



Turkey's

cooperation with the

Least Developed Countries



TİKA



Turkey's Development Cooperation with the Least Developed Countries

A Report on the Turkey's Economic and Technical Cooperation Package for the LDCs

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FOREWORD

It has been five years since the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC-IV) held in Istanbul on 9-13 May 2011. As would be recalled, the Conference adopted “Istanbul Declaration and Istanbul Programme of Action” for the development of LDCs charting out actions by 2020 on the part of LDCs themselves and the international community. The Programme was included as an important reference in the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 for the upcoming 15 years. At the Conference, President Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN, the then Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey declared that Turkey would provide assistance of “200 million USD annually to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by 2020” and announced a comprehensive

“Economic and Technical Cooperation Package” associated with the commitment. I will happily state today that Turkey has to date exceeded her commitment, marking a total of 1.5 billion USD in assistance to LDCs by 2015 year-end. Annually, this corresponds to over 300 million USD on average, while the preliminary data for 2015 show that 442 million USD in assistance represents approximately two and a half times of our commitment.

While Turkey develops rapidly, securely and successfully, she also continues to take keen interest in all problems common to humanity and the world, endeavors to create solutions and work with the international community in line with the agreed objectives. In this context, increasing her Official Development Assistance year on year and capturing the attention of the international community as an emerging donor, Turkey provided 3,913 million USD in Official Development Assistance in 2015. Getting closer every year to the 0.7% mark of ODA/GDP ratio as designated in the Millennium Development Goals, Turkey managed to raise her ratio to 0.54% last year.

In addition, we have welcomed 3 million of our Syrian and Iraqi guests who have since 2011 fled from the conflict in their countries and taken refuge in Turkey. It is all the more meaningful that Turkey has exceeded her commitments to LDCs in the face of a persistent humanitarian crisis and the deployment of approximately 10 billion USD to Syrian guests since 2011.

In this context, excluding humanitarian aid, approximately 20% of the Turkish Official Development Assistance in the last five years was delivered to LDCs. A further note is that this assistance has been entirely “untied”,

i.e. not conditional ever on anything; and such nature of our aid is fully in line with the "Istanbul Programme of Action" adopted by consensus in the Conference.

All public agencies, civil society and private actors of our country have undertaken collaborative projects in various sectors in the said 48 countries to implement the "Istanbul Programme of Action".

Such assistance, though representing significant contributions, is never sufficient. The development of international cooperation pursuant to the "2030 Sustainable Development Agenda" is of utmost importance. Turkey will continue to fulfil her responsibilities with unrelenting energy and faith, and act in solidarity with all the vulnerable peoples around the world

We are taking action in all sectors to solve the structural problems in LDCs to combat hunger and poverty. Many important projects have been implemented in Social Infrastructure and Services, and in Administrative and Civil Infrastructure particularly in the post-conflict nations of Somalia and Afghanistan.

In addition, we are endeavoring to contribute to raising the living standards of people as regular earners of income in such sectors as ranging from health to agriculture, from water and sanitation to vocational training particularly in Africa and South Asia in countries to name a few: Burkina Faso, Myanmar, Niger, and Bangladesh. Here, I wish to emphasize the responsible action undertaken by our civil society organizations.

Direct investment and concessional loans in addition to Official Development Assistance have

been important instruments of our country in LDC action. In that sense, investments by Turkish entrepreneurs particularly in Africa increase every year in the framework of the "Cotonou agenda for productive capacity building in LDCs" adopted in the Ministerial Conference on New Partnerships for the Development of Productive Capacities in LDCs held in Cotonou, Benin on 28-31 July 2014 and supported by our country, which assigned special roles to the private sector.

As recognized in Istanbul Programme of Action, development is not possible in today's circumstances without the engagement of the private sector, whereas the existing capacities will remain unutilized. To this end, for example the railway construction involving the Turkish private sector that will connect Addis Ababa to Djibouti port is expected to boost passenger and cargo transport capacity significantly. Similarly, loans made available by EXIMBANK to LDCs tend to play more important role in their development processes.

I would like to reiterate, on behalf of Turkey and as Turkey that our keen interest in the Millennium Development Goals continues unabated in the Sustainable Development Goals, and we, including our public, private sectors and civil society, continue to lend highest support to LDC action and fulfil our responsibility to humanity and the world.

Taking this opportunity, I wish to express my congratulations and gratitude to all of our agencies, NGOs, private sector which, by their selfless and determinate efforts, have strengthened Turkey's relations with LDCs, and particularly thank TIKA which has compiled all actions into a five-yearly report to us all.



Dr. Serdar ÇAM
TİKA President

PREFACE

It is doubtless that the “Economic and Technical Cooperation Package” for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) announced by our President Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC-IV) in 2011 augmented our responsibilities as TİKA. To fulfil our responsibilities, we engaged in special efforts implementing a new action programme for LDCs on one hand, and opening new regional offices in various parts of the world to reach out these countries on the other.

Having taken action in all LDCs through a demand-based approach in the last five years, TİKA strengthened local communities, constructed hospitals and schools to fulfil the commitments of our country without discrimination on the basis of religion, language or race. In 2015,

our assistance to the said countries increased by 109.5 % year on year from 211 to 442 million USD, in other words, more than twice our commitment.

Comprehensive partnerships were forged in these countries both through responding to short-term, emergency needs and long-term infrastructure projects. The “Economic and Technical Cooperation Package” announced by President Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN, the then Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, in line with Istanbul Programme of Action adopted at the Conference was put into action through programme assistance and technical cooperation with our country’s experience and knowledge transferred through our partner institutions and organizations to the said countries.

The fact that the number of TİKA Programme Coordination Offices located in LDCs reached 12 indicated indeed how TİKA and our country were needed in these countries. In the framework of Istanbul Programme of Action involving a central role for agricultural activities, the establishment of EL-Managil Center for Genetic Resources and Improving Animal Breeds in Sudan was an important project for Africa in order to build capacity in developing indigenous breeds.

Similarly, projects such as cotton growing in Benin and grape

production and marketing in Afghanistan covered many aspects of the agricultural supply chain. On the other hand, projects aimed at building local capacities to respond to the needs of agricultural producers were implemented in Benin, Chad, Myanmar, Ethiopia and Gambia enabling the beneficiaries to earn permanent income in the long run.

Projects in fisheries and forestry, as another sector emphasized in Istanbul Programme of Action, were set in motion in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia and Mauritania. In addition, vocational training was delivered to many citizens of LDCs from Yemen to Burundi in such subsectors as wool, tea, viticulture, milk production contributing to capacity building. The Agriculture School in Somalia, now transformed into a faculty featured the first ever greenhouse in Somalia, introducing new fruits and vegetables such as eggplant and melon to the people of Somalia.

We took action in 29 vulnerable countries in the LDC category in line with Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. We endeavored to contribute to the development of these countries through projects in accordance with the goals set in Paris Declaration to strengthen public agencies to build legitimate, effective and strong public institutions.

We engaged multi-lateral organizations in cooperation to this end, for example, the UNDP-Turkey Partnership acted cooperatively to develop Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation Capacities of Comoros in the context of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. We transferred our country's experience on water to Ethiopia, Gambia, Rwanda, Senegal, Somali, Sudan, South Sudan and Tanzania.

Having assumed the task of coordinating all public institutions and organizations to smoothly execute the process of cooperation with LDCs, monitoring directly the projects on site through its Programme Coordination Offices and responding swiftly to any emerging needs by all means, TTKA will continue to be the friendly hand of Turkey in all parts of the world.

In this context, I commend the works of and wish further success to all the employees of our institutions and organizations, as well as NGOs who have fielded many actions of cooperation in various sectors with LDCs over a vast geography in the spirit of solidarity based on our civilization of endowments. I believe that all these efforts further consolidated our positive relations with LDCs through selfless and determinate work, and our private sector which creates ever growing added value to the development of these countries.





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INTRODUCTION

Turkey's relations with the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have accelerated in recent years in many areas ranging from the trade volume to political dialogue mechanisms, from educational activities to economic investments and development.

In the context of relations building on the basis of "equal partnership and mutual benefit", Turkey aims to blend in one melting pot her advantages and the potential of LDCs. To that end, Turkey mobilizes in sincerity and courage all her means and facilities wherever needed.

Turkey assists the people in need and supports the development projects of countries through the projects she undertakes and supports in many fields including particularly education and health, social infrastructure and services, economic infrastructure and services, and production sectors.



The Fourth United Nations Conference on LDCs (LDC-IV) was hosted by our country in Istanbul on 9-13 May 2011. The Conference adopted the Istanbul Programme of Action elaborating the actions both in the relevant countries and in the international arena for the development of LDCs. The priority objective of the Istanbul Programme of Action is to eliminate poverty in 48 LDCs which have a total population of approximately one billion.

The document acknowledges and strengthens cooperation and partnership commitments of the international community for LDCs, noting in detail the framework of cooperation and responsibilities of the UN system, such international organizations as World Bank, IMF and WTO, developed countries as development partners, the countries in the context of South-South cooperation and LDCs themselves. Setting new goals, the Istanbul Programme of Action is a key guidance instrument for the development partners.

The Istanbul Programme of Action covers all sectors ranging from trade to industry, from tourism to education and health. The Programme features 47 objectives and 246 actions in components that are in line with the structural transformation of LDCs including sustainable economic growth, developing human and productive capacity, reducing economic vulnerability and good governance at all levels.

The Istanbul Programme of Action primarily focuses on enhancing the productive capacities in LDCs and developing investments to that end. The primary focus of the Brussels Programme of Action adopted in the previous LDC conference (Brussels 2001) was on development of trade (Aid for Trade) and social development. The Istanbul Programme of Action refers to monitoring as a distinct feature compared to the previous ones.



TURKEY'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF IMPLEMENTING THE ISTANBUL PROGRAMME OF ACTION

This report has been prepared on the occasion of the mid-term review of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, otherwise known as the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA), which was adopted at the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, on 9-13 May 2011, hosted by the Government of Turkey. IPoA charts out the international community's vision and strategy for the sustainable development of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the current decade with a strong focus on developing their productive capacities. It thus sets a framework for action by the LDCs themselves and for cooperation with LDCs by the international community.



TURKEY'S AID TO LDCs (2011-2015; US Million Dollar)	
2011	279,8\$
2012	337,3\$
2013	286,3\$
2014	209,9\$
2015	442\$*
Total	1.549,8\$

*Preliminary Data

At a mid-term review the principal objective should be to improve the state of affairs in the remaining half of the period covered by the programme. To do so, it is opportune to adopt two perspectives. Firstly, the progress towards the objectives and goals set in the programme should be assessed, to identify where progress has been satisfactory and where it remains deficient. In this connection, the implications, if any,

of new developments relating to international cooperation should be taken into account. The 2030 Agenda with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its centre which was adopted recently by the international community will overlap with the second half of the implementation period of IPoA. Although these are important for the midterm review conference, they are not part of the subject matter of this report.





The second perspective of the mid-term review is to understand and appraise the efforts made by the stakeholders who prepared, accepted and committed themselves to the implementation of IPoA. The mid-term review provides them with an opportunity not only to showcase their efforts and present their intentions but also to open themselves to scrutiny and positive inputs from their peers so that the effectiveness of their actions can be improved in the second half of the implementation period. This report from Turkey is concerned specifically with this perspective. It is, nevertheless, crucial to recognize that whatever a country does, whether as an LDC or as a development partner, it will remain inadequate if it is done in isolation. It is only through concerted action and effective cooperation that the objectives of the IPoA can be achieved. Turkey is presenting its considerable cooperation efforts to the Conference, demonstrating its focus on the objectives, principles and priorities of IPoA. Hopefully, this will encourage other development partners to be more active and also prompt constructive proposals for Turkey's own efforts and for concerted actions among all stakeholders.

The report starts with a brief overview of Turkey's development cooperation efforts, in particular official development assistance (ODA) addressed to LDCs. The main part of the report puts Turkey's development cooperation, interpreted somewhat more widely to include some of private sector's activities in the specific context of IPoA. This part is arranged according to the priority areas for action as contained therein. This is in no way an exhaustive account of Turkey's cooperation with LDCs. Its focus is Turkey's contribution to the implementation of IPoA, with its overarching goal "to overcome the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category" (IPoA paragraph 27). Thus, although included in the overall ODA figures, much of the humanitarian assistance provided by Turkey to LDCs is mentioned in this report only marginally, with occasional examples that fit within the IPoA framework.

I.

