5
Four-year college degree	11
Post-graduate	4

¹ Not all participants made the tests due to some reasons.

The participants were representatives of the institutions below:

Youth council	11
Youth NGO	18
Individual	2
Youth center	1
University club	2
High school club	1
Other	10

Employment status:

Full-time employee	12
Volunteer	6
Part-time employee	4
Student	17
Unemployed	1
Student volunteer	5

In the beginning of the workshop, the participants were asked to evaluate, on a scale of 1-5, their conceptual level of knowledge regarding specific subjects, which were in turn going to be discussed during the workshop. At the end of the workshop, the participants were asked the same questions, and thus it was possible to observe the differences in knowledge. In this evaluation, 5 points stand for the highest, while 1 point stands for the lowest. The participants evaluated their own knowledge on the following subjects, through pre and post tests. Below you can find the point averages for each:

Average points given for knowledge on the concept of development:	
Pre test:	3,5
Post test:	4,08

Average points given for knowledge on the concept of sustainable development:	
Pre test:	3,58
Post test:	4,13

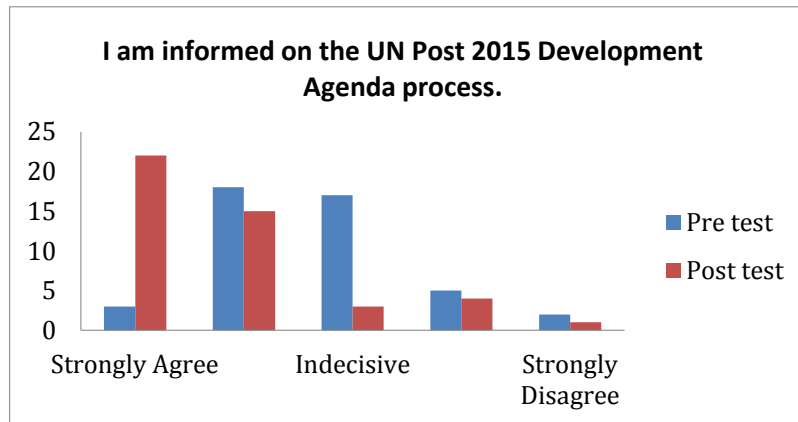
Average points given for knowledge on the concept of youth policies:	
Pre test:	3,8
Post test:	4,31

Average points given for knowledge on the concept of youth works and youth programs:	
Pre test:	4
Post test:	4,28

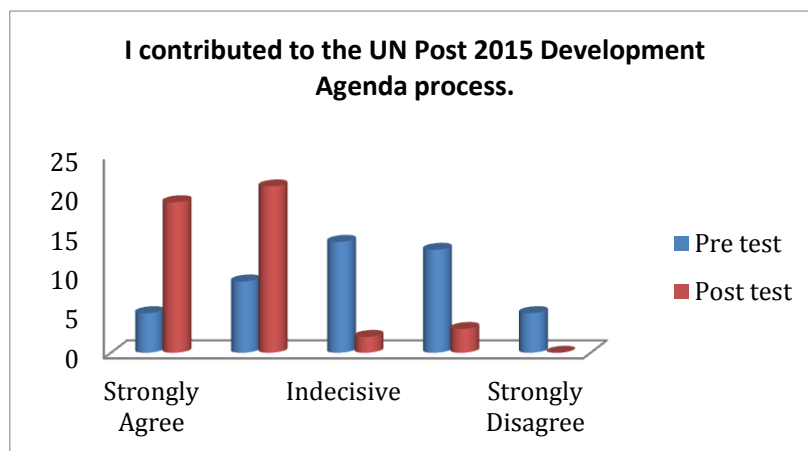
As evident from the results, the participants' level of knowledge on each subject increased after the workshop was conducted.

After conceptual questions, the participants were asked questions evaluating their knowledge regarding institutions related to these particular issues. These questions were also part of the pre and post tests.

