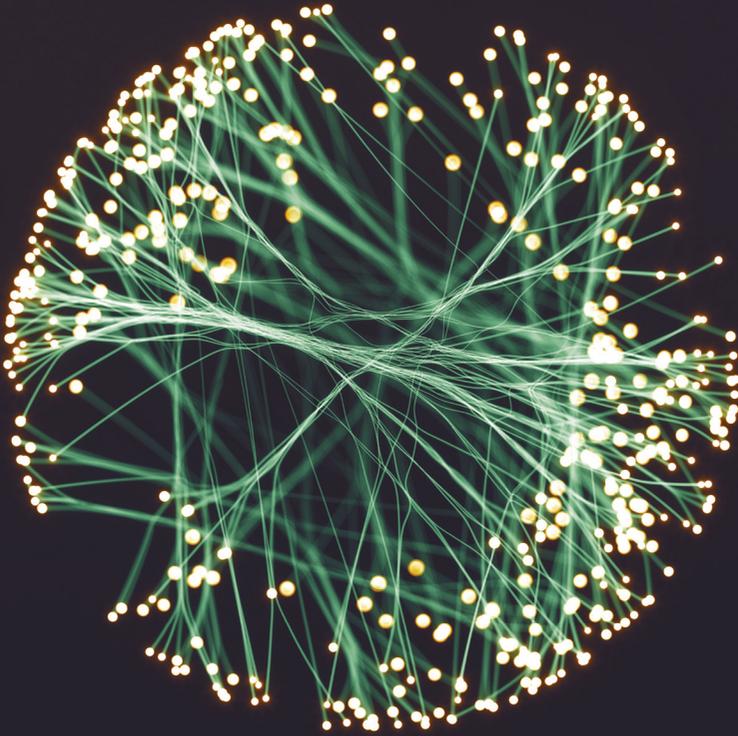


NETWORK
POLICY MAKING
WITHIN THE
TURKISH HEALTH
SECTOR

BECOMING COLLABORATIVE



JULINDA HOXHA

Network Policy Making within the Turkish Health Sector

Network Policy Making within the Turkish Health Sector: Becoming Collaborative

BY

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Contents

List of Tables and Figures	<i>vii</i>
List of Terms and Abbreviations	<i>ix</i>
Acknowledgments	<i>xi</i>
Foreword	<i>xiii</i>
Chapter 1 Introduction: Extending the Study of Policy Networks Beyond their Original Context	1
Chapter 2 Setting the Stage: An Integrated Framework for Assessing Network Collaboration Across Country Cases	17
Chapter 3 Tracing Origins: The Context of Network Formation in a Least Likely Policy Environment	41
Chapter 4 Becoming Collaborative: Policy Networks within the Turkish Health Sector in Turkey	63
Chapter 5 Tackling the Root Causes: Inherited Structural and Cultural Barriers to Policy Collaboration in Turkey	95
Chapter 6 Conclusion: Leveraging Networks to Achieve Policy Collaboration	113
Appendix	<i>127</i>
References	<i>131</i>
Index	<i>147</i>

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1. Network Structural Capacity.	26
Table 2. Network Relational Capacity.	33
Table 3. Network Institutional Capacity.	38
Table 4. Results of Content Analysis.	66
Fig. 1. General Satisfaction with Health Care Services (%), 2003–2010.	58
Fig. 2. Cross-Sectoral Arrangements within the Turkish Health Sector.	97
Fig. 3. Three Stages of Network Institutional Resilience.	120

List of Terms and Abbreviations

AKP	Justice and Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi)
ATO	Ankara Chamber of Commerce (Ankara Ticaret Odası)
BLT Model	Build Lease Transfer Model
CHP	Republican People's Party (Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi)
CMHC	Community Mental Health Centers
ÇPSSGP	Program for Improving Multi-Sectoral Health Responsibility (Çok Paydaşlı Sağlık Sorumluluğunu Geliştirme Programı)
DEİK	Foreign Economic Relations Board (Dış Ekonomik İlişkiler Kurulu)
EU	European Union
EVSAD	Home Healthcare and Social Services Association (Evde Sağlık ve Sosyal Hizmetler Derneği)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNA	Turkish Grand National Assembly
HTA	Health Technology Assessment
HTP	Health Transformation Programme
IT	Information Technology
MHSA	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
MoFSP	Ministry of Family and Social Policies
MoH	Ministry of Health
NCC	Network Collaborative Capacity
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGS	Network Governance School
NHIS	National Health Information System
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RDA	Regional Development Agencies
SATURK	Health Tourism Coordination Council (Sağlık Turizmi Koordinasyon Kurulu)
SHÇEK	Social Services and Child Protection Agency (Sosyal Hizmetler ve Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu)
SME	Small and Medium Size Enterprises

x List of Terms and Abbreviations

SPO	State Planning Organization
SRDC	Software Research and Development Consultancy Limited
SSI	Social Security Institution
SYDV	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Vakfı)
TAPDK	Tobacco and Alcohol Market Regulatory Authority (Tütün ve Alkol Piyasası Düzenleme Kurumu)
TİKA	Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (Türk İşbirliği ve Koordinasyon Başkanlığı)
TMMDA	Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency
TMMOB	Turkish Chamber of Engineers and Architects (Türk Mühendis ve Mimar Odaları Birliği)
TOBB	The Union of Chamber and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (Türkiye Odalar ve Borsalar Birliği)
TÜİK	Turkish Statistical Institute (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu)
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
YÖK	The Council of Higher Education (Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu)

Acknowledgments

To understand matters rightly we should understand their details; and as that knowledge is almost infinite, our knowledge is always superficial and imperfect. (La Rouchefoucauld, *The Maxims*, 1678)

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Foreword

Little is known about network policy making in less advanced democracies. This is particularly the case in low- and middle-income countries. In the latter countries, little effort has been made to come up with systematic and cross-national studies of policy networks. In the process, the networks in such places have generally remained only as metaphors and “theoretical” perspectives.

Turkey is a middle-income country. Despite its “structural and cultural constraints” the country has made an effort to join the club of developed economies, basically through adopting the latter’s policy models. This has been the case particularly in the health sector, public health, health tourism, and the medical industry.

The present book examines the conditions under which said policy networks have emerged and thrived in Turkey by, not unexpectedly, drawing upon the health policy sector. While recent policy studies in Turkey have employed macro-level institutional analysis, this book has adopted a micro–meso level analysis of policy processes, focusing on the investigation of the (policy) networks within the health policy sub-areas.

As the present author has pointed out elsewhere (Heper, 1993), in Turkey while both societal and political elites have been expected to play an active role toward policy making in the name of “general interest,” studies on the Turkish case have shown that societal actors have traditionally had minimal or no impact on public policy making due to the impediments such as populism, clientelism, and opportunities (Heper & Yıldırım, 2011).

More recently, the networks in Turkey have turned out to be the effective channels of societal participation. Lately, the expert involvement in the said policy making processes and the tools that provide legitimacy to those processes, have been at the heart of public policy issues.

In her book, Julinda Hoxha has skillfully traced the past and present odyssey in question.

In essence, in solitude.

Prof. Dr. Metin Heper
Bilkent University

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