



Turkey

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015) - Interim

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Reporting period: 2013-2015
Report Status: Interim
Last updated on: 3 March 2015
Print date: 03 March 2015
Reporting language: English

A National HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/progress/reports/>

Strategic Outcome For Goal 1

Outcomes Statement

Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and a national public administration institution; Public Administration Institute for Turkey and Middle East (TODAIE) have signed a protocol as a part of preparations for “Turkey: National Progress Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015)” and preparations have been completed by ensuring the participation of related institutions and stakeholders.

During this process firstly information forms, based on the HFA Monitor Template have been applied to central government, local administration agencies, NGOs, private sector organizations and professional chambers in order to determine the levels of accomplishment of the targets set in connection with the disaster risk reduction of the period of 2011-2013 by Turkey. In order to evaluate the responses of 3000 organizations to the information forms obtained from central and local administrations and determine the future strategies, "Turkey's Disaster Risk Reduction Preparation Workshop" was organized on 17 - 18 November 2014 at TODAIE with the participation of the members of the Turkey Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (National Platform) and other stakeholders.

Primarily within the workshop, information forms have been evaluated and Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats Analysis (SWOT) has been carried out with the participation of stakeholders. Based on 15 problem areas (education and awareness, participation, supervision, coordination-cooperation, administrative capacity, specialization, priorities, policy making, information systems and databases, financial failure and ineffective use of resources, conflicts of authority in spatial planning, difficulties in implementation of legislation, human resources management, risk management and ecology) determined from the SWOT analysis, future policies, objectives and implementation strategies have been identified. In this context, information and future strategies obtained from those studies will be reflected in the Turkey's National Progress Report.

Towards the goals set in the 2011-2013 Turkey's National Progress Report as previous term report the Commission established within preparation studies of Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) has organized "Disaster Management Special Commission Report" and the report has been published by the Ministry of Development and then distributed to the appropriate institutions. Thus, it is the first time disaster management has been stated as a separate title in a development plan and the objectives of the Special Commission Report have also been mentioned in the Tenth Development Plan.

At the same time, AFAD's 2013 – 2017 Strategic Plan was prepared according to the Public Financial Management and Control Law No.5018 and has determined what needs to be done in order to achieve AFAD's mission of “creating disaster resilient

society”, its aims and goals.

Work on preparing Turkey’s Disaster Management Strategy Document has been initiated. The first meeting in which the content, method and work programme regarding Turkey’s Disaster Management Strategy Document has been held on September 19, 2014 and then following by making workshops with related institutions, Strategy Document has been anticipated that it will be completed in the first months of 2015. At the same time, the ongoing "National Recovery Plan", “National Risk Reduction Plan” and related studies will be finalized with the completion of the Turkey’s Disaster Management Strategy Document.

"Provincial Tsunami Risk Reduction Plan Draft" and guidelines about tsunami and earthquake within this draft framework have been prepared by AFAD, besides "International NEAMWave Exercise 2014" with the aim of being prepared against the disaster of tsunami has been held between 28-30 October 2014 in Zonguldak and Bartın, provinces on the Black Sea coastline.

“National Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Board” (UDSEP-IAC) had been formed by AFAD Presidency and the National Earthquake Advisory Board with the aim of effectively monitoring and evaluating UDSEP-2023, which has come into force in 2012. This board has held meetings every year with institutions being responsible for implementing actions mentioned in the UDSEP-2023 document.

Turkey’s Earthquake Zones Map in force since 1996 will be revised in 2015 by the results obtained from “Revision of Turkey’s Seismic Hazard Map Project” carried out within the scope of National Earthquake Research Program. Also, updating works on “Regulation for Buildings to be Constructed in Earthquake Zones” which has been in force since 2007 will be completed in 2015.

In the framework of the study carried out by AFAD for the development of the national observation network capacity, “National Seismic Observation Network Development Project (USAG) Project” launched in 2013 attempting to increase the number of available stations, infrastructure and software systems has been updated constantly. In this way, fast and reliable information about earthquakes in Turkey and near abroad is obtained, and then all data is to be shared with the public through the web page.

Within the context of “Turkey Integrated Disaster Hazard Map Project” which will be basis for risk reduction studies, the mapping studies for all disasters (earthquakes, landslides, rock falls, flooding and avalanche) which treats Turkey as a whole has been ongoing. In addition, studies on the content of the guidelines explaining preparation of disaster hazard risk maps specific to landslides, avalanches and rock falls have been completed.

Within the scope of AFAD’s capacity and duty, “Technological Disasters Guideline Document 2015 - 2023” has been prepared with the aim of the coordination of organizations and institutions and effective management of technological disasters, for every kind of technological disasters (Industrial accidents, transportation accidents, nuclear accidents, biological accidents, mining accidents, climate change, accidents that cause pollution in the sea, critical infrastructures); in order to determine short and long term goals in carrying out the services, taking the national legal framework and related EU and various international regulations.

In 2013, "Capacity Building Project for Effective Disaster Risk Management" has been launched in cooperation with AFAD and the Japan International Cooperation

Agency (JICA) in Bursa. In this context, "Disaster Risk Reduction Planning" and "Risk Assessment Guidance" drafts have been prepared. Earthquake, tsunami, landslides and mitigation of the risk to man-made disasters / evaluation plans have been prepared at the local level and they will be implemented in Bursa as the pilot province. Those plans have been aimed to generalize and provide training to all provinces in the line with results from the pilot scheme.

In 2013, "Earthquake Data Centre of Turkey", which collects all digital seismic data simultaneously from institutions, organizations, universities and research centers operating seismic network, standardizes data, and stores them, determines the most accurate earthquake parameters by evaluating the data received and then distributes all information to national and international researchers, has begun to operate after its establishment by with the cooperation of AFAD, TUBITAK public institutions, non-governmental organizations and universities. "Geophysical Observatory at the North Anatolian Fault Project (GONAF) and "Borehole Sismometer Network in Marmara Sea Project" have been launched in collaboration with German GFZ Institute (German Research Centre for Geosciences) and AFAD in order to follow the micro seismic activity before a possible Marmara earthquake.

Strategic Outcome For Goal 2

Outcomes Statement

Similar to the earlier reporting cycles; AFAD and other relevant institutions have continued their work in the field of education. In addition, "Disaster Prepared Turkey Project" has been started by AFAD. Within the scope of this project, numerous actions were taken and a multitude of educational material were prepared that aims to raise consciousness among all sections of society under the subheadings of "Disaster Prepared Family", "Disaster Prepared School", "Disaster Prepared Workplace" and "Disaster Prepared Youth Volunteer".

Work on making the Turkey Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction more effective is being continued. It is thought that the National Platform should be revised, especially in the light of suggestions in the Evaluation Report for National Platforms that has been prepared by United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). The National Platform is convening indirectly through workshops, preparation meetings, etc., and continues to carry out work that can be finalized as the HFA National Monitoring Progress Report, Turkey Disaster Management Strategy Document (TAYSB) and trainings for disaster awareness raising. More effective operation of Turkey Disaster Risk Reduction Platform is aimed with its new structure, new members and new working groups in the year 2015.

"The School Based Disaster Education Project" that has been carried out by Ministry of National Education (MEB) and Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been completed. The Project has been applied in pilot schools chosen from 10 provinces in the Marmara Region. The education curriculums in Japan and Turkey have been reviewed within the scope of the project and a report on how the disaster subject should be included in curriculum was prepared and submitted to the relevant agencies. Many activities were developed in order to ensure that the disaster subject was better understood by the students. Finally, a series of training exercises were

carried out related to the Disaster and Emergency Plans in Schools and “Guideline for Planning Disaster and Emergency Management in Schools” has been prepared. “Course on Public Health Emergency Management National Training of Trainers” was carried out by the Ministry of Health together with World Health Organization (WHO) European Office in the International Urla Emergency Disaster Training and Simulation Center (UrlaSim) in 24-28 November 2014.