BRIEF STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF TURKEY'S COOPERATION WITH LDCS

Turkey's ODA, which amounted to USD 4017 million in 2015, was up from USD 3512 million in 2014. Between 2014 and 2015 it increased from 0.44 per cent of Turkey's Gross Domestic Product to 0.56 per cent. On the basis of preliminary figures for 2015 this puts Turkey on par with Finland which occupies the seventh rank among DAC members in terms of the proportion of ODA to GNI.

The broad lines of Turkey's ODA in general and ODA to LDCs for the period 2011-2015 are given in Table 1. Emergency relief has been the most important category over this period, particularly for non-LDCs. Slightly more than half of Turkey's ODA went to emergency relief. For the LDCs, this was only 16 per cent. As a proportion of the grand total, LDCs received about 11 per cent of Turkey's ODA. If emergency relief is excluded, however, this proportion almost doubles. From 2011 to 2015, LDCs received 19

per cent of Turkey's non-emergency ODA. While emergency relief was the largest category for non-LDCs, project-programme assistance and technical cooperation comprise the largest category for LDCs, as would be appropriate from the point of view of IPoA implementation.



Table 1: Turkey's ODA in a nutshell – annual averages (2011-2015)

Project-Programme Assistance plus technical cooperation		Scholarships		Emergency relief		Other categories		Total	
Average annual USD '000	Percent of total ODA of Turkey	Average annual USD '000	Percent of total ODA of Turkey	Average annual USD '000	Percent of total ODA of Turkey	Average annual USD '000	Percent of total ODA of Turkey	Average annual USD '000	Percent of total ODA of Turkey
Total ODA of Turkey by categories									
861.769	29.9	152.286	5.2	1.495.555	51.9	372.883	12.8	2.882.493	100
of which ODA to LDC									
199.438	6.9	20.326	0.7	50.985	1.8	43.627	1.5	314.376	10.9*
Percent of total ODA to LDCs by categories									
63.4		6.5		16.2		13.9		100	

*If emergency relief is excluded, 19.0 per cent of Turkey's ODA is received by LDCs

Table 2: Turkey's ODA for project-programme assistance and technical cooperation (2011-2015)

Sectoral allocation of project-programme assistance and technical cooperation: percent of total ODA and ODA to LDCs - Annual averages (2011-2015)					
	Selected sub sectors				
	Social infrastructure and services	Education (except higher)	Higher education	Health	Water and sanitation
All recipients	51.8	10.2	27.7	12.8	1.1
Only LDCs	37.1	6.4	6.4	22.5	1.9
	Administrative and civil infrastructure	Government and conflict resolution	NGOs, human rights, women environment	Social welfare, housing	Culture, restoration, other
All recipients	36.5	27.2	0.7	2.2	6.4
Only LDCs	54.5	49.3	0.3	1.3	3.6
	Economic infrastructure	Transport	Communication	Energy	Banking and services
All recipients	7.2	2.4	4.5	0.1	0.2
Only LDCs	6.9	6.0	0.8	0.1	0.1
	Productive sectors	Agriculture forestry fishing	Industry	Mining and construction	Trade and tourism
All recipients	4.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	3.3
Only LDCs	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3



A somewhat more detailed examination of Turkish ODA can be made by focusing on project-programme assistance and technical cooperation, which comprise the largest ODA category for LDCs, and which cover most of the IPoA related ODA. Table 2 provides this information.

The largest proportion of Turkey's ODA for project-programme assistance and technical cooperation in the 2011-2015 period went to "social infrastructure and services", and within it to "higher education". For LDCs, though, the most favoured sectors were "administrative and civil infrastructure", and within it "government and conflict resolution". The post conflict character of the largest recipients of Turkey's ODA and the specific demands extended to Turkey by them, have triggered this result.

Among LDCs, Afghanistan and Somalia have been the two largest recipients of Turkish ODA over the period under consideration, principally

as a result of funds allocated to "conflict prevention, resolution, peace, and security". Either one or both of these countries appear among the top two recipients also in the allocation of funds among LDCs in the many other sectors. There are, nevertheless, significant exceptions. Among the sectors of particular significance to IPoA, Sudan occupies the second place in the health sector, which has a very prominent place in Turkish ODA, and second place in agriculture following Burkina Faso which is the first. In water and sanitation, Niger and Djibouti rank first and second. In social welfare Comoros, and in communication Mauritania occupy the second rank.

II.

ISTANBUL PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND TURKEY'S COOPERATION WITH LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

II.A.

Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA)



After Brussels Programme of Action, with its emphasis on LDCs' enhanced participation in a globalized world, IPoA sets a development strategy that focuses particularly on strengthening productive capacity, promoting diversification, inclusive and equitable economic growth and structural transformation. It calls for increased attention to agriculture, rural development and to food and nutrition security. "The development strategy for the next decade should complement the export-led growth strategies by focusing on the strengthened role of domestic productive capacity, diversification, enhanced investments, infrastructural development, building technological capacity, building and strengthening the capacity of least developed country private sector

that can stimulate enhanced and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and structural transformation. There should be increased attention to agriculture and rural development and to food and nutrition security..." (IPoA Paragraph 26). Without in any way belittling social issues or the importance of health and education as prerequisites of sustainable development, IPoA puts much heavier emphasis on structural transformation as the primary mover for LDCs on their way to graduation. Thus, it provides the basic guidance for development cooperation with LDCs in the current decade.

Similar prioritization is done individually in most LDCs as well. For example, according to the President Lungu of Zambia, the country's transformational



In education, more than 250 projects were implemented in 2005-2015 involving the construction of many new school buildings in various regions of Afghanistan. Provided also were all furniture and educational equipment and materials that enabled more than 100,000 students to have education. Over 200 health projects implemented to date in Afghanistan contributed to improving the delivery and quality of health services, providing healthcare to more than 5 million people.



Many bridges and flyover junctions were built both in rural areas and in large cities in the context of reconstruction of Afghanistan. The Mirwais flyover junction in Kabul was built by TIKA as the first and only flyover junction in the country with 18 km of asphalt covered road and 3 bridges.



Since the onset of assistance to Afghanistan in 2004, an annual average of 600 experts have been provided training. The capacity development and expert training programs were delivered to representatives of the public and private sectors in education, health and agriculture as well as judges, prosecutors, engineers, financial and administrative experts.



SOMALIA

Agriculture School in Somalia through Cooperation of TIKKA and IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation

Somalia Agriculture School started educational activities with 20 students in 2013 under the project cooperatively implemented by TIKKA. At the beginning of the project, 3 agricultural engineers provided training in the Agriculture School with over 300 graduates to date. Later the school was transformed to a higher education institution of bachelor's level, incorporated in the Anatolian Faculty of Agriculture in Zamzam University. In the academic year of 2015-2016, 100 students are enrolled in the Anatolian Faculty of Agriculture where students receive 4-week training in the context of practicum on land tilling, seedling growing, seedling replanting, hoeing, irrigation, seed generation, storage, apiculture and livestock husbandry in addition to their theoretical education. They also learn vegetable farming in arid lands, irrigation techniques and water saving. The first greenhouse was built in Somalia under the project; such plants as melon and eggplant were introduced to farming. The deployment of drip irrigation systems and technical apiculture were introduced in teaching. Training was delivered on how to make meals from such vegetables as eggplant, melon, common purslane which grew well under Somali conditions but the people of Somalia did not consume; and students were encouraged to consume such crops. The project aimed to develop modern agricultural techniques and improve food security.

agenda prioritizes seven thematic areas, namely diversification and sustainable development; infrastructure development; human capital development; democracy and good governance; gender and social protection; economic diplomacy, global partnerships and national defense; and culture re-modeling.

As stressed in the 2015 Report of the United Nations Secretary-General, "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (A/70/83-E/2015/75), of the eight priority areas of the IPoA, productive capacity building has the most far-reaching impact on the remaining seven priorities. Productive capacity is not measured solely through the success with which productive assets are built but also through dynamic structural changes taking place in the economy, such as increased labour productivity.

The importance attached to productive sectors by the LDCs was also underlined in the "Cotonou Agenda for productive capacity building in LDCs", which was adopted in July 2014 by Ministers and representatives of LDCs at a meeting on the theme "new partnerships for productive capacity building in LDCs". The meeting was partly financed by Turkey. The Cotonou Agenda calls



for "full and timely implementation of the eight priority areas of the IPoA, especially productive capacity building". The Ministers "acknowledge that productive capacity building requires substantially upgrading human and institutional capacity building, enhanced investment in physical infrastructure development, and improved access to energy". In this context, it also emphasizes the importance of "strengthening of related institutional and human capacities and fostering of public sectors" as well as improving "managerial capacities and the productivity of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) ... strengthening regulatory frameworks and knowledge systems, such as innovation, education, technological learning and upgrading, and research and development (R&D). These are all areas where much of Turkey's cooperation is concentrated. This is the collective manifestation, by LDCs, of a framework that a development partner can use for a "demand driven" approach to development cooperation.



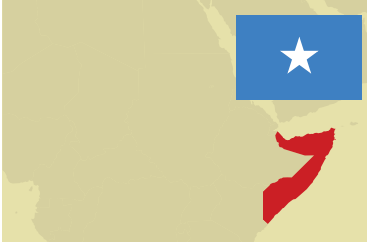
II.B.

“Turkey’s cooperation package for the LDCs”: The framework of Turkey’s cooperation with Least Developed Countries under the Istanbul Programme of Action

Turkey’s development assistance focus on both short-term projects with immediate impact on local communities and longer-term infrastructure projects, irrigation schemes, schools, hospitals and housing. One of the most comprehensive and specific expressions of Turkey’s strong commitment to cooperating with and assisting LDCs is contained in “Turkey’s Economic and Technical Cooperation Package for the LDCs” announced on the occasion of the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Istanbul. Accordingly, Turkey committed itself to making available a total of USD 200 million annually to LDCs, starting in 2012 for the financing of economic and technical programmes and projects focusing on education, training and health as well as productive sectors and infrastructure, including agriculture, water and sanitation, and energy. Apart from ODA flows, the package mentions foreign direct investment, concessional lending to infrastructure and productive capacity building as well as to supplies and equipments imported from Turkey. The establishment of an International Science, Technology and Innovation Center dedicated to LDCs which will also serve as a “technology bank” in Turkey is another important item.

The package coincides with the priority areas of IPoA. It refers to cooperation, training and investments in agriculture and agrobusiness, forestry, infrastructure, manufacturing, energy, including

hydro, wind and solar, all aspects of water availability and water management, extractive industries and tourism. It also mentions substantially increasing direct investment to LDCs. One of the cornerstones of the package is extending scholarship for 1,000 students particularly for master degrees in the fields of agriculture, engineering and medicine, while building educational infrastructure, especially for primary education and supporting education and the vocational training of girls and women. Private sector development especially through capacity building programs for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is also emphasized. Bilateral institutional



Somalia Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Hospital

In Somalia where 180 of every 1,000 new-born die, the Prime Ministry Housing Development Administration (TOKI) constructed Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Hospital and TİKA supplied the medical equipping and internal furnishing. The hospital is the most modern by capacity and technology in East Africa. The hospital has clinics, inpatient service, emergency service, imagery and central laboratory units, intensive care units, delivery and surgery units, and other service units such as the kitchen, laundry, sterilization, morgue and technical centers all equipped with the state-of-the-art equipment. The hospital treats approximately 6,000 patients and performs 100 surgeries a month. As a finishing touch, the 1,100-meter perimeter wall of the hospital was constructed by TİKA.





SUDAN

Assistance to Development of Darfur Region by Production of Improved Seeds

TIKA has been assisting farmers in Darfur since 2010 with enhanced seeds and agricultural equipment. The project is specifically designed to assist farming families who have returned homes after the conflict and social unrest, and provide employment opportunities to returning farmers. The project also helped increase the size of actually tilled agricultural land, stimulated circulation and mobility, fostered local people's hopes for future, and contributed to the restoration of peace.

links with business associations in LDCs and their Turkish counterparts is one of the avenues for opening up LDC business to international markets and diversification. Exchange of scientists and researchers, networking among scientific institutions would improve the exposure of LDC scientists and researchers to global networks, expanding the scope of scientific activity in LDCs. The emphasis put in the package on sharing of best practices about local authorities and their services as well as training LDCs' security and military personnel fit one of the main priority areas of IPoA, good governance at all levels. Finally, training LDCs' diplomats in Turkey, as mentioned in the package is one of the ways in which the international community can ensure the effective participation, voice



and representation of LDCs at all levels of the international economic architecture (IPoA paragraph 29). Turkey would also consider the expansion of the coverage of the duty free quota free market access to agricultural products. Just as the IPoA recognizes explicitly the great heterogeneity of the LDCs and the diversity of their needs (IPoA paragraph 26), Turkey's assistance would be allocated to projects and programs in line with respective populations and capacities of LDCs.