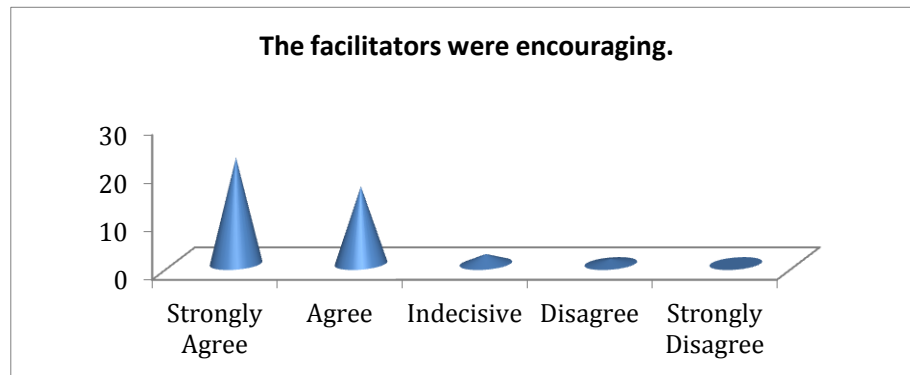
According to the results of these questions, knowledge on the process of the United Nations Post 2015 Development Agenda significantly increased. While only 3 of the 45 participants had answered “I strongly agree” to the statement “I am informed on the UN Post 2015 Development Agenda process,” after the workshop, this number increased to 22.



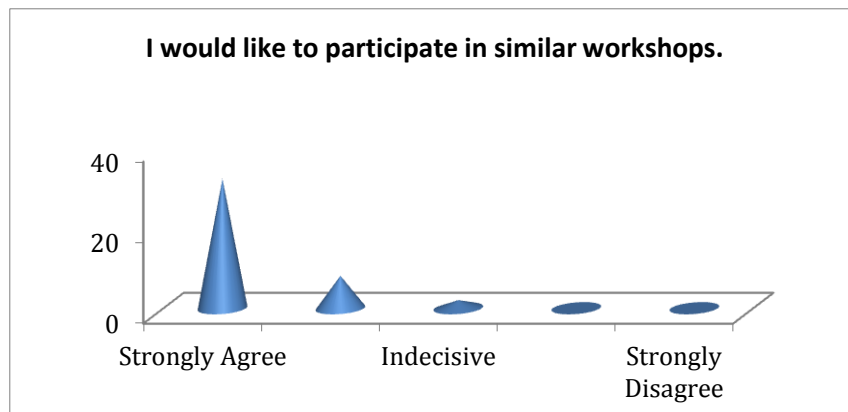
A further interesting result was the increase in the positive responses regarding personal contribution to the United Nations Post 2015 Development Agenda. In the pre tests, only 14 participants responded positively (“I agree” or “I strongly agree”) by stating that they had contributed to the process. On the other hand, in the post tests, 30 participants were observed to respond positively to the same question. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that the participants felt they contributed to the process by participating in the workshop.



For the evaluation of various sessions, the second section of the post tests, which were conducted after the workshop, were used. The group work sessions conducted on December 15, 2012 were in general evaluated positively. In addition, the responses to the question regarding the facilitators' encouraging attitude were also mostly positive:



To conclude, the workshop was successful in encouraging further participation in similar workshops. This is evident in the positive answers to the question of the graph below.



This report continues with the group discussions' suggestions and remarks that would be put into the national report.



Suggestions on 9 thematic areas

Conflict and Fragility

Date: 15 December, 2012

Place: Ankara, Turkey

By: Habitat Center for Development and Governance and IOM

Youth Consultation on **conflict and fragility** – Post2015 Turkey

Informing session by IOM Turkey who is leading the national consultation process took place in the beginning based on following remarks:

Issues about conflict and fragility in Turkey were identified:

- Economic and social policies
- Nationalism and Militarism
- Media

Problems related to these issues were stated by the participants:

- Prejudges against asylum seekers in Kilis, Antep and Şanlıurfa. Communication becomes very limited.
- Shelter problem/conflict for the female students and people who come from east of Turkey.
- Transportation problem of university students.
- Refugees have no right to register in schools so that children can't get support from the National Education services.
- Language and communication problem in social relations
- Shelter and IDPs problem appeared after Van earthquake
- Internal group conflict within the people with disabilities.
- Regional conservatism becomes a social problem that isolates people and this creates for instance conflict of educated and uneducated youth due to lack of equal opportunities
- Prejudges and conflict against LGBT people in İzmir
- Conflict between nationalists groups and people from East regions
- Conflict between football teams.