In order to achieve common vocabulary related to disaster management; AFAD has published “Annotative Dictionary of Disaster Management Terms” in 2014, and has disseminated it to the related organizations and institutions. Turkish Disaster Data Bank (TABB) has been launched at AFAD’s website through the address “tabb.afad.gov.tr” and the access to the statistical records of disasters that have caused loss of life and property has been provided with the Turkey National Disaster Archive System (TUAA).

Strategic Outcome For Goal 3

Outcomes Statement

In December 18th, 2013, “Regulation for Disaster and Emergency Response Services” and in January 3rd, 2014 “Disaster Response Plan of Turkey (TAMP)” have been accepted as official state documents, respectively. In accordance with TAMP, response plans on the central and local scales have been prepared and the goal of completing these plans before the end of 2014 has been set. Resolving the lack of coordination between institutions and improvement of the capacities of each organization and institution for the disasters and emergency situations that they may face (through education and drills) is aimed with TAMP.

The “Early Earthquake Damage Estimates Programme” which is within the scope of “Earthquake Preliminary Damage Assessment Analysis and Early Warning System” and Estimation System Installation Project” is in the testing stages. The expansion of this program to include the entire country will be achieved with the completion of databases. The reducing the confusion and misinformation that can take place regarding the damages following an earthquake to a minimum and helping the guidance for emergency response teams in order to transport them to appropriate sites without losing time are being aimed with the project.

Within the scope of “Disaster Management and Decision Making Support System” (AYDES), work is carried out by AFAD on establishing and making sustainable the decision making support centered management model and the information technology infrastructure that is needed in order to effectively operate processes that are related to Disaster and Emergency Management (planning, preparation, response and recovery).

“Un-interrupted and Secure Communication Systems Project” has been carried out by the AFAD in order to response during disasters and emergencies, achieve coordination, use resources effectively, informed officials about developments and the communications actively all the time.

Work on establishing “Public Safety Emergency Communication Digital Radio System” is carried out by the lead of the Ministry of Transportation, Maritime Affairs and Communications along with other public institutions.

Istanbul Disaster and Emergency Search and Rescue Corps Directorate has become the first and only Search and Rescue Team in Turkey that is certified as “Heavy Rescue” by the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) by achieving the criteria under 128 different requirements.

Strategic goals

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

In Turkey, economic and social development is guided by Five-Year Development Plans, medium-term programs and annual programs at national scale. Though there were provisions for disaster management in development plans in the past, there did not exist separate sub-title for it. For the first time, disaster management was given place as a separate title in Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018), in parallel with the international developments regarding disasters and strategic goals and action priorities of Hyogo Framework for Action. In the Tenth Development Plan, considering disaster risk and mitigations in macroeconomic, sectorial and spatial planning processes; increasing the level of social resilience and consciousness against disasters and constructing durable and safe settlements were stated as main goals. The goals stated in the Development Plan as constructing resilient societies and settlements could also be found in common strategies that are Integrated Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan – 2023 and National Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan – 2023. Work in order to achieve the goals in both action plans such as doing analysis of risk and emergency, determining evacuation roads, constructing shelter areas, strengthening the infrastructure for emergency communication and making inventory of buildings is still continuing. In order to fulfill its own liabilities in the scope of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Turkey's National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2013 was prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (Ç?B).

In Turkey, central administration and municipalities whose population is over 50.000 have to prepare their five-year strategic plans. Each public institution, whether central, sub-regional and/or local, gives a place to the strategic goals and action priorities in regards to reduce disaster risks and mitigation in their plans, according to the type of disaster belonging to their assigned function. Also, strategic goals and action priorities of disaster risk reduction are included in sectorial plans.

In this context, developing an integrated disaster system to reduce disaster risks is stated as a goal in the Strategic Plan of AFAD for the 2013-2017 periods. AFAD, having a vision of being a leading and coordinating organization offering a model that can be taken at an international level, has an understanding based on sustainable development, risk-centered, efficient, effective and reliable service in its efforts related to disaster and emergencies. Main goals of AFAD can be stated as follows:

- Being a constantly developing and learning organization,
- Establishing a risk-centered integrated disaster management system,
- Generalizing disaster management standards,

- Initiating an educational campaign for disaster preparedness and,
- Being a leading organization at an international level.

In this framework, strategic goals for developing integrated disaster management were identified and performance-based budgeting came into effect. Reducing disaster risks were taken as a base at every stage and strategies and actions for achieving the goals were identified. Within this scope, preparing Strategy Documents and Plans until the end of 2016 is aimed. The importance of local and regional responses against disasters is emphasized in the Strategic Plan. Strengthening legal, administrative and institutional capacities of local administrations and the establishment and enhancing of regional response mechanisms were identified as targets for reducing disaster risks.

“Improving International Cooperation Infrastructure for Development” is programmed in the Tenth Development Plan. Within the framework of this project, whose coordination is provided by AFAD, the implementation of the Program is planned for 2015-2017 period. Public agencies and institutions, universities, professional chambers are the domestic stakeholders and other countries are included as foreign stakeholders of the Project. The goal of the Project, with a budget of 9.400.000 TL, is to share Turkey’s knowledge, experience and opportunities in the field of development with other stakeholder countries. Within this scope, goals of the Project are developing strategic framework for the policy of cooperation for development, strengthening fiscal, human and institutional capacities and judicial infrastructure, using opportunities presented by the policy of cooperation for development for increasing the social welfare of Turkey and stakeholder countries, increasing the awareness for international cooperation and strengthening cultural cooperation between Turkey and stakeholder countries. In addition, “Urban Redevelopment Program to Increase Competitiveness and Social Cohesion” in Tenth Development Plan embodied as an action plan is going to be implemented between 2014-2018. The goal of the Program is to increase competitiveness and living qualities of cities by decreasing their economic, social and physical disadvantages of them. Within the scope of the Program the following objectives are cited:

- (a) Implementation of urban redevelopment supporting domestic and innovative production,
- (b) Eliminating disaster risks,
- (c) Increasing business and living conditions by contributing to the brand values of the cities,
- (d) Doing projects to increase international competitiveness,
- (e) Adapting approaches supporting social cohesion,
- (f) Revitalization of city centers which are either in the process of urban decline or being under the risk of decline and
- (g) Increasing the ownership of healthy and qualified housing.

Strategic Goal Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

In Turkey, in order to increase social resilience against disasters, besides enhancing institutional capacities through legal and administrative reorganizations, there have been efforts for developing disaster awareness in society by education. An educational campaign was initiated within the scope of “Disaster Prepared Turkey” project to develop disaster awareness by increasing the coping capacities of family, school, youth and workplaces with disasters. To minimize the sectorial effects of disasters, sectorial resilience progress programs are implemented. Works have been carried out for enhancing resilience of large plants, especially those having great importance for the economy of the country such as industrial and infrastructural plants against disasters.

After the Marmara Earthquake of 17 August and Düzce Earthquake of 12 November that occurred in 1999, significant policy changes were made in area of disaster management and reactive disaster policy was replaced with proactive disaster policy implementations. AFAD was founded in 2009. Herewith disaster management and coordination were centralized. Although AFAD has coordination authority many public institutions and organizations have been charged activities according to disaster types. By means of legislative regulation in 2014, Directorates were strengthened with financial and administrative aspects by establishing hierarchical relation between AFAD provincial directorates that used to carry out disaster and emergency services under Governorates.