The following overview of Turkey's cooperation with LDCs is structured around IPoA priorities and the framework defined by Turkey's cooperation package outlined above. It is biased towards practical and operational actions specified in these two documents rather than exhortations about policies contained therein. The essential nature of Turkey's cooperation with LDCs, namely its demand driven character and emphasis on partnerships is



totally in line with the 8 principles (IPoA paragraph 29) which would guide the implementation of IPoA. A convergence is also evident when the pledges in Turkey's cooperation package with LDCs are put side by side with IPoA's principal objectives (IPoA paragraph 28) and the priority areas (IPoA paragraph 43) shown in Table 1. Among the priority areas and their sub-items, the only ones where Turkey is not directly involved are those that fall within the purview of global economic governance. Turkey, however, is active and effective at that level as well, albeit indirectly. It is actively working as a voice for LDCs in forums such as the G20 and in multilateral international institutions. Turkey has made a strong pledge to enhance its cooperation with LDCs along the totality of the axes mentioned in IPoA, and it has kept its pledge.

Some of Turkey's traditional cooperation areas, however, are not stressed in IPoA. These include emergency assistance, the largest category of Turkey's ODA, or periodic nutritional support to vulnerable groups. Another item that figures rather prominently in Turkey's cooperation is restoration of historical sites, which does not figure in IPoA but is one of the targets of SDG 11, calling for strengthening "efforts to protect and safeguard world's cultural and natural heritage". This report, however, is specifically about the implementation of IPoA, and it is focused on the close correspondence between IPoA priorities and Turkey's cooperation with LDCs in that particular context.



HIGHER QUANTITY AND HIGHER QUALITY IN PRODUCTION

Due to drought and climate change as well as population growth, it is projected that the world food demand will grow by 70% by 2050. One billion human beings including 200 million children will go hungry tonight, most of whom are farmers engaged in agriculture to survive and subsist their families. On the other hand, about 75% of the poor in developing countries live in rural areas.

Nutrition, a function sine qua non for sustainability of life is based on agriculture. Further, agriculture plays an important role in improving economic prosperity as well as driving industrialization in a country.

TURKEY SHARES HER EXPERIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

TIKA transfers our country's experience in agriculture to underdeveloped or developing countries through organizing training and experience sharing programs, and providing modern agricultural equipment. Training programs on forestry and fisheries in addition to agriculture trained more than 2,000 experts in the last seven years.

The seed distribution and training project in Darfur region of Sudan in 2010-2011 won for TIKA the "Best Practice Award" in the UNDP Global South-South Cooperation Expo held on 5-9 December 2011 in Rome by Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).



III.

OVERVIEW OF TURKEY'S COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ISTANBUL PROGRAMME OF ACTION



Nyala Sudan-Turkish Training and Research Hospital

Commissioned for service to the Sudanese people in February 2014, Nyala Sudan-Turkish Training and Research Hospital is built on 50,000 m² of land, with a capacity of 150 beds, intensive care units, sterile birth rooms and laboratories. It is the most advanced and best equipped hospital in Darfur region.

The hospital treats approximately 500 patients daily serving not only the people of Darfur but also patients from neighboring countries. TIKA made a significant contribution to closing the deficit in healthcare in the area by the construction and commissioning of this hospital that has served over 140,000 people to date.



In this section, after a synopsis of the scholarships offered by Turkey to students from LDCs in conformity with the pledge made in the cooperation package, and a brief overview of triangular cooperation that involves LDCs and IPoA priorities, examples selected from the wide panoply of projects that Turkey implements in LDCs, are presented, arranged according to IPoA's priority areas.

III.A.

Scholarships

Turkey's cooperation package for LDCs pledges "1,000 scholarships over the next 10 years for LDCs, in particular on postgraduate studies in the fields of agriculture, engineering and medicine", in line with the priorities expressed in IPoA. The experience shows that this has been largely surpassed. As of 2016, there are 4195

students from LDCs benefiting from scholarships given by the Turkish government in Turkey, 2612 at the undergraduate level, 1093 at the masters and 455 at the doctorate level. These students are distributed across a wide variety of subject. Focusing on agriculture, engineering and medicine, the numbers are still over the pledge in the cooperation package. In these three subjects, undergraduate and graduate together, there are 197 students in agriculture, 1222 in engineering and 563 in medicine and related fields (such as pharmacology) adding up to 1982. At the graduate level in the three areas, respectively, there are 124, 448 and 73 students from LDCs, for a total of 645. Given that the pledge was for 100 students "over 10 years", it can be considered as fulfilled with certainty. From 5 LDCs there are more than 100 students each, in the three preferred topics. These are Afghanistan with 559 students and 56 at the graduate level, Somalia 167 students 52 at the graduate level, Yemen 167 students 37 at the graduate level, Ethiopia 125 students 53 at the graduate level and Sudan 103 students 68 at the graduate level in agriculture, engineering and medicine.



III.B.

Triangular cooperation

Turkey's cooperation package says that it "will implement this assistance package in coordination and cooperation with the UN-OHRLS and relevant United Nations agencies". In fact, Turkey's cooperation in LDCs in pursuing IPoA objectives involves partnerships not only with UN agencies but also development agencies of other countries.

"Regional Training Program on Development of Sustainable Aquaculture for Middle East" is implemented by TIKA, JICA and Turkey's Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock to help improve knowledge and techniques in the field of sustainable development of aquaculture. Trainees from Yemen and Sudan have participated in these activities. The same trilateral partnership, in another project, provided training to Afghan experts on animal nutrition as well as artificial insemination and embryo transfer.

As part of "Turkey-UNDP Partnership in Development Program" funded from Turkey-UNDP and implemented by UNDP Country Office in Comoros in cooperation with the Government of Comoros National Institute of Statistics (NSS) and the National Institute of Statistic Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED), the project "Support to Strengthening Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation Capacities in Comoros in the Context of Post-2015 Agenda" intends to put in place a monitoring and evaluation system for public programs and projects. The establishment of the socio-economic database of the Comoros "Comoros-Infos" will contribute not only to monitoring the Post-2015 agenda and the progress on IPoA but also to the design and

implementation of public policy in Comoros in the context of IPoA. TIKA's support to the program comprises in kind contributions.

Training on water-related issues was provided through triangular cooperation involving TIKA, Singapore Cooperation Programme as well as experts from Turkish governmental entities and participants from Ethiopia, Gambia Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and



Tanzania. Triangular cooperation is also employed by Turkish civil society in its cooperation on water. In the Gambia, SenDeGel, a Turkish civil society organization used funds from TIKA in the early stages of its activities in the Gambia financing fishing on the Gambia River as well as small scale animal husbandry and businesses by women. It is now involved in other developmental activities and opening wells, using funds not only from private individual contributors and businesses in Turkey but also from UNDP and Coca Cola, and cooperating with Longevity through Village Enterprise "GLOVE Project" and Cemiyetül Hayr Relief Organisation.



ETHIOPIA

Technical Equipment Assistance to Ethiopian National Theater

The National Theater, the first ever state theater of Ethiopia celebrated in 2015 its 60th anniversary of founding. To contribute to fostering arts in the country, the National Theater was donated 3 computers of various types, editing device and desk, chairs and special chairs that symbolize Ethiopian states.



Establishment of a training center at Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

TIKA supported the establishment of a training center consisting of 2 large training halls, 1 language laboratory and 1 conference hall within the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to train foreign service professionals. TIKA provided the equipment, materials and furnishing for the training center.





SOUTH SUDAN

Rehabilitation of Juba Airport, South Sudan

TIKA undertook a project to improve the conditions of Juba Airport to build the necessary infrastructure to enable direct flights to Juba including by Turkish Airlines.

Under the project, the VOR system (which indicated the location of the aircraft on the magnetic radar in reference to the ground station) was first renewed, then lighting and landscaping were provided to the area of VOR system. Further, solar panels lying idle in the airport land were replaced to generate continuous power for the system.

Moreover; the expired power source of solar was replaced with new batteries. The project was completed by the support of the Turkish Embassy at Juba and delivered to the officials in Juba.



Upgrading technical skills, which has been repeatedly emphasized in IPoA and which occupies a central place in Turkey's cooperation with LDCs also extends to improving managerial practices and capacities through a triangular project. The Industrial Automation Technologies Extension Project for Central Asia and Middle East which is implemented in partnership with JICA, trained Afghan executives about industrial automation technologies in human resource development.

Training in the health sector has also been the subject of triangular cooperation such as advanced laparoscopic surgery training extended to Sudanese doctors under the supervision of Turkish, German and Romanian specialists.

Training provided at the OECD Ankara Multilateral Tax Centre, which functions in Turkey's Revenue Administration is covered in some detail in the part on domestic resource mobilization.

III.C.

Turkey's cooperation with LDCs and IPoA priorities

This section is constructed to correspond roughly to the 8 priority areas of IPoA and their sub-headings shown in Table 3. It is not an exhaustive list of Turkey's activities. The principal concern in the choice of examples was to be representative.

Table 3:

Priority areas for action in the Istanbul Programme of Action for The Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

A. Productive capacity

Infrastructure

Energy

Science, technology and innovation

Private sector development

B. Agriculture, food security and rural development

C. Trade

D. Commodities

E. Human and social development

Education and training

Population and primary health

Youth development

Shelter

Water and sanitation

Gender equality and empowerment of women

Social protection

F. Multiple crises and other emerging challenges

Economic shocks

Climate change and environmental sustainability

Disaster risk reduction

G. Mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building

Domestic resource mobilization

Official development assistance

External debt

Foreign direct investment

Remittances

E. Good governance at all levels



In addition, 24 employees of civil aviation working at various airports in South Sudan were provided practical training at the General Directorate of State Airports Authority (DHMI) and the General Directorate of State Meteorology Affairs on airport management, aviation safety and aviation safety equipment, communication-navigation-surveillance systems, database and evaluation management.

A.

Productive Capacity

Foremost among the priority areas for action in IPoA is “productive capacity”. This emphasis stems from the recognition that “Least developed countries’ economies feature limited productive capacities, which constrain their ability to produce efficiently and effectively and to diversify their economies. This handicap translates into binding supply constraints and ultimately into weak export and economic potentials and limited productive employment generation and social development prospects” (IPoA paragraph 44). While much of the IPoA can be said to be closely relevant to improving productive capacities, four specific areas of focus are identified under this topic.

1. Infrastructure

Turkey’s activities on infrastructure in LDCs are undertaken both by governmental entities in the context of development cooperation and by the private sector which has been entrusted with important contracts in this sector in LDCs. These activities will help “ensure that the least developed countries have significant increase in combined rail and paved road mileage and sea and air networks by 2020” as called for in Paragraph 48 of IPoA.

Awash-Kombolcha-Hara Gebeya Railway Project, whose groundbreaking ceremony took place on 25 February 2015, is an important example of Turkey’s involvement in developing infrastructure in LDCs in line with Paragraphs 47 and 48 of IPoA. This important project



for Ethiopia is undertaken by the Turkish construction company Yapi Merkezi. As part of the financing, 300 million USD has been pledged by Turkish Eximbank. This is the largest amount ever provided by the Bank to any project. As envisaged in the cooperation package of Turkey announced at LDC IV Conference, Eximbank credit lines for LDC related projects have been increased.



SENEGAL

Cooperation for Support to Cross-border Conciliation and Dialogue Project, Senegal

Under the “Cooperation for Support to Cross-border Conciliation and Dialogue at Balantakunda Project” implemented cooperatively by TIKKA, US Agency for International Development (USAID), and a local NGO named African Freedom of Expression Exchange (AFEX), TIKKA provided the construction of a vegetable garden on a land of 1,500 m2, drilling of 3 water wells, 20 semi-industrial vegetable-fruit squeezers to create a source of continuous revenue for 200 women victims of violence in order to support agricultural activities for women in Casamance region in South of Senegal.



GAMBIA

Gambia Fishing Project

In Gambia, one of the smallest countries in Africa, while 72% of the labor force work in agriculture, health problems and deaths are frequent due to malnutrition. By the 2014 data of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Gambia stood at 172nd among 187 countries in the Human Development Index. Imported food accounts for 50% of the country's food consumption. Further, due to the recent drought and Ebola epidemic across West Africa, the country's agricultural production receded by 15% and tourism revenues by 60%.