- Turkish Red Crescent don't accept blood donation from the LGBT people and this creates a conflict.
- Children who have been raised by the social services have been thought as a dangerous group and this understanding creates a huge social conflict
- Intergenerational conflict
- Conflict between the university administration and students should also be taken into account
- Policies should be made for youth who have been involved in criminal acts. These policies should encourage their participation in social life. Criminal record is asked for the university registration and this should be removed.

Education

Date: 15 December, 2012

Place: Ankara, Turkey

By: Habitat Center for Development and Governance and UNICEF

Youth Consultation on **education** – Post2015 Turkey

Informing session by UNICEF Turkey who is leading the national consultation process took place in the beginning based on following questions:

1. What are the current problems and issues about Education?
 - a. Education does not enrich and foster youth employment at the current state.
 - b. Unstable education policies.
 - c. Status of teachers – not appointed working with temporary contracts.
 - d. Many schools still lack efficient IT facilities and labs, so ICT projects such as FATİH is not applicable in everywhere
 - e. Higher Education Institution (HEI) is a problem itself.
 - f. Violence in Education (rare but exists)
 - g. The situation of arrested students and ambiguity in the legal jurisdiction process.
 - h. Violation of rights of arrested students.
 - i. Unequal opportunities in the education system due to the fact that regional inequalities and differences, poverty, discrimination and young people with disabilities.
2. What do you think about the possible problems on Education after 2015 in Turkey?
 - a. Not specific answer came out.
3. Which and how goals on education should be targeted after 2015 in Turkey?
 - a. Education system should support youth employability.
 - b. Long-term and stable policies should be developed.

- c. Employment of young teachers should be increased.
- d. Non-formal education tools should be used at school to improve and support personal development and capacity building.
- e. HEI should be removed and university should work in a more free environment.
- f. Counseling services should be improved and starting from secondary school, young people and children should be encouraged to work or study in the field where they have capability and interest.
- g. Improving counseling services at schools to fight against discrimination especially towards people with disabilities and other social groups.
- h. Awareness rising should be encouraged to deal with violence at school together with Ministries.
- i. Students should be updated on ICT and new technologies.
- j. ICT labs at school should be invested and improved.
- k. Public Internet Access Centers should be opened to civil society and universities and these centers quality of services should be upgraded.
- l. The technology of public training centers should be upgraded and these centers should not be used as a place giving only certificates.
- m. University fees should be removed for evening sessions.
- n. Young people should take part in decision-making processes at school administration as an equal partner.
- o. Volunteerism should be a course at the secondary school and students are encouraged to take volunteer actions.
- p. Entrepreneurship should be also a course at the secondary school and awareness rising activities should be expanded.
- q. Foreign language courses quality should be increased.
- r. Education policies should be developed based on regional necessities.
- s. Education policies should be developed within transparent and cooperative understanding.

- t. Gender equality in education should be supported and serious measurements should be taken to enable young girls to go to school.
- u. Right to education in mother language should be maintained.
- v. Topics to build youth capacity which have been covered by NGOs should also be taught at school. Topics such as financial literacy, volunteerism, sexual and reproductive health and etc.

Environmental Sustainability

Date: 15 December, 2012

Place: Ankara, Turkey

By: Habitat Center for Development and Governance and UNDP

Youth Consultation on **environmental sustainability** – Post2015 Turkey
Informing session by UNDP Turkey who is leading the national consultation process
took place in the beginning.

Main discussion topics and suggestions as follows:

1. What are the environmental problems appeared due to the results of social and economic policies?

All development goals and policies must be considered as a whole and should complement each other.

2. What are the challenges in implementing environmental policies?
 - The level of imposition is very low and the participation from the local is very limited.