Within the scope of poverty reduction strategies, “Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations” which have been functioning successfully since 1980s, carry out welfare activities for the poor in Turkey. Ministry of Family and Social Policy founded in 2011 provides financial support to these foundations.

It is intended to create robust and safe residences based on international standards under the law No. 6306 on “Restructuring of Areas Under the Disaster Risks” that aims to make cities and buildings resilient against disasters in Turkey. By means of this law, particularly Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, central administrations (Ministry of Interior and Housing Development Administration (TOK?), local administrations (municipalities, special directorates), professional chambers, NGOs and the society are encouraged to cooperate in order to create disaster resilient buildings and cities. Within the scope of local administration reform that was put in force in 2005, municipalities have been authorized to make urban transformation. Local administrations are authorized to make urban transformations based on main purposes such as transformation of squatter settlements, reactivation of industrial area by changing their functions, providing urban security, relieving urban transportation, ensuring housing for the poor.

With the aim of protection of urban architecture and historical artifacts “The Law on Renovating and Actively Using Dilapidated Historical and Cultural Immovable Assets” was enacted in 2005. In accordance with this law city centers are renovated. Historical and cultural assets are made disaster resilient.

Efforts towards ensuring participation of regional institutions into studies about disaster risk reduction have become important. The vision of İstanbul is described as “City of Innovation and Culture, Unique İstanbul with Creative and Free People” in “2014-2023 İstanbul Regional Plan” prepared in participatory ways. In this context the aim of “Financial Assistance Program on Disaster Preparedness” implemented

by Istanbul Development Agency is to enhance capacity of implementation by activating disaster management system and create safe residents which have high quality of life and location by means of disaster risk reduction. With disaster management it is aimed to prevent disasters, reduce risks and minimize disaster losses by dealing with all actions in disaster process based on integrated approach. The first priority of the program is to increase institutional capacity for disaster management and build local capacity especially by means of voluntary organizations. The second priority is to identify risk prone areas, improve alternative approaches for risk reduction and diversify implementation tools/models. Within the scope of the program, these are project examples that have been supported by allocating fund of about 10.000.000 TL for the following objectives:

- 1) Redetermination of disaster risk in macro and micro scales and creation of integrated risk maps,
- 2) Implementation of research-development and innovation activities for disaster risk reduction,
- 3) To take preventive and disaster reducing, innovative engineering precautions against disasters,
- 4) Regulation and improvement of evacuation axes and areas,
- 5) Implementation of innovative methods for protection of historical artifacts under the disaster risk,
- 6) Arrangement of technical training (by civil engineers, urban planners, architects, etc.) on disaster management, urban risk management,
- 7) Within the scope of disaster management, capacity building activities for related professional groups on the subject of needs of disadvantaged groups,
- 8) Actualization of incentive models that would organize local volunteers for disaster,
- 9) Preparation of Disaster and Emergency Plans that will enable region to be ready for disaster in short term,
- 10) Disaster and Emergency Action Plans for macro size facilities such as industry, hotel, and hospital.

Within the scope of programs indicated above 26 development agency operating on regional scale throughout the country provide support for projects on disaster risk reduction.

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement 2013-2015

Disaster Response Plan of Turkey (TAMP) was prepared and put into force in order to describe roles and responsibilities of service groups and coordination units that will work in disaster response and emergency process, identify, coordinate and determine tasks during disaster phases. According to TAMP, Disaster Response Plans are prepared in every provinces. Institutional Disaster and Emergency Plan in accordance with national plans are prepared by local administrations.

The planning and mitigation projects of Turkey which provide their budget from AFAD

are as the following:

- 1) Establishment of Logistics Centers Project,
- 2) Establishing the Coordinates of Regions that are Under the Risk of Disaster Project,
- 3) Disaster Sensitive Settlement Convenience Maps of Turkey Project(TADYUS)
- 4) Capacity Building for Effective Disaster Risk Management Project with JICA and AFAD cooperation,
- 5) Disaster Information Bank of Turkey Project,
- 6) Building Integrated Disaster Risk Maps Project,
- 7) The Development of a National Disaster Management and Decision Support System in Turkey (?ZGE),
- 8) The work of Preparing Service Plans on National and Local Scales and Province Disaster Response Plans within the scope of Disaster Response Plan of Turkey (TAMP),
- 9) Guideline Document and Action Plan for Technological Disasters,
- 10) Reporting of the Technological Disasters,
- 11) Developing Methodologies for Preparing Hazard Maps for Technological Disasters and Pilot Region Implementation Project,
- 12) Education of Industrialists Project,
- 13) Establishment of Technological Disasters Center of Excellence Project,
- 14) Determination of National Critical Infrastructure, Assets and Facilities Project,
- 15) Earthquake Observation Networks Project,
- 16) Earthquake Early Damage Prediction Projects,
- 17) Geological Observations at the Northern Anatolian Fault Project(GONAF),
- 18) Updating Disaster Regulations Project,
- 19) Disaster- Prepared Turkey Project and,
- 20) Turkey's Disaster Management Strategy Document.

Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is disaster risk taken into account in public investment and planning decisions? Yes

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| National development plan | Yes |
|----------------------------------|-----|

· [10th Development Plan](#)

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Sector strategies and plans | Yes |
|------------------------------------|-----|

· [Ministry of Environment and Urbanization Strategic Plan 2013 - 2017](#)

· [Ministry of Health of Turkey Strategic Plan 2013 - 2017](#)

· [Integrated Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan 2010 -2023](#)

· [Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications Strategic Plan 2014-2018](#)

| | |
|---|-----|
| Climate change policy and strategy | Yes |
|---|-----|

· [Turkey's National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan](#)

| | |
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| Poverty reduction strategy papers | Yes |
|--|-----|

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|--|-----|
| CCA/ UNDAF (Common Country Assessment/ UN Development Assistance Framework) | Yes |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Civil defence policy, strategy and contingency planning | Yes |
|--|-----|

Have legislative and/or regulatory provisions been made for managing disaster risk?
Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Even though the subjects related to disaster have been featured in development plans in Turkey; with the establishment of a special commission titled “Effectiveness in Disaster Management”; the Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) had “Disaster Management” elaborated upon under a separate section for the first time. Thus, the place of disasters within the development policies and importance of policies for risk reduction were highlighted. In the Tenth Development Plan, “Prior Transformation Areas” were detected for the critical reform areas which require responsibility and effective coordination between institutions. This is important in terms of achieving the objectives of the plan and 2023 targets and is usually within the area of responsibility of more than one ministry. Within these prior transformation areas, the objectives about disaster risk reduction also exist.

The consultation meeting on the strategic document “the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA)” which lists the activities to be carried out over the next five years on the agenda was held on September 30, 2014. A new chapter has been added to document with the title of “Turkey’s International Humanitarian Assistance” with the contributions of AFAD. AFAD were determined as “Component Responsible Agency” within the context of “Enhancing the Effectiveness of Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance” which sits under the roof of “Improvement of International Cooperation Infrastructure for Development Infrastructure Programme (KAGEP). In this way, humanitarian assistance as well as development aids was provided to be gotten on the agenda of UN in the next five years (2015-2020).