Gambia on the other hand holds rich resources in terms of fishing on account of her location on the Atlantic coast and Gambia River running through the national territory. Due to lack of technical knowledge and equipment, the local people could only engage in small scale fishing.

In line with TIKA's goals of eliminating poverty and hunger, the Fishing Project was developed in coordination with civil society organizations to develop fisheries in Gambia. Under the project, a total of 5 fishing boats along with technical equipment and spare parts were delivered to village administrations: 1 to Bambali village, 2 to Sankuja village and 2 to Sutusingjang. Through the system developed under the project, 20% of the fish was provided to the fishermen, the rest was delivered to local people through village administrations. Monitoring reports indicate that approximately 30,000 people have to date benefited from the project in Gambia.



The 389 km long railway will connect the northern railway line from Mekelle to Hara Gebeya to Tadjourah and the central railway line from Addis to Djibouti Port, which is the main transport corridor for both passengers and freight traffic, and for the transportation of imported and exported goods via Djibouti Port. As the contractor, Yapi Merkezi will assume responsibility for the whole project, and undertake all activities

including design and construction of bridges, tunnels, signalization, stations, laying the rails, establishing the control systems and the training of personnel. This project also responds to the call in paragraph 48 of IPOA for financial and technical support for infrastructure Development... and use of concessional funds ... the transfer of relevant skills, knowledge and technology. The State Railways of the Turkish Republic (TCDD) is also expected to participate in capacity building activities through TIKA funding.

Turkish investors have also been active in building and operating airports in LDCs. In Somalia, Aden Adde Airport of Mogadishu and the Mogadishu Port have been upgraded, modernized and are managed by Turkish private sector. TIKA funds have been used to construct a building in Somalia for utilization as the "Civil Aviation Practical Training Centre". Juba airport in South Sudan has been rehabilitated and modernized. Furthermore, civil aviation personnel from various airports in South Sudan as well as Bangladesh, Senegal and Sudan have been trained in the context of cooperation from Turkey.

2. Energy

As recognized in paragraph 49 of IPoA, access to energy is “critically important in enhancing productive capacity” in LDCs. It is also one of the areas of focus in Turkey’s package of cooperation with LDCs. Turkey’s activities on energy in LDCs are undertaken both by governmental entities in the context of development cooperation, and by the private sector. In Ethiopia, Turkish companies are engaged in installing electric transmission lines and supplying transformers, thus helping “to improve efficiency in the generation, the transmission and distribution” (IPoA paragraph 50). Along the same objective, but in terms of capacity building, in 2013, the training of 46 young engineers from South Sudan’s Ministry of Petroleum and Mining was organized by TIKA in cooperation with Turkey’s Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and the Petroleum Pipeline Corporation of Turkey (BOTAS). This was important for South Sudan’s economy because following separation from Sudan there was a strong need to rebuild in the country the human resources necessary for petroleum extraction, transportation and processing. Activities in the petroleum sector include exploration and exploitation, which are covered below in the part on commodities.

There are also energy related, albeit subsidiary, activities of projects in other sectors. These include solar energy generation for water wells, such as in Niger and Gambia and for supplying electricity to Titao orphanage in Burkina Faso or to radio transmission in Comoros.



3. Science, technology and innovation

Science, technology and innovation are repeatedly emphasized in various instances in Turkey’s Cooperation Package. Turkey cooperates with LDCs with a view to supporting their “move beyond outdated technologies... and building domestic capacity and a knowledge base... needed to enhance” their productive capacities as pointed out in IPoA paragraph 51. Strengthening universities and research institutions, including through upgrading physical facilities and helping them to “build or expand strategic partnerships” as mentioned in IPoA paragraph 52 is one of the principal objectives of Turkey’s cooperation in this area. This is reflected also in the development strategy documents of many LDCs. For example, Agenda for Transformation: Steps Toward Liberia Rising 2030 refers to “a discrepancy between demand and supply of skills may become even more apparent as jobs are created that require specialized skills training...”, a discrepancy that Turkey’s cooperation aims to reduce, if not to eliminate. Even Turkey’s contribution to l’Institut Islamique de Bamako in 2012 involved the donation of sewing machines and computers for technical training in tailoring.



MALI

Renovation and Furnishing of Foyer of Mali National Parliament

In order to enhance the cooperation between Mali and Turkey, and in line with the instructions from President Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN, TIKA has undertaken the work of installation of guest chairs, speaker’s podium, deputy’s desks and chairs, all interior finishing works, renewal of electrical and mechanical systems (renewal of sound system, ventilation and cooling system); renovation and furnishing of the foyer area (creating a dress-up and resting area, renewal of service desks and section) for the National Parliament building which is inadequate in structure and equipment. The project is expected to finish by the end of 2016.



and donated large amounts of computers, machine tools, sewing machines, production equipment and paraphernalia to LDCs, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Gambia, Senegal and Togo. In line with paragraph 28 of IPoA emphasizing inclusiveness, young people, women and people with disabilities figure prominently among the beneficiaries of these activities. The scope of these activities reaches into areas where there is a potential for diversification by LDCs, such as tourism, specifically mentioned in paragraph 46 of IPoA. Personnel from Togo's tourism sector experienced working in Turkey's hotel sector. Tourism instructors and hotel regulators from Zambia were trained in Turkey. For the latter the focus was on the rather technical practice of classifying hotels and awarding them the appropriate stars.



MADAGASCAR

Equipment Assistance for the Organization of National Elections in Madagascar

TIKA provided 6 multi-function photocopiers and consumables as indicated in the requirements list by the local officials to support the nation-wide elections held on 31 July 2015 in Madagascar. The equipment and supplies were delivered to the officials in a ceremony attended.



Cooperation with universities and research institutions are sometimes realized on an ad hoc basis but sometimes frameworks for cooperation are established. An agreement between Turkish Academy of Sciences (TÜBA) and Nepal's Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), concluded on 31 March 2016 is an example of the latter. Turkey's cooperation in science, technology and innovation is not confined to institutions of higher levels.

Turkey considers that technical skills are crucially important at all levels and provides generous support to material supplies and training in these areas to a multitude of institutions and organizations. This is also a way of fulfilling the requirements mentioned in IPoA on gender equality and youth, as well as on private sector development. In this context, Turkey has provided training



One of the pillars of Turkey's cooperation package was the "establishment of an International Science, Technology and Innovation Center dedicated to LDCs which will also serve as a 'technology bank' to help LDCs access and utilize critical technologies". Turkey gives utmost importance to this technology bank in terms of responding the challenge of technology gap, scaling up the implementation of IPoA and achievement of SDGs in LDCs. Its offer to host such a Centre was welcomed in the Istanbul Declaration and in GA Resolution A/RES/68/224, where General Assembly noted "with

appreciation the offer of Turkey to host a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries under the auspices of the United Nations". An endeavour of this magnitude could only be realized through concerted efforts by and contributions from a multitude of development partners and international organizations. Thus in the same Resolution, "Turkey's decision to contribute 200.000 USD for the establishment of the Technology Bank and STI supporting mechanism is warmly welcomed and other donor countries are invited to make contribution to the Technology Bank". Accordingly, the Secretary General of the United Nations, in his report on this issue, (A/68/217) outlined a conceptual framework for the Technology Bank for LDCs and a High-Level Panel was constituted. It met in Turkey on 16-17 February 2015, and agreed to prepare a feasibility study on the scope and functions of Technology

Bank and Science, Technology and Innovation Supporting Mechanism for the LDCs, its institutional linkage with the UN and organizational aspects. The General Assembly is expected to consider the report on this issue at its current session in order to operationalize the Technology Bank, which will in all likelihood comprise a patent bank, a science, technology and innovation mechanism and a science and technology research depository. This institution is expected to help address challenges related to technological acquisition and innovation in LDCs which are critical to the implementation of the IPoA. It will improve the scientific research and innovation base of LDCs, promote networking among researchers and help these countries access and utilize critical technologies. The potential of science and technology is enormous to increase productive capacity, structural transformation, reduction of poverty and sustainable development.



MOZAMBIQUE

Assistance to Establishment of Mozambique Commodity Exchange

TIKA provided four off-road vehicles, and training in Turkey to managers and technical personnel of the "Commodity Exchange" that Mozambique Ministry of Industry and Trade established to ensure order, efficiency, transparency and integration in agricultural commodity markets, and improve farmers' access to markets.





ZAMBIA

Training on Hotel Classification, Zambia

A 10-day training was provided on Classification of Hospitality Enterprises to the officials of Zambian Ministry of Arts and Tourism, Zambian Tourism Agency, Hospitality Sector Institute and private sector representatives in a program delivered on 23 November to 2 December 2015 at Zambian capital of Lusaka by the cooperation of TIKA, Turkish Embassy at Lusaka and the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism. An expert from the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism provided information on the classification and star-awarding system applied in Turkey.

4. Private sector development

Without a private sector that can develop and use its entrepreneurial skills, whatever is done to improve productive capacities will remain fruitless. Similarly, entrepreneurial acumen will be frustrated if not supported by technical expertise. It is often difficult to identify cooperation activities aimed separately and specifically at improving technical skills and private sector development. The two go hand in hand in Turkey's cooperation with LDCs. As IPoA paragraph 54 stresses, "given the nature of least developed countries' economies, the development of small and medium-sized enterprises holds a promising opportunity for



Support to Agriculture and Farm Animal Growing, Zambia

In response to a request made to our Ministry of Foreign Affairs that technical assistance be provided for the training of trainers from Zambia; a training program was delivered at General Directorate of Agricultural Reform, Ankara on 16-21 November 2015 to a Zambian delegation of 7 officials in cooperation with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, after which study visits were paid to Polatli TIGEM facilities and Kastamonu.



the emergence of a vibrant business community in least developed countries". This is precisely what a large proportion of Turkey's cooperation is LDCs concerned with. Just as in the case of improving technical skills, in line with paragraph 28 of IPoA emphasizing inclusiveness, young people, women and people with disabilities figure prominently among the beneficiaries of activities that can be associated with private sector development.

Training for business development also takes place in institutions in Turkey. Various professional organizations take part and assume responsibility in this respect, as encouraged in paragraph 13 of IPoA. The course offered to a group of trainees from Harar in Ethiopia was financed by TIKA and ISMEK, the entrepreneurship centre of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality. A similar training programme for participants from Chad involved the Organized Industrial Zone of Ankara, OSTIM.

B.


Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development



The importance of this priority area for LDCs is encapsulated in paragraph 56 of IPoA – it is “the major economic activity for much of the population, with direct linkages to the eradication of poverty and hunger, rural development and gender equality and empowerment of women, as well as exports, commodity and production diversification”. Significant nutritional imbalances in diets result in a high prevalence of malnutrition even in some LDCs that made some inroads towards reducing hunger. These are the considerations which give agriculture the prominence it deserves in the cooperation package of Turkey. Turkey’s own experience in agricultural development bestows upon it a considerable expertise in this area.

Turkey’s cooperation in agriculture includes some large projects with significantly ambitious objectives, such as Menagil Genetic Resources and Sperm Production Centre which was established to improve the current indigenous breeds in Sudan,

increase their productivity, teach sperm production techniques, train the personnel for performing artificial insemination, teach livestock feeding techniques and work on processing and marketing the end products. It is the first centre of its kind in Africa and it is expected that it will become a centre of excellence for all of Africa, improving genetic resources and transforming animal husbandry not only in Sudan but also in other parts of Africa. Recently, select Holstein and Simmental breed bulls have been given to the Centre by TIKA.



BENIN

Support to Cotton Growing in Benin

Under the Benin Cotton Growing Project, the phytopathology laboratory at Bohicon was furnished, 20 persons were trained at Nazilli, Turkey and approximately 300 persons were trained in Cotonou at different times; varieties dispatched from Benin were analyzed to improve the soil, fertilizer, gene stock and seed quality analysis laboratories; tractors, sowing machines, irrigation systems, laboratory analysis devices, and motorcycles for field work were provided.

Cotton remains the backbone of Benin where cotton accounts for 75% of all exports and 60% of the population makes a living working on cotton cultivation. The data from field work in 2014 and shared by Benin indicates that the yield up to 3,708 kg/decare from the testing areas gives hope for the future.

The President of Benin awarded the “Benin State Honor” to TIKA for its contributions to agricultural development.



BURUNDI

Provision of X-Ray Devices to Prince Louis Rwagasore Hospital

An X-Ray device was donated to Prince Louis Rwagasore Hospital of Burundi Ministry of Health to support the development of health sector infrastructure in the country.