Comments:

- Green-color workers are now being discussed. But, this model is not very common in Turkey. Why is this?
- NGOs should support and influence the government.
- I am a student of engineering of Energy-both hydroelectric and nuclear. The information about these two topics has been widely low and wrong in the society.
 - o While projecting to build a hydroelectric power plant, not only financial costs, but also environmental and social costs should also be calculated.
 - o Informing activities should be carefully held by the experts.
 - o Alternative energy resources should be considered where the potential exist.

- Cooperation between the government and NGOs must be strengthened and youth should be included in this process.
- Volunteerism should be encouraged.
- Education on environment should be developed.
- Private sector is responsible for the protection of environment and human being. Partnership between private sector, NGOs and public institutions should be developed.
- Responsibility should be shared by all.
- All projects and activities should also be measured; social impact assessments should be made. Concrete and measurable data should be generated.
- Good practices should be shared and promoted.
- Local environment platforms should be activated.
- Cases from local should be shared with public. Local media should be actively used to raise awareness. Youth should take responsibility through support of NGOs and CSOs.
- Technology should be included and used in raising awareness processes.
- Animal rights should be respected by all NGOs.

Disaster management mechanisms should be developed at the local level.

Food Security and Nutrition

Date: 15 December, 2012

Place: Ankara, Turkey

By: Habitat Center for Development and Governance and FAO

Youth Consultation on **food security and nutrition** – Post2015 Turkey

Informing session by FAO Turkey who is leading the national consultation process took place in the beginning based on following remarks:

- According to 2010 statistics, population working in the agriculture production is approximately 22,7- 35,1 %. Youth living in rural areas is around 8,3%.

Suggestion (S): Policies that provide benefits within the regional perspective and with mutual aspects will play an important role in the development of a country. The number of these policies should be increased.

Comment (C): There have been many supports and grants that foster agriculture and animal husbandry. On the one hand, youth are encouraged to stay in rural and make a life there; on the other hand, there are policies that support youth in the cities.

S: Policies that will prevent young people to migrate to the cities.

1. Main problems were presented about food security and nutrition in Turkey:

- Migration
- Unplanned urbanization
- Increase in the cost of energies
- Increase in the cost of inputs in the agricultural production
- Decrease in the yieldance and production
- Decrease in the purchase power of the consumers
- Lack of sustainability in the agricultural production by rural producers

- Lack of organized producers
2. Main resources laying down the problems in Turkey:
- Unable to transfer the technology from traditional methods to modern methods
 - High prices of the food materials
 - Lack of social and economic policies in favor of people living in poverty
 - Excessive numbers of agricultural administrations and facilities
3. Priorities of Turkey for post 2015 on food security and nutrition:
- Regulations that protect the rights of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups
 - Planning in the production and selling through incentives so that small business can hold together.
 - Policy making for preventing the weaknesses against regulations
 - Establishing an institution to academically and objectively coordinate and comment on the production
4. Main steps to be taken to provide ever citizens food security between 2012 and 2015:
- Right to access to food should be under the constitutional protection
 - International standards should be must
 - Social policies should enable consumers to reach basic food and nutrition
 - Supervision of the food at schools. Organic food should be served in the schools.
 - Raising awareness among children and students on nutrition and activities should be done to enable them to recognize vegetables and fruits
 - Organic seeds should be used and this should be encouraged by the authorities

- Civil society initiatives should be encouraged and take initial steps

C: Farmers and agriculture engineers should come together and be trained together in order to deal with the problems of hydroelectric power plants that have been establishing on rivers. A serious negotiation and consultation processes between engineers and farmers and local people should be implemented in the process of setting up a dam or power plants on rivers.

Governance

Date: 15 December, 2012

Place: Ankara, Turkey

By: Habitat Center for Development and Governance and UNDP

Youth Consultation on **governance** – Post2015 Turkey

Informing session by UNDP Turkey who is leading the national consultation process took place in the beginning.