The major legal regulations within the context of disaster risk reduction are related with disaster management, spatial planning and urban transformation. In 2012, a regulation has been issued for the law on “Restructuring of Areas Under Disaster Risk”(Law no,6306) and implementation of this law in order to establish high quality settlements and to transform the weak structures and the ones which are contrary to the legislation. In the same year, “Catastrophe Insurance Law” (Law No.6305) was enacted. Within the context of compulsory insurance issue in the law, the material damages caused directly by the earthquakes and the material damages which occurs because of fire, explosion, tsunamis and landslide as a result of the earthquakes are secured. Moreover, an increase in insured residents has been observed since insurance control became mandatory within electricity and water utility connection process as well as land and housing loans process.

In 2014, with a change on the law (Law No.5902) which organizes the duties of AFAD, Provincial Disaster and Emergency Departments established depending on the Governor’s Office within the special provincial administrations were configured

as AFAD's provincial organization (Law no.6525). The goal is to provide institutionalization which includes all the elements of disaster management. In addition, with this law, special provincial administrations' spending their at least one percent of the previous year's budget and municipalities' spending at least one-thousandth of their last year budget for the disaster, emergency and civil protection based investment projects which are considered as appropriate by the presidency became mandatory.

Legislation studies on updating and integration of the law on the "Measures and Assistances To Be Put into Effect Regarding Natural Disasters Affecting the Life of the General Public (Law no. 7269)", "Civil Defense Law (Law no. 7126)" and the law (Law no. 4123) on the "Execution of Services Related to Damage and Disruption Caused by Natural Disasters in a way that includes disaster risk management also still continue. Likewise, work on updating "Regulation on Buildings to be Constructed in Disaster Areas" and "Regulation on the Buildings to be Constructed in Earthquake Zones" still continues. An administrative arrangement exists related to disaster management which orders the establishment of disaster and emergency management centers within Prime Ministry, AFAD and Ministries.

Since the multi-stakeholder and interdisciplinary nature of disaster management requires unity of the language and concepts, "Annotative Dictionary of Disaster Management Terms" was published in 2014 by AFAD.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations, local administrations and universities within the scope of National Progress Report (2013-2015), 70.4% of public institutions and 60.7% of the municipalities indicated that they took disaster risks into consideration within their decisions on investment and planning. The three main areas in which disaster risks are handled are the studies conducted under the topic "Disaster and Emergency Management Plan", "Corporate Strategy Plan" and "Disaster Management Strategy and Policy". 67,2% of the public institutions and 38%of the municipalities indicated that adequate legal and administrative arrangements has been made for disaster risks. New legislations on disasters in recent years are considered as positive development by public institutions.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Although there are a number of regulations aimed at reducing disaster risks, there is some overlap in sharing of duties, responsibilities and authority. Some discrepancies in terms of language and concepts are determined. Therefore, elimination of the incompatibilities identified in the existing legislation and ensuring unity of concepts and language are aimed. Undoubtedly, the existence of legislation alone is not enough; development of control mechanisms is needed. In this context, by determining the extent of the audit, it is necessary to check whether the measures are implemented effectively on the basis of standards to be established or not. Although courts of auditor, supervisory boards, local authorities, insurance

companies and evaluation units of these institutions exist, there is also a need to develop more effective control mechanisms. The proposed implementation strategies regarding the control mechanisms to be applied in the process of disaster risk reduction within the context of “Turkey Disaster Risk Reduction Country Status Report Preparation Workshop” are listed below;

- Establishment of effective control mechanisms,
- Establishment of auditing standards,
- Preparation of audit guidelines,
- Development and monitoring of performance standards,
- Reducing disaster risks of the institutions and increasing accountability capacity in business and operations,
- The establishment of the independent audit mechanisms and voluntary audit system,
- Inclusion of the aspect of disaster risk reduction within the control programs of NGOs and the private sector,
- Evaluation of the rate of realization of the strategic action plans,
- Cross-control applications,
- The use of risk transfer mechanisms.

Furthermore, elimination of conceptual/terminological uncertainties in terms of legislations in the field of disaster management is an essential requirement for the effectiveness of the legislation. Within the scope of workshop, with cooperation between universities and AFAD, the following suggestions were mentioned;

- Identification of concepts related to disaster,
- Creation of concepts related with new disasters (cyber disasters, biological disasters, social crises),
- Updating the terminology constantly,
- Taking the differences between the definitions of emergency and disasters,
- Making definitions of emergency and disaster separately,
- Clarifying the boundaries of disaster response.

On the other hand, effective supports and the development of new financial instruments for urban transformation of areas under disaster risk are required. In this context, by supporting credits, increasing and diversifying the sources, the model of public / private partnerships must be improved. In addition, in the context of the law entitled the law for the “Restructuring of Areas Under Disaster Risk”, efforts towards more effective setting of site for production and commercial centers, the renewal of infrastructure with the effective use of these spaces, revitalization of the areas with cultural and historical heritage, the increase of spatial and social integration in the setting of reserved areas, improvement of the quality and increase the number of rest areas have been continued. Enacting regulations for strengthening central-local relations relating to enabling more effective disaster management and strengthening the capacity of the agencies responsible for disaster management at the local level are required.

Within the preparation process of National Progress Report on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015), whether disaster risk is taken into account in national development plans or not has been asked in the information forms applied to public institutions and organizations. Low ratio of positive response for this issue by public employees is one of the findings of evaluation of information forms. However, in almost each part of Tenth Development Plan, the disaster

management and increasing the resilience to disasters have been emphasized. This situation reveals that the level of awareness about disaster risk reduction of public employees is lower than expected. In-service training programs with indicating the relation between the development plans, programs and disaster management will contribute to an increase in awareness of the public employees.

Additional related documents and links

- [National Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2023](#)
- [Disaster Response Plan of Turkey](#)

Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

What is the ratio of the budget allocation to risk reduction versus disaster relief and reconstruction?

| | Risk reduction / prevention (%) | Risk reduction / prevention (%) |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| National budget | N/A | N/A |
| Decentralised / sub-national budget | N/A | N/A |
| USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure) | N/A | |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The budget system applied in accordance with Public Financial Management and Control Law is an analytical budget system, and budgets are prepared and implemented in order to ensure institutional, functional and economic consequences within international standards. Thus, governmental activities are classified as institutional, functional and economic. Because of the absence of disaster risk reduction within the existing coding system as a separate title, the statement of the ratio for the work of disaster risk reduction, disaster response and rehabilitation distinctively in the budget by all the administrative units is not possible in terms of budgeting technique.

Through the Budget Legislation; there are two different resources under AFAD Directorate's budget for the use at national and international levels. The resource that is transferred to a special account that is for use at National level is used within the framework of "Disaster and Emergency Expenditures Code" that is produced in accordance with the provision of the Law. It is used by the administrators of a place for the actions before, during and after disaster according to the understanding of integrated disaster management within the framework of methods and principals that are determined in the Code and for the actions that are under the provision of the Law No. 5902. This quality makes the reduction of disaster risks, the effectiveness of the intervention to the events during the disasters and return to normalcy through recovery activities after the disaster easier. It shouldn't be thought that the Disaster and Emergency fund that is also supported by the general budget would finance all the expenditures before, during and after the disaster. The resource that is reserved for the use at the international scale is also used through its transfer to the special account. The use of this resource is determined through the methods and principles set out by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Relations and AFAD Presidency. However, to clarify the budgets of administrative units being responsible for disaster risk reduction and endowed with authority as well as of the projects in this field will be functional in terms of comprehending general view of this issue. For example, the 2014 Budget of AFAD is 839.956.000 TL. This figure will be 993.414.000 TL by 2015. Total cost of "Disaster - Prepared Turkey" project launched in 2013 by AFAD and all activities related to the project is 8.617.000 TL for the year 2013-2014. In 2014, the amount allocated to the emergency disaster management is 353.000.000 TL in the Investment Program by the Ministry of Development. The revenue of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization specific to urban transformation projects is approximately 333.000.000 TL in 2014.