Some projects are concerned with multiple aspects of an agricultural value chain, such as the comprehensive projects for improving the cotton sector in Benin or grape production and marketing in Afghanistan's Qarabagh district. Yields in Benin are reported to have increased considerably as a result of technical cooperation from Turkey through TIKA. There are also projects focusing on eliminating a specific bottleneck in a supply chain. In the dairy sector in Wardak province of Afghanistan, building a collection and refrigeration facility is expected to generate considerable marketing opportunities. Some projects, however, are focused on local problems, aiming to alleviate the short term difficulties of farmers, for example, by providing seed, input and mechanization support. Seed distribution has been ongoing in Darfur, tractors and other mechanized equipment have been supplied through TIKA to Benin, Chad and Myanmar. Cows, goats and sheep have been distributed to needy families in Ethiopia, Gambia. Development of fisheries and forestry,

mentioned on several occasions in IPoA are also areas of interest for Turkish cooperation with LDCs. Cooperation in the case of fisheries, mostly through the provision of boats and equipment has been extended to Congo Democratic Republic, Gambia and Mauritania, in many cases through cooperation with Turkish and local civil society organizations. Some of the activities on water management are inextricably linked to agriculture as they provide water for irrigation. In Jinja, Uganda, a new water tank has been built and integrated into the existing distribution and irrigation systems. Its principal function will be to provide water for both irrigating fields growing feedstuffs for the animals and the animals themselves.

Numerous participants from LDCs have been trained in Turkey on a wide range of problems relating to products which are also grown in Turkey and on which considerable expertise has been accumulated. These include cotton for Benin, tea for Burundi, viticulture and milk for Afghanistan, animal husbandry and veterinary science for Sudan,



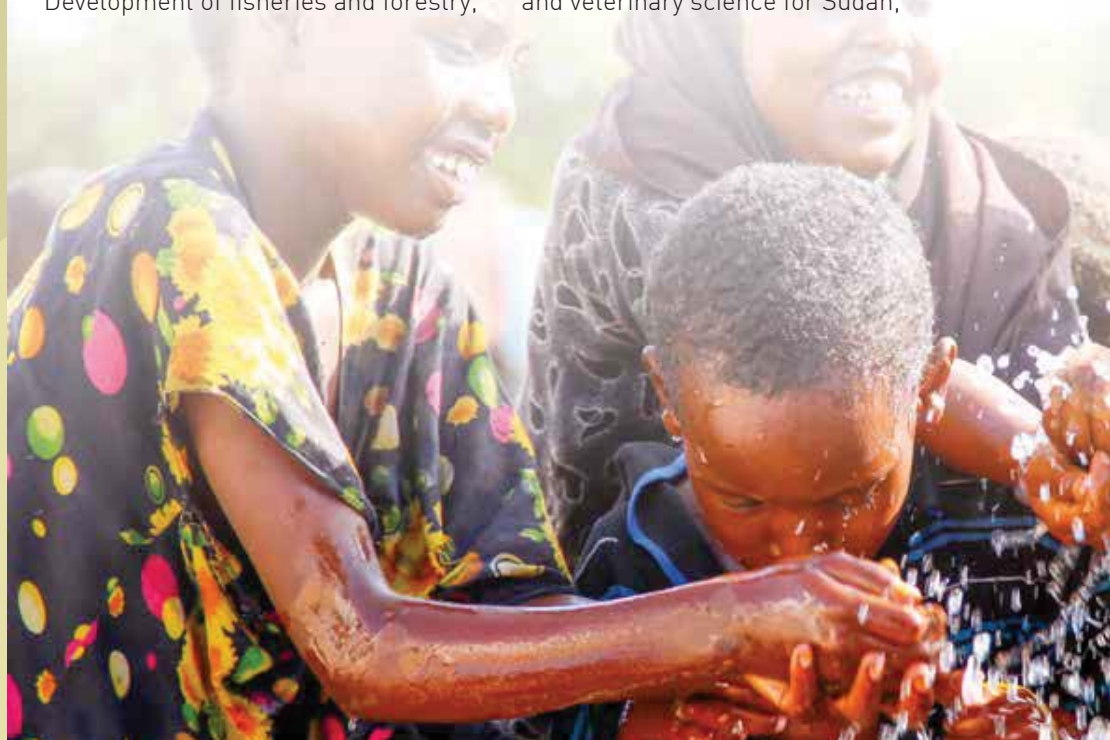
TOGO

Training of Tourism Trainers from Togo

The training of tourism trainers on innovations in tourism sector was completed in Antalya Muratpasa Practice Hotel in cooperation with the Turkish Ministry of National Education, with the cost of trainees covered by TIKA.





Togo authorities welcomed the training program designed to strengthen relations between Togo and Turkey.



Uganda, and general agricultural issues for Zambia. Apiculture, which has a large potential, particularly in the case of honey produced in pristine environments, has been the subject of cooperation from Turkey in Sudan and Yemen. Chicken and egg production was supported in North Kordofan of Sudan. Turkey has also extended cooperation to expand the production of an African tree, moringa oleifera in Burkina Faso, and donated an extraction machine to help in processing and marketing of its products. Similarly, the planting of another "exotic" tree, the jatropa was supported in Burkina Faso. The biofuel which will be produced from jatropa trees will also help in fighting climate change. Under various schemes, training is offered upon demand to LDC agriculturalists in Turkey. In Somalia an agricultural school was established with the support of TIKA. The first hothouse in Somalia was constructed in this school and a variety of new products with market potential were introduced. LDC ministers and experts, for example from Uganda, were invited to visit agricultural fairs in Turkey.




An agreement between the governments of Sudan and Turkey envisages the establishment of pilot farms on 12 500 hectares of land in Sudan by the General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises (TIGEM) of Turkey's Ministry of Agriculture and the possibility of opening up 780 000 hectares of land for investments by Turkish entrepreneurs. The pilot farms will serve as models for agricultural modernization and provide training. Oilseeds are likely to be among the items receiving primary attention. The products will be targeting domestic and export markets, not only in Europe but also in Africa and the Middle East, contributing to diversification, one of the pillars of the development philosophy of IPoA.

LESOTHO

TIKA provided materials and equipment to the mountain villagers living under difficult conditions in Mohokko region of Lesotho to raise their living standards. 300 people benefited from the project.



C. Trade



ANGOLA

Donation of Wheelchairs to Angola

TIKA in cooperation with Lwini Foundation operating in Angola donated "50 wheelchairs" to 50 children with disabilities in Angola.

Then, TIKA procured and transmitted 50 wheelchairs to Angola where Lwini Foundation received and maintained the delivery.

Lwini Foundation then contacted five healthcare units; identified the children in need; and delivered the wheelchairs to recipients at a ceremony.



Expanding trade and deeper integration with the globalized world was one of the principal objectives of Brussels Plan of Action. This was natural, given that it was drafted at the time of a rapidly growing world economy and the launching of the Doha work programme of WTO with its emphasis on development. IPoA also puts strong emphasis on trade but as it was prepared at a time when the international community has been challenged by multiple and interrelated crises, including the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis (IPoA paragraph 7), it is somewhat less forthcoming on the role of international trade in LDCs' development. As in many other parts, in trade as well, it puts the heaviest emphasis on addressing "supply-side constraints by enhancing productive capacities and reducing constraints on the private sector, as well as building

and diversifying their export base" (IPoA paragraph 62) Much of Turkey's cooperation mentioned above (and below) addresses productive capacity building without making a distinction between export orientation and producing for domestic markets. The basic purpose is to help LDCs reach the level of human and technical resources for producing internationally competitive products and services. These activities are fully in line with the call to provide "financial and technical support aimed at the diversification of least developed country economies" (paragraph 66) Nevertheless, some



cooperation activities of Turkey can be considered to be more directly related to improving export capacities of LDCs. The training provided in 2012 to 33 experts from Mauritania on HACCP and ISO 22000 aimed to improve the quality assurance provided for Mauritanian products on world markets. This comprised an unambiguous fulfillment of the pledge in Turkey's cooperation package to "share experiences and expertise in standards".

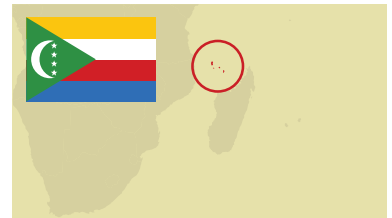
As stipulated in the cooperation package, "bilateral institutional links with business associations in LDCs and their Turkish counterparts" have been expanding. Turkey's private sector is actively engaged in developing links with businesses in LDCs. This is institutionalized in the context of "Business Councils" established between Turkey and specific countries under the auspices of Turkey's Foreign Economic Relations Board (DEIK). Through regular meetings with their counterparts in LDCs, these councils

aim to expand the scope and volume of economic relations between the parties for mutual gain. There are no less than 21 Business Councils established with LDCs, namely Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Chad, Cambodia, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. Even in cases where business councils have not been established yet, ad hoc events help in developing business ties. The financing and organization of "Traditional handicraft and culinary arts exhibition" for potential exporters from Zambia is such a trade-specific cooperation event. Trade fairs also present opportunities for expanding trade. Annual Afghan-Turkish International Exhibitions, the sixth of which took place in April 2016 is organized by Afghan Turkish businessmen and industrialists association (ATSIAD).

On the international trading system in general, IPoA calls for "substantial efforts for an early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations with an ambitious, comprehensive, balanced and

development-oriented outcome" (IPoA Paragraph 66). This is an aspiration that Turkey fully supports. There are also specific exhortations in IPoA related to the position of LDCs in the international trading system. These call for working "towards creating favourable market access conditions for all products originating in LDCs" (IPoA paragraph 63), the "timely implementation of duty-free quota-free market access, on a lasting basis, for all least developed countries" (IPOA paragraph 66). Turkey imports non-agricultural products from LDCs on a duty free and quota free basis with the same conditions as the European Union.

Imaginative trade arrangements can also be observed between Turkey and LDCs. Interestingly, Zambia which is currently experiencing severe power shortages imports electricity from Turkey. The two countries are thousands of kilometers apart but a floating oil-fired power plant belonging to a Turkish firm is anchored at the Nakala port of Mozambique, another LDC. The power generated on the ship is fed into the Mozambique grid and a similar amount of electricity is supplied by Mozambique to Zambia.



COMOROS

Construction and Landscaping of Turkish-Comoros Stadium

Based on the talks between His Excellency Ahmed SAMBI, President of Union of Comoros and our President Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN, a request was placed to build a stadium at Anjuan Island, one of the three constituent islands of the Union of Comoros. As instructed by our President, the 2000-seater Turkish-Comoros Stadium was built to FIFA standards and landscaped with an athletics track, volleyball and basketball courts in Anjuan Island of the Union of Comoros.





NIGER

Niger Boarding Coed School and Friendship Park

The construction of "Niger Boarding Coed School" is underway on a land of four hectares on the "Green Belt" allocated to Turkey by the Government of Niger.

The school complex being constructed by TIKA in Niamey, the capital of Niger, is planned as 42 classrooms for 1,260 students, including a dormitory with capacity of 648 students and a sports complex.



Niger Mother-Child Health and Rehabilitation Center

The construction and furnishing works by TIKA are underway, with a projected completion date of end of May 2016, for the "Niger Mother-Child Health and Rehabilitation Center" which will feature 51 beds, 2 surgery rooms, 5 intensive care units, 4 clinics, 1 X-ray room and 1 emergency room on a land of 5,548 m2 at Niamey to pursue the goals of integrating back into society the women with obstetric fistula (OB), a most serious and devastating birth injury for African women, treatment of fistula and post-treatment rehabilitation and social adaptation, building a fistula network designed to solve the transport problem of Niger women living in remote rural lands to the health centers in the only three cities (Niamey, Maradi, Zinder) that provide the treatment for the condition; and raising awareness across Niger, particularly of women, to prevent illnesses and disabilities arising from early age marriage and birth.

D. Commodities

IPoA's principal objective regarding commodities is to diversify so as to reduce vulnerability "to external trade shocks owing to volatility of commodity prices" (IPoA paragraph 67). Enhancing "productivity and vertical diversification, to ensure value addition and increase value retention" is also a basic objective. Much of the assistance to LDCs' agriculture, including from Turkey, would help in pursuing these objectives. There are also calls for commodity specific

action. These include supporting "least developed countries in strengthening their capacity to manage their natural resources, including minerals, energy and agriculture...". Another commodity

specific suggestion is to "assist least developed countries to better mitigate and manage the risks associated with the volatility of commodity prices (IPoA PAragraph 69), to which Turkey has responded by providing training as well as material to the commodity exchange being established in Mozambique.