Main discussion topics and suggestions as follows:

Accountability, transparency, participation, legitimacy

1. What are the major challenges about accountability?
 - The lack of follow up conscious.
 - The policies/governments should be accountable whether citizens call the government to account for.
 - NGOs should work harder to develop accountability mechanisms.
 - This issue is related with political culture and mindset. It is important that the hierarchy between the government and governed; therefore the accountability between those, too.
 - E-state/e-technologies are very effective in this subject but in turkey very inefficient.
 - We, people, don't know about the processes so that we can't offer solutions properly and effectively.
 - We have mechanisms to have accountability yet, these mechanisms are not inclusive for all and not independent.
 - These services are not accessible for the citizens. Awareness should be reflected on school curricula. Civil follow-up mechanisms should also be established to present which services and authorities have been funded.

- There has been no mechanism to determine sharing of public resources between youth and adults.

Growth and Employment

Date: 15 December, 2012

Place: Ankara, Turkey

By: Habitat Center for Development and Governance and ILO

Youth Consultation on **growth and employment** – Post2015 Turkey

Informing session by ILO Turkey who is leading the national consultation process took place in the beginning.

Main discussion topics and suggestions as follows:

- Employment and Work Conditions

- **Youth unemployment** is a critical underlying problem for the unemployment issue of Turkey. It is crucial to develop mechanisms and promote entrepreneurships yet, **entrepreneurship is not the sole answer** for the solution of (youth) unemployment.
- **Youth employment policies** should be inclusive and address different skills, experience and knowledge of youth.
- There is a lack in the ICT sector; therefore new posts and vacancies could be developed targeting young graduates.
- Social policies should consider the situation of elderly people whose retirement would be guaranteed when they would not be able to effectively work.
- Mobbing and harassment especially for young women at work should be seriously punished and legal framework should be strengthened. Control mechanisms should be developed.
- Child labor should be strictly forbidden and control mechanisms should be developed.
- Entrepreneurship policies should be developed and include youth and women. Requirement of cash capital should be reviewed.

- Internship programs should be developed with the support of universities.
 - **Employment of people with disabilities** is not well-planned and regularly controlled; therefore, people with disabilities have serious problems.
 - New posts and positions should be developed based on the **employers' needs and demands as well as on employees' skills and knowledge.**
 - Social impact analysis should be conducted.
 - **Procedures of incentives** for start-ups should be eased.
 - Young people's skills should be valued in the employment processes.
 - **Unregistered employment** should be forbidden and control mechanisms should be developed.
 - **Work conditions** should be enhanced.
 - Seminars and workshops should be organized to introduce the **different sectors and careers** at the secondary schools and high schools. Counseling services for youth careers should be established.
 - Participation of women in employment and in all sectors and decision-making mechanisms should be developed.
- **Growth**
- **Growth policies** should be based on **humanitarian development** rather than economic and statistical numbers.
 - **Social responsibility** processes and project should be supported and adopted by private sector as well as by private-public-civil sectors.
 - **Income distribution** is not just in Turkey though the growth rate is quite high. Growth and employment should focus on least developed regions and individuals who need more support.
 - **Growth** should not just seek to promote private companies.

Health

Date: 15 December, 2012

Place: Ankara, Turkey

By: Habitat Center for Development and Governance and WHO

Youth Consultation on **health** – Post2015 Turkey

Informing session by WHO Turkey who is leading the national consultation process took place in the beginning.

MDGs have 3 main goals on health:

1. Reduce child mortality
2. Improve maternal health
3. Prevention of HIV, Malaria and other diseases.

It was stated that the agenda of health has been changing. A disease which was very serious is not considered as dangerous and incurable now. New viruses have been appeared and they have been constantly changing. Due to this constant change, new alarm and protection systems are being developed.

We, as a young country, should take reproductive health as a number one priority. Turkey had done quite enough to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health yet, regional differences still exist.

Problems and **suggestions** are mentioned by the participants:

One of the participants, from TURKMISC, stated that family doctors system is a very well—thought system yet, we also need to **focus on the health of women**. Unfortunately, political priorities come first in the decision-making processes.

Another participant mentioned that **displeasure of patients, the conflict between the doctor and the patient**.