In addition, especially the fund of international projects gives an idea about the sums allocated to disaster risk. For example, the budget of the Istanbul Seismic Risk Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness Project (ISMEP), which was launched in 2006 and funded by the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, European Commission Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank, has been 1.500.000.000 € and also 1.213.000.000 € has been granted for this project until 2018.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be

overcome in the future.

According to Budget Law, within AFAD Budget there are two separate resources for usage at national and international level. For usage at national level, resource transferred to private account is used within the framework of "Regulation of Disaster and Emergency Expenditures" based on act of Law.

Within the scope of procedures and principles regarding Regulation for activities under the Law No: 5902, integrated disaster management is used by local administrators during disaster, pre-disaster, post-disaster phases in case of needed. As having been experienced for 4 years, it has been seen how important this feature is to enable take disaster countermeasures, disaster risk reduction, effective disaster response.

It should not be thought that Disaster and Emergency Fund supported by National Budget will finance all expenditures during disaster phases.

Additionally, resource allocated for usage at international level is used via transferring private account.

The usage is provided within the framework of procedures and principles determined jointly by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and AFAD. Private account provides fast and efficient usage.

Because of the absence of disaster risk reduction within the existing coding system as a separate title, the statement of ratio for disaster risk reduction, response and rehabilitation separately by all the related public institutions regarding to central and local administrations is not possible. On the other hand, local administrations may be supported financially by the TLBANK, the Ministry of Development and AFAD through project-based works. In addition, raising awareness for the local administrations to allocate fund from their budget is another way to deal with this problem. Policies on effective use of financial resources are only ensured by coordination among institutions and avoiding duplication in the projects for disaster risk reduction. Within this policy, for immediate financial support and empowering local administrations, a resource which is possible to use with ease, fast and special authority under the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance can be created. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and AFAD may make initiatives to establish an international resource regarding disaster management. Efforts could be made for efficient, effective and economical use of resources in the process of disaster response under the responsibility of the Red Turkish Crescent Society, the Ministry of Health and AFAD. The transmission of available resources to local administrations for disaster situations in terms of strengthening the authority of local administration policy is one of the alternatives to be provided by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Development. Within the policy of the creation of alternative resources, strategies of the effective use of funding, enhancing institutions' capacity for project design and preparation, increasing institutions' resource allocation capacity by considering pre-disaster and response phases separately can be realized under the responsibility of Ministry of Development, Ministry of Finance, the General Directory of Treasury, the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization.

Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do local governments have legal responsibility and regular / systematic budget allocations for DRR? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Legislation (Is there a specific legislation for local governments with a mandate for DRR?) | Yes |
| Regular budget allocations for DRR to local government | Yes |
| Estimated % of local budget allocation assigned to DRR | N/A |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Local administrations' authority, duties and responsibilities are redefined within the scope of local administration reform in Turkey. By making fundamental changes in the legislation, local administrations' authority and responsibilities have been expanded within urban transformation projects in accordance with disaster risk reduction. Municipalities are equipped with many powers, from the provision of housing for the poor, to demolition of buildings with disaster risk. Furthermore, local administrations have been given the task of preparing emergency plans in coordination with the Provincial Disaster and Emergency Plans. Primarily metropolitan municipalities, provincial municipalities and district municipalities have been developing policies to protect their citizens from disaster risks within their facilities.

Metropolitan municipalities operate the process of the environmental planning and zoning planning by considering "disaster risk reduction" and other municipalities also consider disaster risk reduction in the development of planning process by providing public participation. Local administrations carry out work on fighting poverty and that

aims to minimize the effects of climate change, and aiming natural and man-made disaster risk reduction. However in the framework of budgeting system, due to the fact that a separate code for disaster risk reduction has not been described, some data about how much allowances are allocated for such work cannot be obtained in a correct way. In recent years, some studies have been conducted to state the appropriations allocated to activities carried out at each stage of disaster management. Also, in 2014, with some amendments the law regulating organization and duties of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Provincial Disaster and Emergency Departments within special provincial administrations depending on governors are configured as provincial organizations of AFAD. In addition, this amendment regulates that special provincial administrations as one of the local administration unit have to allocate at least 1 percent of the last year's budget expenses to investment projects for disasters and emergency situations and also the metropolitan municipalities to as another one of the local administration unit have to allocate at least 0.1% of the previous year's budget expenditures to those projects. it will be possible to determine budget rates allocated for disaster risk reduction in the upcoming report period.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Local administrations in Turkey are established in order to meet the local needs in a particular geographical territory. Decision making bodies as local administration entities have administrative and financial autonomy, and the central government has the power of administrative tutelage over those local administrations so it is not possible to undertake a task which is not given to them by any legislations. However, the central administration such as the Ministry of Interior has the duties and powers over local administration in terms of guidance and supervision. In this context, budgeting activities of local administrations are guided by regulations. According to the results obtained from information forms applied to municipalities as a part of preparation studies of National Progress Report (2013-2015), the ratio of municipalities stating that the regular and systematic allocation of resources is rather sufficient is below expected but some regulations coming into force about budgeting in 2014 set forth making some positive changes.

Also, in order to determine separate codes for funds allocated to disaster risk reduction plans and activities "Regulation on Local Administration Budget and Accounting" needs to be amended. Thus, it will be possible to detect certain expenditures for disaster risk reduction activities even though they are budgeted for different uses and to determine the exact ratio in the total budget more accurately. According to the results obtained from information forms applied to municipalities within the preparation works for National Progress Report (2013-2015), while the rate of the municipalities which declared systematic/ regular resource allocation is sufficient for disaster risk reduction is quite low, it is envisaged that by means of Law No: 6525 entered into force in 2014, allocated budget rate will increase.

Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are civil society organizations, national finance and planning institutions, key economic and development sector organizations represented in the national platform? Yes

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| civil society members (specify absolute number) | 9 |
| national finance and planning institutions (specify absolute number) | 2 |
| sectoral organisations (specify absolute number) | 13 |
| private sector (specify absolute number) | 3 |
| science and academic institutions (specify absolute number) | 7 |
| women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number) | 0 |
| other (please specify) | 15 (Local Administrations), 4 (Media) |

Where is the coordinating lead institution for disaster risk reduction located?

| | |
|---|-----|
| In the Prime Minister's/President's Office | Yes |
| In a central planning and/or coordinating unit | No |
| In a civil protection department | No |
| In an environmental planning ministry | No |

Other (Please specify)**Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).**

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

National Platform carrying out its activities within AFAD includes a total of 53 stakeholders from public institutions, universities, local administrations, non-governmental organizations, professional associations, media and platforms, and the private sector. National Platform in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action has duties for presentation of views on reducing disaster risk to public opinion, raising public awareness for the disaster, consistent effort for cooperation and coordination to reduce disaster risk.