Support to agriculture has been covered above in the part dealing specifically with that sector. Much of what was explained there is aimed at enhancing productivity and improving food security as well as incomes and livelihoods. The cotton project in Benin is concerned with improving productivity and increasing value added in the principal export sector of the country. Through an extensive cooperation programme, training was provided, material was supplied and laboratory analyses were performed in Turkey on seed, soil and fertilizer qualities, genetic stocks. This resulted in considerable improvements in yields in demonstration fields. TIKA was awarded the Benin State



Medal for this work. Opening up new opportunities for diversifying exports, for example by introducing hothouses and new products in Somalia, supporting moringa and jatropha in Burkina Faso or manioc in Togo also responds to IPoA and LDC's needs referred to in the commodities part.

A Turkish enterprise is reported to be active in gold prospecting in Nijer and has committed itself to considerable corporate social responsibility contributions to the Tillabéry region which will be affected by its activities. Afghanistan is the LDC where exploration and exploitation

by Turkish companies in mining are concentrated. Turkish Afghan Mining Company (TAMC) was formed as a joint venture between Afghan Gold and Minerals Co and Eti Gümüş SA, to invest in the growing mining sector

in Afghanistan. It was declared as 'preferred bidder' to develop four mineral exploration licenses in Badakshan, in a tender process run by the Government of Afghanistan.

A consortium of formed among Bayat Energy (wholly owned by Mr. Ehsanollah Bayat, one of the largest private American investors in Afghanistan) the Turkey's state owned petroleum company, Türkiye Petrolleri Anonim Ortakligi (TPAO) and another company from Turkey, Çalık Energy concluded in November 2015 tender negotiations with the Afghanistan Ministry of Mines and Petroleum. Upon approval of the agreement by Afghanistan's Cabinet, the Consortium may begin natural gas exploration and

production activities in the Totimaidan Block located within Afghanistan's Faryab and Jawzjan Provinces, long regarded as one of Central Asia's most promising potential sources of natural gas. Dr. Daud S. Saba, Afghanistan's Minister of Mines and Petroleum, considered the agreement to be a favorable and equitable agreement that will create jobs and revenue for Afghanistan. Development of Totimaidan's natural gas reserves is expected to provide Afghanistan with both energy independence and export markets, help restore the domestic gas-to-power industry and



develop the nation's economy. In Afghanistan, TPAO is also active in Bashikurd/Juma Field Development, in Mazar-i-Sharif and with its partners Kuwait Energy, Dragon Oil of Dubai and the Afghan Ghazanfer Group in Sanduqli. Totimaidan will be the 3rd biggest operation of TPAO in the region.






DJIBOUTI

Transport of 6 Ambulances, 6 Waste Collecting Vehicles and 500 Waste Containers to Djibouti

TIKA transported by sea to Djibouti 6 ambulances donated by our Ministry of Health, 6 waste collecting vehicles and 500 waste containers by our Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

The donation of ambulances was intended to ensure that the elderly, pregnant and people with disabilities would easily access to hospital, emergencies be responded swiftly, thus help reduce the high rates of death in the country.

The 6 waste collecting vehicles and 500 waste containers were delivered to the Ministry of Interior of Djibouti at a ceremony, which would contribute to improving public health, environmental cleanliness and solid waste control.

The training programs complementary to the equipment donation were respectively completed by the Ministry of Health which delivered training on emergency aid techniques and effective use of ambulances; and by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization on effective use, maintenance and repair of waste collecting vehicles.

E.

Human and Social Development



LIBERIA

Vehicle and Equipment Donation to Monrovia Municipality, Liberia

TIKA and Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality's IETT (Istanbul Electricity, Tram and Tunnels) in cooperation donated 20 busses and 9 crates of spare parts in July 2015 to the Municipality of Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. The assistance increased the bus inventory to 50 of Monrovia Municipality in Liberia, a country more advanced than other countries of the region in using roads and mass transport. Under the same project, three staff members from Monrovia Municipality received two-week training on vehicle driving and repair at IETT center.



Improving productive capacities and economic transformation appear as the principal aims of IPoA, but human and social development is the ultimate objective of sustainable development. Therefore, they occupy a crucial place and comprise the most detailed part of IPoA. This also confirms the fact that sustainable development is only possible with a healthy and well educated population. Many LDCs have education and health as the primary pillars of their development vision. For example, Burundi's "2025 vision" explicitly states that "efforts in health and education sectors will be continued to make available a productive and efficient labour force that the economy requires".

Human and social development is also the area in which Turkish cooperation is most heavily concentrated. For each of the 7 sub headings under human and social development in IPoA, there are examples of significant cooperation activities in LDCs both by governmental entities and civil society from Turkey. This cooperation covers the provision of training, material and construction.



1. Education and Training

Much of the training that bears upon science and technology, or the utilization of advanced and specialized production techniques, even for the production of simple products, has been covered in the part on "science, technology and innovation". Cooperation on education of a more general character, including primary and secondary schooling is covered in this part. Over the last 15 years, some progress has been made in many LDCs, "in the field of universal primary education and gender equality in school enrolment" (IPOA paragraph 16). Nevertheless, "quality and completion rates need to be enhanced and enrolment rates at the secondary and tertiary levels need to increase". (IPoA paragraph 72). Turkey's cooperation package refers to "building educational infrastructure", which is crucial for improving quality, and this has been an area of focus.

Construction of school buildings is sometimes a simple improvement in an existing school or building a whole campus which may contain a school, a practical training centre and an infirmary. Special purpose buildings, such as dormitories in Afghanistan or improving the conditions of an orphanage in Burkina Faso and building a boarding school in Niger are also actions that fulfill the pledge in the cooperation package. Sometimes cooperation ranges over a wide variety of activities centered upon the special and specific needs of a school such as refurbishing the school for the deaf in Senegal. TIKA has participated in the expansion of the school so that it can accept a larger number of students as well as the provision of specialized material. General material support includes provision of computers, desks and books in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Togo and Uganda. The schools reached under these programmes include those in remote parts of the countries concerned. In several instances training of teachers has been included in such cooperation activities.

2. Population and primary health

Similar to education and training, health and population figured very prominently among the Millennium Development Goals and continue in this key position in SDGs. IPoA refers to “weak health systems with inadequate human resources, lack of adequate health-care facilities and equipment and supplies, inadequate domestic financing structures, inadequate supplies of medicines and essential drugs and poor infrastructure” (IPoA paragraph 76). These are all areas of particular concern for Turkey’s government, civil society and private sector and absorb

a very large proportion of resources allocated to LDCs. Among the priority areas of IPoA, “population and primary health” is by far the largest recipient of Turkish cooperation funds both from governmental and non-governmental sources. A general purpose donation to Sierra Leone was received with the following comment from the Health Minister “a token like this will finish the Paramedic school and even help in the ongoing rehabilitation of regional hospitals”.

Apart from financing the construction of hospital buildings, the provision of medicines and medical supplies and the training of health personnel are widely used means of cooperation and absorb considerable amounts



of funds. The extent of training in medical schools in Turkey has been covered above, in the part on scholarships. Training takes place also in the LDCs themselves, and sometimes jointly with other development partners of LDCs. Advanced laparoscopic surgery training was provided in Sudan under the supervision of Turkish, German and Romanian specialists.




TANZANIA

Capacity Extension of Hospital at Rondo Town in Mtwara Region, Tanzania

TIKA completed the construction of 2 housing units for physicians, 1 kitchen and 1 medical waste incineration unit within the hospital complex operating in Rondo town of Mtwara region in the context of a construction project started by TIKA upon a request from the Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernard MEMBE during the official visit to Tanzania in 2014 by our Prime Minister Prof. Dr. Ahmet DAVUTOGLU.



UGANDA

Equipment Assistance to Culinary Arts and Tailoring Departments of Nawanyago Technical Vocational College

TIKA provided equipment assistance to the culinary arts and tailoring departments of Nawanyago Technical Vocational College which was constructed and would be commissioned in Kamuli region under the Ministry of National Education of Uganda. In this context, sewing machines were provided to women who finished the needlecraft courses to facilitate their participation in work life.



a stage where it is self financing, providing an example of sustainability of Turkish cooperation.

In some cases key materials are supplied so as to eliminate important bottlenecks. TIKa donated the material necessary for the newly born unit of Saad Ebul Ala Hospital of Khartoum University, the radiology unit of Prince Louis Rwagasore Hospital in Burundi, the cardiology department of Mittaphab hospital in Laos, Yangon Muslim Free Hospital in Myanmar, laparoscopy material for the children's hospital in Cevizcan, Afghanistan and Princess Margaret Hospital in Tuvalu. Maternal and infant health has been the focus of attention for Turkey's cooperation in several countries, including Lesotho. At least 35 instances of material donations by TIKa have been recorded only in Afghanistan over the implementation period of IPoA. There are no less than 10 health establishments in Afghanistan benefiting from Turkey's cooperation. It is not always big establishments that are financed by Turkish cooperation. Addressing in a multitude of ways, the concern about "poor infrastructure" in IPoA paragraph 72, TIKa constructed and equipped 10 community health centers in Bangladesh with the purpose of preventing problems arising from access difficulties during the rainy season when roads are inconvenient for transportation, which especially increases loss of life in childbirth.

Donation of ambulances, such as in Benin, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Somalia helps patients to reach hospitals in time. Ambulances donated to the Rakai district in Uganda and sea ambulances in Solomon Islands are expected to be particularly useful for moving patients to more advanced, better equipped hospitals when necessary.



CHAD

Entrepreneurship Project, Chad

TIKA and Ostim Ahi Evran Association of Promoting Vocational Training, Entrepreneurship and Social Development (OMEG) provided entrepreneurship training to businessmen from Chad in early 2013. Fifteen participants were trained particularly on agriculture, animal husbandry, auto repair and butchery. Following the training, businessmen from Chad established their own cooperation and were provided various agricultural equipment to support capacity building.

Cooperation activities of Turkey in also cover primary health care such as screening for specific diseases, campaigns for check-ups or specialized surgical operations. Screenings are performed every year in numerous countries by both governmental entities and civil society volunteers often financed by TIKa. TIKa and civil society cooperation has been behind no less than 18 health screening activities in Niger alone. During the Ebola epidemic, especially targeted contributions were provided to Sierra Leone. In Tanzania, a special screening programme was undertaken for albinism, which in some cases may lead to socially undesirable consequences. Turkish cooperation supplies financial, material and human resources for the effective functioning of the health establishments. In Somalia, the turning over the administrative and operative responsibility of the Turkish funded and jointly operated Turkish hospital to local concerns has been preceded by five years of training in all relevant areas. A similar arrangement in Sudan for the hospital in Nyala also provides experience in hospital administration besides just medical care. This hospital has reached



3. Youth development

Much of Turkey's cooperation covered under the headings of "education and training" and "science, technology and innovation" are addressed to the youth. Nevertheless, on the specific topic of "youth development" TIKA has donated material to support African Union's Project on "Accelerating Youth Empowerment in Africa". This is in line with IPoA's exhortation, in its paragraph 80, to "strive to ensure the full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making processes" and to "pursue suitable strategies for the effective participation of youth in economic, social and political life" in LDCs.

In accordance with IPoA's call in its paragraph 81 for development partners to "promote youth exchange programmes, including through ... networking mechanisms", Turkey financed encounters with local youth in Ethiopia, Senegal, Sudan and Tanzania for Turkish as well as Bosnian participants.

4. Shelter

Problems arising from to the lack of adequate shelter are especially acute in urban areas. The high prevalence of slums is related to problems such as lack of access to improved drinking water and improved sanitation, insecure tenure, non-durable housing and overcrowding. Of the 25 countries where over 50 per cent of the urban population lives in slums, 19 are LDCs.

IPoA's objective of increasing "access to affordable housing, land and housing-related infrastructure and basic services while achieving a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers and rural poor" (paragraph 83) has been addressed by various activities under Turkish cooperation. In Turkey's cooperation package these normally fall under the commitment for "sharing best practices about local authorities and their services" but also include considerable material contributions to improve the quality of life, particularly in the cities. The "special needs for reconstruction of least developed countries devastated by natural and man-made disasters and conflicts" (IPoA paragraph 84) is an underlying concern in several cases.



BURKINA FASO

Growing One Hundred Thousand Moringa Oleifera Young Trees Project, Burkina Faso

The "One Hundred Thousand Moringa Oleifera Trees" Project has reached the fourth and final stage in Burkina Faso; and an irrigation system against the impending dry season and an extraction machine for crops were donated.