People who are not **registered in the system** (those neither work or go to school) do not benefit from health insurance. This has been worse for **young people that after 25 years old**, they don't have any insurance. Unless they work, they are without health insurance. In this case, women and young women had a privilege because of positive discrimination implementation, but this was ended as well.

The quality of health services should be developed and not only doctors but also patients should also be informed about **their rights**.

Health policies have been developed very fast and without proper consultation with the doctors, nurses and other staffs. They had been squeezed in 5-6 years. Resources should be used in an efficient and effective way to eliminate waste of resources. **Health policies** should be developed free of **governments ideology**. Especially, decisions about women's health should be decided by only women.

Mothers' health can be improved with basic implications. However, informing should be done properly in this process. Especially through internet, people search online and reach many wrong information on health.

Media literacy training should also be expanded to eliminate **child abuse** on online platforms.

Social isolation through prejudices should be eliminated. Prejudges against people with HIV and STDs by the doctors and society should be eliminated. People, especially young people should be informed about STDs and diseases.

Personal health information should be kept in **confidential** and should not be shared without any permission. Anyone who would like to take HIV test should take it without any judgment or fear that this information will be exposed. People are afraid to take HIV tests, yet there is an increase in the numbers of people with HIV +.

The capacity and quality of state hospitals should be increased especially in the rural areas. Together with this, controls should be strictly carried out.

Access to health based on cultural, language barriers. Access to health facilities should be equally and effectively structured.

Youth Health Houses are very good initiatives, yet young people have been discriminated due to some problems. Abortion is an important issue for instance

Drug use is also an issue that should be dealt with. It has been increasing among young people.

Medical drugs have been also a concern for some patients. State pays some drugs, and not pays for some other. This is also the same for medical machines. A structure and systematic should be developed.

Inequality

Date: 15 December, 2012

Place: Ankara, Turkey

By: Habitat Center for Development and Governance and UNICEF

Youth Consultation on **inequality** – Post2015 Turkey

Informing session by UNICEF Turkey who is leading the national consultation process took place in the beginning on 5 areas:

- Education
- Health
- People with disabilities
- Gender
- Social policy

Poverty is an issue that effects and touches all 5 areas. Poverty is strongly linked with inequality which is also mentioned in MDGs as a number one priority. In this context, the discussion took place in order to reflect the ideas and opinions of young people on inequality and to bring out their suggestions to be implemented at the local and national level in Turkey

Following questions and remarks lead the discussion:

1. Which groups are affected by unequal circumstances and policies mostly?
2. What kind of unequal circumstances: access to education, health, income justice, discrimination?
3. What is dual discrimination?

Problem areas on inequality in Turkey stated by the participants:

Health

It has been also mentioned that **gender equality** is a very important problem among young people. Unlike adult women, young women have difficulties to access

Sexual health support due to the prejudices within the society. In addition to this, societal perception of honor has been a very strong pressure on young and single women. So that, young women are not able to access public services as other women.

Access to health for people with HIV + and LGBT members is not easy. Prejudices against those people affect the medical examination process which starts with speaking. Doctors are not familiar with those sensitivities and the social aspect of the issues.

Social Discrimination (Gender)

It has been said that **people with disabilities** cannot work as teacher. Not all children with disabilities go to school. The main problem is accessibility. Because the state ignores its citizens and society and environment in which we live have been shaped by and for people without disabilities. (This comment came from a blind young woman who studies at the university)

Young women are obliged to different and discriminatory rules to stay at university dorms. Also, young women and women in general have been violently beaten.

It has been stated that there is also unequal implications in the social insurance sector which does not coincide with welfare state principles. After 25 years old, young people are taken out of the social system which causes them not to access public health services unless they find a job.

Another issue about **LGBT discrimination and hate speech** towards LGBT people was brought out. Recent surveys point out that 80% of people are against living

*Question: Who has been discriminated?
If you are not Sunni,
Turkish, male, Muslim and
without disability, you
have been discriminated.*

with a LGBT neighbor which comes before murderers and

rapists. Transgender people are forced to work as a sex-worker. Hence, we have had serious problems in identifying ourselves. Moreover, it has been stated that writing religion and gender in national ID cards creates discrimination among young people in finding jobs.