In the framework of the cooperation between AFAD and TODA?E, the Platform has been examined in accordance with the UN's assessment and recommendations regarding the structure and functioning of national platforms. Those works have been carried out with the participatory scope, and parallel to this understanding, a meeting was held with broad participation in March 2014. The members of the structure and the number of members of the National Platform in this context, has been updated and improved. Regulation of National Platform is revised in line with UN recommendations. In addition, a workshop was organized as part of the preparatory works of "National Progress Report (2013-2015)" with the participation of Platform Members. Activities to expand the platform members and ensure representation of all sectors have been continuing and National Platform is developed with the evaluation of the shortcomings in the reports for more effective platform operation prepared by the UN.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Some concerns about the effectiveness of "National Platform" exist because possible activities of the platforms are already carried out by other units in the AFAD. The representation of the private sector needs to be limited with the idea that the existence of private sector members of the Platform will lead to unfair competition in the market. In accordance with the purpose of establishment of national platform, there is need for financial support for the platform to meet the needs in order to serve the disaster risk reduction and support AFAD. The work on establishing an information bank from the experts who are working in the field of disaster sector for

the working groups that are formed and are going to be formed according to the Platform directive to be able to work effectively. The idea of increasing the number of members of the Platform is based on the presumption about improvement of the institutional and sectorial awareness on disaster risk reduction and its spread to all sectors of the society. Therefore, efforts to increase the number of members of the platform are ongoing. The members of Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction should be composed of senior managers to provide the expected contribution.

Consequently, to ensure the effective participation of all stakeholders such as central government, local administrations, non-governmental organizations, universities, professional associations, private sector, citizens in decision-making processes for disaster risk reduction activities including the National Platform;

- Developing the concept of public governance and its implementation,
- Conducting public information activities related to the process of integrated disaster management,
- Expanding participation in disaster decision support systems,
- Developing integrated disaster management system.

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment with a common methodology available to inform planning and development decisions? Yes

| | |
|---|--|
| Multi-hazard risk assessment | Yes |
| % of schools and hospitals assessed | N/A |
| schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number) | N/A |
| Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments | No |
| Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments | Yes |
| Risk assessment held by a central repository (lead institution) | Yes |
| Common format for risk assessment | Yes |
| Risk assessment format customised by user | Yes |
| Is future/probable risk assessed? | Yes |
| Please list the sectors that have already used disaster risk assessment as a precondition for sectoral development planning and programming. | Industry Transportation (highway, airport, seaport, etc.) Infrastructure Mining Urbanization |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

While the exact number of schools and hospitals are not obtained regarding multi-hazard risk assessment, the number of schools inspected was 8777 in 2013. Environmental impact assessment (ÇED) procedures implemented since 1993 by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization are applied to determine the potential negative environmental impact of major projects, and include measures to be taken to reduce potential environmental risks. Some legislative changes in the Environmental Impact Assessment are made in compliance with the EU environmental acquis. The most recent changes have come into force by published in the Official Gazette dated 25.11.2014 and then environmentally risky sectors are explained in detail. For example the environmental impact assessment process is essential obligation for projects of refineries, thermal power plants, nuclear fuel plants, metal industry facilities, asbestos removal and asbestos-containing products processing or conversion facilities, chemical plants by using interconnected units functionally engaged in the production on an industrial scale, waterways, ports and shipyards, roads and airports. There are many national and international standards applied in the reduction of environmental risks in Turkey. For example, ISO 14001 International Environmental Management System, ISO 9001 Quality Management System, 18001 (OH-SAS) Occupational Health and Safety Management System, ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management System, EN 15224 Health Services Quality Management System, ISO 28000 Supply Chain Security Management System are stated as some standards. Also organizations detect and analyze risks, ranking in the framework of ISO 31000 Risk Management System considered to be related to risk management. This standard encourages a framework to integrate the processes associated with risk management, namely to proactive management, in line with the organizations' management, strategy and planning, reporting processes, policies, values and culture.

It is the first time that occupational health and safety issues are regulated by a law (Law No. 6331) This law includes all employees regardless of the public and private sector, which reflects a preventive approach. In accordance with the Law, some studies have been started by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in order to engage domestic law with internationally accepted principles, norms and sanctions in the areas of occupational health and safety. Turkey has signed the "Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No. 187)" in 2014. In addition to this, work on "Safety and Health in Mines Convention (No.176)" and the "Safety and Health in Construction Convention (No.167)" continues. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security is implementing a project named "Improving Occupational Health and Safety Conditions at Workplaces in Turkey " (ISGIP)" in order to improve those conditions particular to mining and construction industry in which intensive work accidents and occupational diseases are observed. Within the project, training

on OHS Management System and Risk Assessment Methods has been completed. Another phase of the project is devoted to high-risk sectors such as "Textiles, Leather, Food, Furniture, and Manufacture of Chemical Products". "OHS Protocol in agriculture" has been signed with the aim of generating occupational health and safety awareness, providing guidance to employers and employees, monitoring of developments and extending best practices to all sectors of industry. "Research and Support Project for the Promotion of Using Safe and Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment at Workplaces" has been prepared in order to promote using safe products and improve sector's capacity for selection of appropriate protective equipment concerning probable risks. The "Remediation of Joint Health Security Units' Service Standards" project has been started with the aim of improving service standards in the units providing occupational health and safety service to workplaces in primarily mining and construction sectors. "Code of Prevention of Industrial Accidents and Alleviating Their Affects" has been prepared by the commission that has been put together by Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and Ministry of Labour and Social Security in order to conform the national legal framework to the Seveso II Directive that has been produced by the European Union and to which all the member states need to conform. As well as implementing standards for the risk reduction, public institutions are subject to Turkish Court of Auditors auditing in terms of accountability and transparency and the monitoring financial account, strategic plans and performance-based budgeting system are important control mechanisms for the assessment of risks.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions and municipalities within the preparation works for National Progress Report (2013-2015), 46.7% of public institutions, 30.2% of municipalities have stated that the evaluation of hazard/disaster risks are taken into consideration in the planning and development decisions. As a result of legislative changes mentioned above, by the development of applications and the raise in awareness, this ratio is anticipated to rise further.

Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such

as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are disaster losses and hazards systematically reported, monitored and analyzed?
Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Disaster loss databases exist and are regularly updated | Yes |
| Reports generated and used in planning by finance, planning and sectoral line ministries (from the disaster databases/ information systems) | Yes |
| Hazards are consistently monitored across localities and territorial boundaries | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Turkish Disaster Data Bank (TABB) which was intended to form a common platform gathering all electronic and printed material with all related disasters in Turkey by the Presidency of Disaster and Emergency Management (AFAD) has started to broadcast in the web page, "tabb.afad.gov.tr" and thus gathering all documents and resources, the analysis of historical data regarding natural, man-made disasters lead to enhance existing studies. In this context, "National Disasters Archive" has been established. The purpose of the National Disasters Archive is to assist particularly decision-makers, practitioners and researchers in their study. Currently, in the National Disaster Archive system, natural and technological disasters (2065 forest fires, 912 landslides, 289 rock falls, 234 earthquakes, 175 floods, 135 avalanches, etc.) occurring in 81 provinces between 1900-2010 years have been archived in accordance with the details of this system's criteria.

"National Seismic Observation Network System" has been established and operated continuously 7/24. Within the "National Seismic Observation Network Development (USAG) Project" that was started by AFAD in 2013, 770 stations including "Weak and Strong Ground Motion Stations within National Seismologic Observation Network" have been set up. 525 of them are stations which measures strong ground motion. To improve the seismic network, infrastructure systems and software is being renewed continuously. Rapid and reliable data about earthquakes that have occurred in and around Turkey is obtained; all data are shared with the public through the web page. By enhancing capacity of National Seismic Observation Network System,

earthquakes will be monitored more accurately, and thus current regulations and maps will be updated as a result of more accurate monitoring process.