Moringa Oleifera, a tree endemic to Africa, grows fast and yields fruit in the form of oil seeds. The project started in 2014 with the donation of young trees and agricultural equipment, then continued with the planting of 100,000 moringa young trees on the lands of educational institutions and civil society organizations in 18 human settlement units in Burkina Faso. The trees grew up, and the project proceeded to the stage where moringa tree products would be used in the relevant sectors. In this context, the use of moringa tree increased in soap, oil, crème, pharmaceutical and food sectors as well as the employment of villagers went up. One of the moringa tree forests was named Soma Mining Martyrs Memorial Forest.



GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau is one of the smallest countries in Africa, experiences political turmoil since the date of independence, and needs to improve the infrastructure for media. TIKA stepped in and provided technical equipment assistance to Guinea-Bissau National Channel, the only television channel in the country. While the assistance facilitated transition to modern broadcasting, the employees of the channel were provided training on TV broadcasting to improve the professional capacity of media people.



Twinning agreements between Aydin Province of Turkey and the West Coast Region of the Gambia and between the cities of Maputo and Ankara are important avenues for general exchange of experiences and cooperation in urbanization, housing and transportation. Twinning agreements, however, are not necessary for sharing best practices, as was the case for training on municipal affairs supplied in Monrovia by TIKA and the municipality of Istanbul. Turkey has donated material, especially vehicles for expanding urban services and improving the quality of life in and around urban centres of LDCs including N'Djamena and Djibouti. The 20 buses donated by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality to the City government of Monrovia would "ease the transportation problems in Monrovia and Paynesville and ... the many challenges faced by students commuting to school

under difficult weather conditions". In addition to the buses, garbage trucks and waste containers were also sent and training was provided to the operators all of the machines.

The call to action in IPoA paragraph 84 to "manage ... land administration more effectively" in LDCs has also been taken heed of in Turkish cooperation. The donation of land survey material to the municipality of Bissau will not only help in improved land administration and secure property rights but also be a positive factor in improving domestic resource mobilization by broadening an identifiable the tax base.



5. Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation problems are particularly acute not only in slums but also in rural regions of LDCs, and these are among the areas of focus in Turkey's cooperation package. IPoA Paragraph 85 recalls that "significant portions of the populations in the least developed countries lack access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation". It stresses the importance of "increasing access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation" especially to rural areas and disadvantaged populations, and the provision of support "utilizing appropriate technologies". (Paragraph 87) Supplying water, especially boring wells for rural water supplies is one of the most frequently utilized modes of cooperation of Turkey with LDCs.



Wells, some of which function with solar energy, possess two desirable attributes, that of targeting rural areas and using appropriate technologies. Wells have been opened or rehabilitated in at least 15 LDCs in the recent past. Related activities include the provision of drilling equipment to Djibouti, Water project in Mozambique, including wells, pumps, piping and water tank is multifunctional, aiming to supply water not only for human consumption but also for animal husbandry and irrigation.

Regarding sanitation, the other element of this priority area, training, including on waste water management, was provided to experts from Chad, Djibouti and Malawi in Turkey by the Water Institute of Turkey.

6. Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

Having emphasized that “gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are central to achieving better development outcomes, including all the internationally agreed development goals” in its paragraph 88, IPoA focuses on improving three facets of this issue, namely women’s health, “violence, abuse and discrimination”, and women’s education and training which would help open up the potential for economic and political participation. The call for cooperation is basically related to supporting LDCs “in the implementation of policies and programmes that enhance women’s economic and income-generating opportunities, productive employment and access to productive resources”. (IPoA paragraph 90) The specific reference in Turkey’s cooperation package to gender issues is the pledge to “support education and the vocational training of girls and women”. In practice, however, Turkish cooperation attaches priority to women in a wide variety of activities, many of which have already been referred to, such as those aimed at improving technical skills as well as education and business development, including the provision of training and donation of material such as sewing machines, grinding machines, refrigerators, construction of places for storage, with a preference for the poor, widows and orphans. Training sometimes includes computer or English lessons. More than 10 LDCs, among them Afghanistan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo Democratic Republic, Djibouti, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Uganda have benefited from this type of cooperation.



MAURITANIA

Establishment of Surgery Room and Pediatrics Department at Nouakchott Mother-Child Hospital

TIKA completed in July 2015 the installation and furnishing of 2 surgery rooms, 6 patient rooms, 4 infant rooms and 1 sterilization machinery room in the context of establishment of surgery room and Pediatrics Department at Nouakchott Mother-Child Hospital, and provided landscaping for the hospital. In addition, the New-Born Unit and Adult Intensive Care Unit were built by TIKa in 2014, and ten medical staff were given two-week training on women’s health and maternity at Ankara Zekai Tahir Burak Hospital.





YEMEN

Yemen-Turkish Vocational Training Institute

With the contribution provided by TIKA, Yemen-Turkish Vocational Training Institute established in 2012, started its training-learning activities in November 2013. The departments within the institute include gold and silver embroidery, jewelry, ceramics, clothing, production technology, carpet production, graphics and photography. TIKA provided all of the furnishing and technical equipment to the Institute; and 9 vocational teachers from the schools of Turkish Ministry of National Education were seconded to Yemen to contribute to educational activities in the country.

In some cases, Turkish cooperation targets an institution such as Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes, which deals with women's issues in general. Sometimes the cooperation focuses exclusively and comprehensively on one sector which presents a favourable potential for women as productive agents. Pottery has been considered in that perspective and Turkey, where pottery is a fairly developed activity, has allocated resources to developing that sector particularly in Benin and Chad. In the latter, material has been supplied and an expert has been dispatched to assist the women in Gaoui, a historical centre for pottery. Women from Sé and Cotonou in Benin, another traditional centre for pottery production were trained in Turkey's traditional pottery town of Menemen. Subsequently, Turkish experts were in Sé for training purposes at the TIKA financed comprehensive workshop.



Women in post conflict situations are given particular attention. In the Casamance region of Senegal, where calm has been established recently, TIKA is cooperating with USAID Senegal and Afrique Enjeux (AFEX)

to improve the agricultural activities of women. In Democratic Republic of Congo, the Pygmy population, especially the women, participated in a programme that teaches literacy to women and professional skills to men.

On the issue of gender, Turkey's cooperation also extended to IPoA's exhortation for "action against violence, abuse and discrimination". Kiribati, which is reported to be tackling a challenging issue of gender violence against women and girls, has launched a campaign in this regard in cooperation with the United Nations. Upon the request from Kiribati officials, Turkey provided support and assistance in organizing Kiribati's Women, Youth and Social Affairs Ministry and its 'Status of Women' Unit for gender mainstreaming and strengthening of women's status.



7. Social Protection

IPoA lists enhancing “social protection systems to improve the resilience of all, including poor and disadvantaged groups” (IPoA Paragraph 92) as the objective of actions in this regard. Although Turkey’s emergency and humanitarian aid, including food portions distributed during Ramadan to the fasting populations, provides considerable relief to poor and disadvantaged groups, it is of a transitory nature. Also, hopefully transitory but of a deeper character, is the problems faced by displaced persons and refugees. Especially in relatively poor societies and LDCs, the recipient countries find it difficult to cope with the challenge of providing relief to the destitute, often created by internal strife. Turkey, which is trying to cope with a refugee crisis within its own borders, provides

assistance to LDCs in this regard. In Africa, refugees from Central African Republic and Somalia, and in Asia people displaced from Arakan have been the target of Turkey’s governmental and non-governmental assistance, both financial and material. Critical operational support is also supplied by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD). The objective is to alleviate human suffering and to support the countries to bear this unexpected burden. For example, in Ethiopia, “Somali Community Literacy Center” has been supported by TIKA. In Myanmar, where the return of 25000 internally displaced families to Arakan is anticipated, upon the request of Myanmar authorities, TIKA has undertaken to supply the material for the construction of bamboo housing for 3750 families.



GUINEA

Support to Fighting Ebola

The Ebola Outbreak, starting in West Africa and impacting Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea claimed approximately 7,000 lives by the end of 2015 according to the World Health Organization. TIKA provided preventive medical materials to the Republic of Guinea under the Support to Fighting Ebola project.



Democratic Republic of Congo

Femoder Project

The Pigmy communities living in various regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo face many social and economic problems. An NGO named Femoder, which aims to assist the Pigmies of Congo who strive to survive under most difficult conditions, believes that social exclusion and relegation to the bottom stratum of the society can be overcome by acquiring literacy and vocational skills. Femoder in this context requested assistance from TIKA to provide various stationery materials to teach how to read and write to Pygmy women, and brick and briquette making and construction equipment to teach Pygmy men to build homes and acquire vocational skills. The project will ensure that Pygmy women will learn to read and write, and Pygmy communities will build their homes to live in healthy conditions.




F. Multiple Crises and Other Emerging Challenges

Vulnerability is one of the criteria that define LDC status besides developmental indicators. While most of the priority areas of IPoA address developmental indicators, "Multiple crises and other emerging challenges" is concerned with the vulnerability aspect of least development. From this perspective, IPoA aims to build the resilience of least developed countries to withstand and mitigate the adverse effects of economic shocks, climate change and natural hazards (IPoA paragraph 94). On the first item, Turkey has been

participating in the global governance of economic and financial systems with a view to avoiding global crises and it is actively working as a voice for LDCs in forums such as the G20 and in multilateral international institutions. It has been able to maintain a healthy rate of economic growth which is a positive factor for its economic partners. Regarding natural hazards, the other element of vulnerability, Turkey's cooperation is basically confined to post disaster relief.



There are, however, noteworthy activities in the area of dealing with climate change. The generation and use of solar energy has already been mentioned. Cooperation with Niger in mining comprises sharing of best practices not only mining legislation and inspection practices but also environmental impact assessment. Development of forests, an important element of fighting climate change is part of a project, "Combating Desertification and Erosion in LDCs and Developing Countries", implemented by the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs planted and managed the Turkey-Niger Friendship Forest an urban endeavour.



MALAWI

Drilling 5 Water Wells in Lilongwe

Five water wells were drilled and commissioned for service to people in 2014 in Lilongwe. The action aimed to develop cooperation between Turkey and Malawi, contribute to nutrition and health in the country.



G.

Mobilizing Financial Resources for Development and Capacity-Building

It is undisputable that “The lack of financial resources is one of the biggest constraints facing least developed countries to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable growth and sustainable development and progress towards graduation” (IPoA paragraph 109). One of the specific objectives of IPoA is to “ensure enhanced financial resources and their effective use for least developed countries’ development, including through domestic resource mobilization, ODA, external debt relief, foreign direct investment and remittances” (para. 28). Two of these five conduits for mobilizing financial resources for LDCs, namely official development assistance and foreign direct investment are particularly relevant to Turkey’s cooperation with LDCs and relate to the pledges made in its cooperation package.



1. Domestic Resource Mobilization

Development partners are urged to help LDCs “to effectively mobilize domestic resources, build up financial infrastructure and capacities, and put in place appropriate regulatory measures and institutions”. (IPoA paragraph 110) Apart from providing capacity building assistance, they are encouraged to “enhance disclosure practices and transparency” so as “to reduce illicit financial flows” (IPoA paragraph 112). In this connection, with a new commercial code, Turkey has considerably increased its compliance with OECD disclosure and transparency principles. Somewhat indirectly, some aspects of cooperation by Turkey could also



help domestic resource mobilization in some LDCs. Guinea Bissau’s the tax base is potentially broadened through improved land survey practices introduced through Turkey’s cooperation. Tax revenues collected from Turkish companies can also be considered to have a positive impact on government revenues in LDCs.

An important activity with considerable impact upon domestic resource mobilization has been the training offered to participants from LDCs in the seminars organized in Turkey at the OECD Ankara Multilateral Tax Centre functioning in a purpose-built training complex of the Turkish Revenue Administration. The seminars cover a wide variety of topics relating to the objective of “increasing tax revenue and strengthening institutional capacity” (IPoA paragraph 111), and the various actions evoked in paragraph 112 of IPoA. The seminars in which participants from LDCs took part on “effectiveness and efficiency



RWANDA

School Furnishing in Kicikiro Region

Assistance was provided in the form of furnishing a school that was recently built in Ubutare neighborhood of Kigarama Municipality in Kicikiro region about 5 km away from Kigali, the capital of Rwanda. The cooperative assistance through the said school aimed to enable the victims of genocide and Rwandans working in the school to earn income, and improve elementary education (pre-school and elementary school) as the priority needs of the country. As a project contributing to socio-economic development of Rwanda, TIKKA procured and delivered school materials and furnishing so that the school designed as a pre-school and elementary school, owned by D.A.W.A.-Rwanda Society with capacity for 400 students could commence educational activities.