After Van earthquake, many incidences had happened such as sexual harassment in the camps. Therefore, in disaster times, unequal social values create more deep and concrete inequalities for women.

Inequality also related to physical appearance for women which creates general unequal results.

Child labor is presented also another result of inequality which directly affects.

Education

Inequality in education creates other inequalities such as education in mother tongue is not available or unequal education policies.

Military

Forced military service for male is also an unequal implication.

Solutions are presented as follows:

Legal Aspect – Social Policy

- Any binding law on discrimination should include “YOUNG” specifically. Discrimination categories should include young people.
- Religion and sex sections should be removed from ID cards to prevent discrimination against young people.

- All minority and socially discriminated groups should access education and health services with their mother language.

Social Security and Well-being

- Social services for young people should be expanded.
- Children with mental disabilities should continue their education after 14 years old.
- Young migrants should also be financially and socially supported.
- Rights of young women should be fostered and when necessary radical steps should be taken.
- Youth Social Insurance should be developed which can cover youth unemployment.
- Disarmament policies should be developed and budget for armament should be shifted to education and health.
- Taxation system should be reviewed and positive incentives should be brought for fresh young professionals.
- Young women who stay at women's shelter houses should be directed to rehab places.

Participation

- Mechanisms for young people encouraging participation should be supported.

Employment

- Youth entrepreneurship should be supported. Especially young entrepreneurs with disabilities should be encouraged with public loans.

Population Dynamics

Date: 15 December, 2012

Place: Ankara, Turkey

By: Habitat Center for Development and Governance and UNFPA

Youth Consultation on **population dynamics** – Post2015 Turkey

Informing session by UNFPA Turkey who is leading the national consultation process took place in the beginning based on following remarks:

Before the discussion, brief information about population numbers of Turkey was given accordingly:

- Population of Turkey around 70 million
- It will be 100 million in 2050
- 17 million old people will be in 2050
- Urbanization, domestic migration, getting older, production health, youth are important factors that affect the population Dynamics

Discussion took place following issues:

YOUTH

- Lack of youth policy
- Youth policy should open spaces for young people so that their potential can be used in a positive and useful way.
- Lack of interest and awareness

Question: What would you like to have for post 2015?

- Decrease of youth unemployment
- Research based Works should be increased

- Youth's engagement with politics should be encouraged
- Intergenerational communication
- Opportunities for studying or living abroad should be increased
- Opportunities for jobs could be increased
- Pre-school education should be qualified
- Activities should also be shared publicly without taking sides
- Youth policy should be political ideology free
- Financial support mechanisms for those who would like to initiate their own businesses
- Geographical differences in education, opportunities...

AGING

- People over 65 years old are accepted as old.
- Life expectancy in Turkey is 68 for male and 76 for female, now
- Life expectancy will be 70 for male and 80 for female in 2050

Problems and issues:

- Problem in accessing to hospitals
- Nursery houses for old people
- Doctors don't pay attention to old people
- Limited participation of old people in society. Since living conditions are not very qualified, old people have financial crises as well
- Isolation of old people through technological developments which deepen the gap between youth and old people
- Lack of policies and infrastructure for a society which is getting older
- Family bounds should be strengthened
- Adaptation problem of old people due to fast technological changes and societal changes

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- Young people don't know about reproductive health
 - A Youth Story was a very good project to foster that this issue should be a public policy manner
 - Internet is a way to be informed yet, it can also be dangerous and misleading. So, true source of information should be created and shared.
 - Lack of information about personal rights on reproductive health and also about the processes of reproductivity.
 - Gender equality is a cross cutting issue for youth, ageing and reproductive health so it is very crucial
 - Prejudges against these issues should be eliminated
 - Data on domestic migration is quite good and about 3.000.000 people are seasonal workers and move during the agriculture seasons. This data is important in development plans
 - Infrastructure policies should be developed with local authorities in order to deal with the problems of domestic migrants
-