In order to monitor the seismic activity around the eastern Marmara, an international project aiming at setting up 8 Borehole Seismometer Network has been initiated in collaboration with the German Institute GFZ. In 2012, the first Borehole Seismic Station is established and seismic devices are located 320 meters deep in Tuzla, 2 stations are established in Yalova in the same way in 2013. By the end of 2014 seven stations have been established. Through this project, with international cooperation, the Marmara region has been started to be monitored more accurately, while least one-half magnitude of earthquakes can be measured, near- zero magnitude earthquakes will be measureable by completion of system in the future. Earthquake Data Center of Turkey has been established by AFAD to present data to users more quickly and this center has begun its work in December 2013.

Earthquake Data Center of Turkey has been established by the cooperation of TUBITAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) – ULAKBIM (Turkish Academic Network and Information Center), and then advanced technological infrastructure and communication network of ULAKBIM are used for this center.

Since 2013, earthquake mobile application has been launched by AFAD. With this application, after a major earthquake, the data of the region will be achieved with the participation of citizens immediately. From its launching in April 2013 to the present, work on the development of this application, which is about 35.000 users in a short time and generalization of it will continue in 2014. Citizens also participate in the process by sending information and photos from the earthquake zone.

Within the context of "Integrated Disaster Hazard Map Project" which will be basis for risk reduction studies, the mapping studies which treats all kinds of disasters earthquakes, landslides, rock falls, flooding and avalanches as a whole have been ongoing. In addition, studies on the content of the guidelines explaining preparation of disaster hazard risk maps specific to landslides, avalanches and rock falls have been completed.

The "Turkey Disaster Risk Management System Project (TAF-RISK)" which was started in the year 2014 has been focused on risk modeling and researching the sensor technologies that could be used before-during-after a disaster and turning their applicability in disaster management more effective. Studies of analysis for around 15 different types of disaster and emergencies like earthquakes, floods, landslides, forest fires, droughts and large scale industrial accidents will be carried out within the scope of TAF-RISK project. Algorithms related to earthquakes, floods, landslides and large scale industrial accidents will be developed. Through these, constructing an infrastructure that will serve the evaluation of disaster risks throughout Turkey with the outcomes (disaster proneness indices, risk model algorithms, sensor technologies) that will be obtained as a result of the project.

Another project is "Disaster Sensitive Settlement Convenience Maps of Turkey(TADYUS)" carried out by the AFAD. The aim of the project is to digitize geological, geotechnical investigation report and any attachments (maps-layouts) stored in paper. Thus, all 22.000 pieces of geological, geotechnical investigation report has been converted into numeric document (pdf-tif-jpg) and thus these maps will be transferred as a numeric data so that geographical information system software can open them.

Another study conducted by AFAD is "Digitizing Geological – Geotechnical Survey Appendix Settled Land Maps and Geological Survey (Disaster Survey) Reports Appendix Disaster Area Plan / Maps". The project aims to pilot areas determined as "Disaster Exposure Zones" in the scaled maps. Thus, digitized disaster exposure zones can be questioned spatially, be offered as a spatial map and the map as a result of expanding or narrowing the boundaries of those zones will be able to prevent ownership problems.

"The Land Registry and Cadastre Information System" prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in 2012 aims to produce interoperable geographic data models from national scale to local scale regarding building, land / cadastre, administrative units, and transportation. Spatial Real Estate System has been launched by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre in 2012. This system is an application aimed to match technical data regarding real estate with land title data and present to citizens by means of map services at international standards, and share with organizations and municipalities.

Automatic measurement and observations have been made in a total of 1.127 points with 300 Automatic Weather Observation Stations (OMGI) and 27 Marine Automatic Weather Observation Stations (D-OMGI) and existing radar, sonar, mobile automatic weather observation and rawinsonde stations by The Turkish State Meteorological Service since 2013. The establishment of 50 Automatic Weather Observation Stations has been continued. For 2014, 200 Automatic Weather Observation Stations and 5 Marine Automatic Weather Observation Stations have been planned.

In addition, 35 OMGI within Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and 6 OMGI within the General Directorate of Highways have been collected in Meteorological Service's servers. 10 Hydrology and Water Management Supporting the Satellite Application Facility (H-SAF) stations comprising of 4 precipitation and 6 snow stations have been operating. Airport Automatic Weather Observation and Reporting System (H-OMG) have been placed in 62 airports. All kinds of meteorological data archived at the Meteorological Data Archive System (TUMAS) can be reached on the Internet. Flood records have been stored based on hydro-meteorological data by Meteorological Service. In addition, work on automation of hydrometric monitoring network systems related to predict disasters (flooding) and risks have been initiated. Currently, on-line hourly data have been obtained from about 200 Flow Observation Stations.

A total of 20 measurement stations within "Turkey's National Sea Level Monitoring System (TUDES)" operated by General Command of Mapping and sea level data as to 7 of them (Iskenderun, Erdemli, Bozyaz?, Bodrum, Gökçeada, Marmara Ere?lisi, Sinop) has been shared with institutions.

According to information forms applied to public institutions and municipalities, 40.6% of public institutions have stated that disaster risks and hazards are observed and analyzed constantly as well as disaster losses are reported in a systematic way. The majority of these public institutions (81.2%) and municipalities (68.3%) have emphasized that risks and hazards are identified and updated for services offered by their institutions.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities

and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Civil war in Syria since 2011 has had direct impact on Turkey and many Syrian citizens flee from their counties to Turkey. AFAD provides temporary housing and protection for Syrian citizens coming to Turkey. As a result of population movements, 1.645.000 Syrian citizens have been admitted to Turkey by November 2014. In 22 sheltering centers established in 10 provinces, housing, food, health, security, social activities, education, worship, interpretation, communication, banking and other services have been provided to Syrian citizens. Also, in sheltering centers, there are schools, mosques, trade, police and health centers, a press briefing unit, children's playgrounds, television monitoring units, market, dress making/sewing courses, water storage, and power generator. Within the scope of education and health services, a total of 68.638 children have been educated in 850 classrooms. By November 2014, in health centers, 171.552 surgery, 35.668 births and more than 5.900.000 polyclinic services have been provided. As mentioned before this highly dense migration decreases the effectiveness of risk management in Turkey and causes a shift in priorities.

The policies that have been debated at the Workshop related to this priority for action are the establishment of common information systems and databases that will enable the sharing of information between public institutions and ensuring the continuity of the sharing of the knowledge/experience through the utilization of existing infrastructure. Within the scope of these policies, the preparation of information systems and data bases in an integrated, correct, complete, up to date and accessible form that is suitable for the usage of related institutions is aimed. The principle application strategies to succeed in these goals are as such:

- Carrying out the reforms that will make the information sharing between the institutions (reducing the red tape), updating the regulations accordingly,
- The cooperation and coordination among public organizations regarding data sharing,
- The collection of the data and information that is prepared in a common form in one center,
- Production of realistic/comprehensive building stock keeping master lists, establishment and updating of databases for human and machine resources,
- Making the disaster warning and directorate control systems more effective,
- Insuring the encouragement of observation reporting based on the principle of voluntary participation.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of Hyogo Framework for Action National Progress Report (2013-2015); the subject of the need for the increased number of specially trained personnel who are required for the formation of databases and these systems and their qualitative development are brought forward; especially by the local administrations.

Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events? Yes

| | |
|---|-----|
| Early warnings acted on effectively | Yes |
| Local level preparedness | Yes |
| Communication systems and protocols used and applied | Yes |
| Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

In order to make an important contribution to the response and recovery attempts, AFAD has started the "Earthquake Preliminary Damage Assessment Analysis and Early Warning System and Estimation System Installation Project". Within the scope of this project software titled AFAD-DAMP (AFAD-Rapid Earthquake Damage) has been developed and the testing of this software has continued throughout 2014. The software will soon be made ready for the use of AFAD center and province directories.