SAO TOME and PRINCIPE

The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, an island state in West Africa, is among the Least Developed Countries. Upon a request of cooperation from Sao Tome and Principe to improve media and health infrastructure, TIKA responded in the context of LDC assistance by providing technical equipment needs of Sao Tome and Principe State Television, Radio and News Agency.

in tax administration” aimed “to build effective, transparent, fair and accountable national tax and financial management systems” and include organization, management and technology issues, taxpayer services and electronic tax systems. The desire to “identify and increase access to new revenue streams, and, where appropriate, expand the tax bases” was addressed in seminars on administration of personal income tax, corporation tax, stamp tax, taxation of non residents as well as on auditing small and medium enterprises and multinational enterprises. Finally, the intention to “implement measures to curtail illicit financial flows at all levels, enhance disclosure practices



2. Official Development Assistance

Quantitative information about Turkey’s ODA flows to LDCs has been presented above and the consistency between Turkey’s cooperation package and IPoA’s objectives, in other words with “least developed countries’ priorities” as specified in IPOA paragraph 116, was established. In that paragraph there are further guidelines for development partners. Apart from evoking some fairly specific and technical issues, IPoA asks development partners to “enhance the quality of aid ... in line with the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action”.



Under the project, TIKA delivered a set of equipment including actual camera, air-conditioner, prompter device, editing computer, wireless microphones to Sao Tome and Principe State Television; sound recording devices, digital sound mixer, studio microphone, earphones, workstation to the State Radio etc.; and photographic camera, system computer and sound recording devices to the News Agency. In addition to the said technical equipment, 6 motorcycles were donated for use by the employees of television, radio and news agency to improve the speed of journalism.

and promote transparency in financial information” was taken up in seminars on tax and crime and tackling illicit financial flows. There were participants from 10 LDCs in these seminars between 2011 and 2015. 42 participants from Nepal attended 20 seminars on various topics. The next highest number was from Sudan with 20 participants in 3 seminars, followed by Bangladesh and South Sudan with, respectively, 20 and 12 participants in 8 and 5 seminars.

Turkey is development cooperation fulfills much of the commitments made in the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action. In particular, as a consequence of its reporting to OECD DAC, Turkey has been providing “timely, transparent and comprehensive information on aid flows” as suggested in the Paris Declaration. Again in line with the same Declaration, it strives to improve its monitoring and evaluation within the constraints imposed by its limited local presence. Nevertheless, in addition to information from the 26 Turkish Embassies in LDCs, TIKA’s

Programme Coordination Offices in 12 of them provide specialized inputs regarding monitoring and evaluation as well as cooperation requests from LDC governments and civil society. This helps to ensure that development assistance is demand driven and, hopefully, based on strategies set by the recipient countries themselves in line with the first principle of Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Turkey's cooperation with LDCs is also in line with Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation which recognizes that "nowhere are our development goals more urgent than in fragile and conflict-affected states". This is an important assertion in the context of IPoA implementation, given that no less than 22 LDCs were classified as "fragile" by the World Bank and an additional 7 LDCs were put in that category by the Fund for Peace in 2014. Turkish cooperation is extended to all of these 29 fragile states, but the top receivers of official and private flows from Turkey to LDCs, Afghanistan and Somalia figure prominently among the fragile states. Building "legitimate, effective and resilient state and other country institutions" as specified in Paris Declaration has been an important

goal pursued in these fragile states. As has been evident in the brief accounts of many projects run by TIKA, a considerable proportion of its activities fulfill the resolve expressed in paragraph 16 of the Accra Agenda for Action to "create partnerships that will fully harness ... the energy, skills and experience of all development actors—bilateral and multilateral donors, global funds, CSOs, and the private sector".

IPoA also asks development partners to "explore new innovative finance mechanisms" and calls for "progress on untying aid" (IPoA paragraph 116). Except for material donations, Turkish ODA is untied. Some innovative finance mechanisms have been employed in development cooperation from Turkey. In Gambia, a civil society organization from Turkey, SenDeGel, provided TIKA financed fishing boats to villagers and part of the proceeds from the catch was allocated to the community for further developmental projects and activities. A similar approach was adopted in the provision of goats to needy families which shared the newborn with others, both the size of the herd and the number of families benefiting increasing geometrically.







BANGLADESH

Construction of 10 Public Health Stations for Bangladesh

Public health stations, each treating approximately 100 patients daily, are an important need in Bangladesh where health services are miles away, transport conditions are extremely difficult, serious health problems are a common concern due to unhealthy drinking water and epidemics.

TIKA started the construction of 10 public health stations in cooperation with the Bangladesh Ministry of Health.



The project aimed to contribute to ensure access to health services, and fight diabetes, child and birth diseases for the rural population. Ten public health stations were built under the project, each featuring 3 examination rooms, 1 waiting hall and 1 bath, all built in a single story concrete structure of 60 m². The entire project (excepting land) was completed by TIKA and delivered along with equipment to the Government of Bangladesh in an official ceremony held on 21 January 2015. Each station serves about 10,000 people in its region and treats about 100 patients daily.

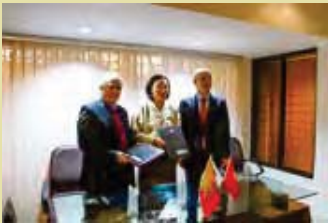


BHUTAN

Installation of VPN Infrastructure for Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kingdom of Bhutan

TIKA would install the electronic communications infrastructure between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kingdom of Bhutan and its 8 missions.

TIKA will provide all the equipment and programs needed for electronic communications. Following the supply of equipment and preparations for the program, training programs will be delivered to the central staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and employees in 7 embassies and one consulate-general of the Kingdom of Bhutan. In addition, diplomatic correspondence will be transferred to electronic medium.



3. External Debt

Most of the issues raised in IPoA on external debt are related to Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). There is, however, also the call to ensure “long-term debt sustainability through increased grant-based and other forms of concessional financing”. Turkey’s development cooperation with LDCs is fully in line with this perspective as it is fully grant based.

4. Foreign Direct Investment

IPoA aims to “attract and retain increased foreign direct investment in least developed countries, especially with the aim of diversifying the production base and enhancing productive capacity” (paragraph 121). Foreign direct investment from Turkey in LDCs is on a rising trend. According to data registered by the Central Bank of Turkey in its balance of payments statistics, funds transferred from Turkey to LDCs resulted in an investment stock of 52 million USD in Ethiopia, up from 23 million in 2011. In Senegal, the corresponding figures were 22 million and 11 million. Anecdotal information, some of which was utilized in the



earlier parts of this report implies, however, that the actual numbers including those in the pipeline, are considerably larger than those appearing in the official statistics.

5. Remittances

In conformity with IPoA’s paragraph 125, there are no “unnecessary restrictions on outward remittances” in Turkey and a competitive banking sector contributes to “lowering of transaction costs”.



G.

Good Governance at all Levels

As recognized in IPoA's paragraph 127, "many least developed countries have made progress over the last decade in good governance, the rule of law, the protection and promotion of human rights, and democratic participation. This progress needs to be further enhanced and the governance issues at hand be given further priority". Turkey's cooperation with LDCs extends to various governance issues specified in IPoA's paragraph 129.

Regarding "strengthening democratic participation", members of Somalia's independent election commission were invited to observe the election process in Turkey. Multifunctional office machines were provided to Madagascar upon the request by local authorities in relation to elections

in 2015. Turkey also contributes in a variety of ways to improve radio stations by providing material, including solar panels for power generation, and by training human resources. Allowing the voice of the public to be aired in a stronger manner contributes to strengthening democratic participation.

In order to "enhance the institutional capacity of least developed countries to ensure good governance" (IPoA paragraph 129) Turkey offers training to government employees, the key actors in this respect. In Mauritania, senior staff of the Ministry for Modernization of Public Services and Administration participated in a course on social security and work safety. Judges, prosecutors and other judicial personnel from Afghanistan and



HAITI

Provision of Land Vehicles to Haitian Ministry of Agriculture

TIKA provided four land vehicles to the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development of Haiti to improve service quality across the island. The vehicles were delivered in an official ceremony.



CAMBODIA

A school building of two stories and 5 classrooms for 185 students, and educational equipment and materials provided in Angkor Ban village of Kampong Cham province in Cambodia. The action ensured that children would have education under modern and hygienic conditions.



LAOS

Equipment Assistance to Cardiology Department of Mittaphab Hospital

Medical equipment was donated to the cardiology department of Mittaphab Hospital in the capital Vientiane of Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Somalia also participated in several programmes as part of Turkey's cooperation with LDCs. Senior bureaucrats from Sudan were invited to Turkey's Treasury and experts from Niger participated in training programmes in the Statistical Office of Turkey on evaluating census results and on statistical legislation and regulations, this cooperation with both countries being in line with IPoA's call in paragraph 129 to "increase transparency".

continued support for strengthened and effective voice and participation of least developed countries in relevant international forums" (IPOA paragraph 129). This is considered as "one of the principles will guide the implementation of the Programme of Action, based on a strengthened framework of partnership for successfully achieving its objectives". Training of diplomats, assisting LDC representatives to participate in meetings and contributing to the organization of international gatherings have been widely employed means of delivery for Turkey's cooperation with LDCs. Diplomats from Afghanistan, Benin, Bhutan, Chad, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritania, Ethiopia and South Sudan and Sudan have participated in programmes organized by Turkey's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As a lesson learned from The Brussels Programme of Action, IPoA's paragraph 26 recognizes that "more effective representation of least developed countries in decision making at the global level could improve the international environment for the development of the least developed countries" and urges development partners to "provide



MYANMAR

Delivery of Bamboo House Construction Material to IDPs at Arakan

Myanmar authorities, planning for the return of 25,000 families, requested assistance from TIKa for the provision of construction materials for bamboo houses to accommodate 3,750 families. TIKa started the project in June 2015 in 23 villages, and completed the first three phases including the completion and delivery of 1,500 bamboo houses


In the second phase of the project, a total of 521 houses were finished and delivered to beneficiaries in Arakan region with deliveries of 236 at Kyauk Taw district in Bar Yi village, 102 at Myauk Oo district Pure in village, 183 at Yin Thi village; and in the 3rd phase, a total of 447 houses with 107 at Min Byaer district Thar Dar village 107, 43 San Hato Tan village, 114 at Sam Ba Lay village, 43 at Aung Taing village and 140 at Thayet Oak village.





Particularly in countries such as Afghanistan, Somalia, Mali and Burkina Faso, coming out of conflict and civil strife Turkey has provided considerable sums for construction and rehabilitation of parliaments and governmental buildings, necessary for the functioning of the state apparatus and the establishment of governmental and military authority. Since "sustainable development in least developed countries is closely linked to peace and security"(IPoA paragraph 128) Turkey provides training to security personnel, particularly within the scope of the International Police Training Cooperation project being conducted through cooperation between TIKA and the Security General Directorate of Turkey. Specialist Turkish police organize applied vocational

training for police and security personnel at different levels from LDCs. Countries and topics covered included Bangladesh border controls for Bangladesh, guarding special locations for Gambia, police leadership for Haiti, crime scene issues, including laboratory techniques for Senegal and Tanzania, and antiterrorism intelligence for Somalia. Material support in the form of 80 computers was provided for Cambodia. In South Sudan, a computerized laboratory was established with training provided by Turkish police employed in the South Sudan mission of the United Nations.

NEPAL

Assistance of Medical Equipment to Child Intensive Care Service to Nepal Siddhi Memorial Hospital

TIKA procured and delivered to the officials the much needed child intensive care units to Siddhi Memorial Hospital which provided free health services to low income people in the context of TIKA's action to improve health infrastructure in Nepal, which received the least foreign aid among the Least Developed Countries, and infant mortality stood at 40%.



VANUATU

By TIKA's coordination and efforts, 2 tourism trainer from Vanuatu was provided 2-week training on Turkish culture and cuisine by the Turkish Federation of Chefs. The action was instrumental in promoting Turkey and Turkish culture at Vanuatu.



SOLOMON ISLANDS

Following the flood disaster in the country, four health boats and engines were delivered to Selwyn College Community High School, the third largest secondary education institution, and San Isidro Training Center, the only school serving people with disabilities in the country.





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