AFAD also carries out "Integrated Warning and Alarm System (?KAS) Project". The goal of the project is to prevent or reduce to a minimum the loss of lives and property through ensuring the application of necessary civil defense precautions with the establishment of a system in 81 provinces that notify the public by sirens, audio warnings, cellular phone and social media messages against aerial strikes, disasters and emergencies and CBRN threats. The Integrated Warning and Alarm System Project is comprised of three sub components which are "Information Gathering and Dissemination System (HAY)", "Warning and Alarm (Siren) System", "Warning Through Text (MUS)".

Turkish State Meteorological Service (MGM) is making predictions before the extreme meteorological events such as heavy rain, hail, lightning strikes, dust storms, storms, heat and cold waves and preparing meteorological warning messages that include information about the location, time and intensity with the intention of reducing the possible loss of life and property to a minimum. These messages are spread through fax, e-mail, institutional communication systems, the website www.mgm.gov.tr and the Meteorology's Voice Radio broadcasts to the general public and concerned authorities. In addition to these, meteorological warning messages are sent to cell phones. MGD provides services to almost all sectors; foremost among them being the aviation, nautical, transportation and agricultural sectors. Among these services, METU-3 Wave Prediction Model products, Marina Prediction System, Motorways Weather Prediction System, Anatolian Highway online weather forecast, Flash Flood Early Warning Model and Dust Storm Warning System may be emphasized.

"Forest Fire Early Warning System and Fire Management System" has been established by the General Directorate of Forestry under the Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs in order to prevent forest fires. The primary element of extinguishing forest fires is early detection and early response. Notices concerning the forest fires are collected through the 775 Forest Fire Observation Tower personnel, who are on duty 24 hours during the summer; Early Warning and Observation System (OYEUS) that is carried out by TÜBITAK and Bilkent University and the calls that citizens make to the 177 Free Forest Fire Detection line.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

The existence of early warning systems is important in reducing disaster risks. These systems also need to be used effectively and purposefully. When evaluated in this regard, even though there are a lot of early warning systems in Turkey; it is thought the reaction to the said warnings, especially the capacity to react (reflex and respond) that the public authorities need to have is not at desired levels. Carrying out on duty trainings and communication, cooperation and coordination mechanisms among institutions are important in order to dissipate this deficiency.

Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional actions to reduce disaster risk? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Establishing and maintaining regional hazard monitoring | Yes |
|--|-----|

· [South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Programme](#)

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| Regional or sub-regional risk assessment | Yes |
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| Regional or sub-regional early warning | Yes |
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| Establishing and implementing protocols for transboundary information sharing | Yes |
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| Establishing and resourcing regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks | Yes |
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· [EFDRR Working Group on Governance and Accountability](#)

· [European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

AFAD is working in close cooperation with several international organizations within the scope of regional and/or international cooperation; furthermore among which are United Nations organizations such as UNISDR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction), UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund), UNHCR (The UN Refugee Agency), UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), WB (World Bank), WHO (World Health Organization), UN OCHA (United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), WFP (World Food Program), IOM (International Organization for Migration), UNESCAP (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific). AFAD is actively attending the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) and Disaster Risk Reduction Global Platform meetings within the scope of operations that are being carried out with UNISDR as the organization responsible for the application of the “Hyogo Framework for Action: 2005-2015 (HFA)” that had been accepted by the UN member countries in 2005. Through the “Turkey HFA

Progress Monitoring and Assessment Reports” that are regularly submitted to UNISDR every 2 years, the progress that is achieved in the disaster risk reduction work in Turkey is shared with the world public. In addition, within the framework of active cooperation with UNISDR “Southeastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Programme (SEEDRMAP)”, Building resilience to disasters in the Western Balkans and Turkey”, “Building Disaster Resilient Cities Project” and “School Safety Global Initiative Project” are carried out.

As the UNHCR is responsible for coordinating and executing international activities aimed at resolving refugee problems and protecting refugees throughout the world, Emergency Communication and Image Transmission Vehicles Project, Emergency Mobile Coordination Vehicles Project, Providing Psycho-Social Support for Syrians Project, Worker Aid for the Personnel in the Camps Project (1 and 2) and Visionary Leadership, Camp Management and Coordination Training Project, Emergency Mobile Healthcare Units Project, Prosthesis and Orthotics Production for Disabled Syrian Citizens Project are being carried out through the cooperation of AFAD and UNHCR.

UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund) is the United Nations organization that is specialized in implementation of children’s rights. Education for Syrians in Temporary Settlement Zones Project, Working with Lost Children Cases and Media Management Training Project, Protecting Children in Emergencies Fundamental Education Program (1 and 2) are being conducted through the cooperation of AFAD and UNICEF.

Purchasing of Search and Rescue, Firefighting, Funeral, Sprinkler and Waste Collection Trucks Project is being carried out through the cooperation of AFAD and UNDP.

UNFPA is the biggest resource providing organization on the world scale on the issues of population and Mobile Dishwashing Container Project has been realized with the cooperation of AFAD, UNFPA and IOM (International Organization for Migration).

An Action Plan has been signed with UN OCHA on March 15th 2013. Cooperation with UN OCHA in many fields are carried out, foremost of which are with Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) and International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG).

“Capacity Building for Effective Disaster Risk Management Project” is being carried out with JICA – AFAD cooperation since August 2013. As an outcome of the project; “Local Disaster Risks Reduction Plan and Risk Evaluation (earthquake/tsunami, landslide and man-made disasters) Draft Guidelines” are to be completed. Disaster management education activities between the Turkish Republic and Japanese International Cooperation Agency are continuing within this scope. In addition, common work on projects related to disaster preparation and response are planned. AFAD is continuing the work towards further strengthening and developing the regional cooperation with Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative of South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE) in the field of preparing for disasters and combating them. Other international programs with which AFAD is connected are; Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Human Caused Disasters Program (EURO-MED-PPRD South – membership to which has ended in the year 2013), Natural and Technological Disaster Prevention Open Partial Agreement (EUR-OPA) and European Commission IPA (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance) program

for candidate and potential candidate states.

Turkey is planning to start a capacity building program with IPA funds. Increasing the capacities and cooperation between AFAD and other institutions, raising the levels of consciousness and resilience of the society in Turkey and improving the disaster and emergency system are aimed with this program. AFAD is continuing its work to make the subject of disaster a priority during the IPA II Period, which lasts from 2014 to 2020. For this new period there are nine projects, suggested by AFAD, three of which are for the year 2014, within the scope of "Environment and Climate Change". On the other hand the work of "Building resilience to disasters in the Western Balkans and Turkey" that is carried out by UNISDR and WMO according to Hyogo Framework for Action Plan with the aim of reducing vulnerability against natural disasters and increasing resilience against climate change in the countries which use IPA, continues.

Among other organizations that aim economic cooperation of countries within the context of reducing disaster risks that Turkey is a member of are: Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), Joint Hellenic-Turkish Standby Disaster Response Unit Disasters (JHET-SDRU), Humanitarian Aid Task Force Initiative (HOPEFOR), World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) and Civil-Military Emergency Planning Council for South Eastern Europe (CMEPC SEE).

While Turkey actively participates in every subgroup of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); AFAD participates in the activities under the title of "economy and environment".

Furthermore, Turkey is a member of UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG), Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative of South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE), International Seismology Center (ISC), Europe Mediterranean Seismology Center (EMSC), Observatories and Research Facilities for European Seismology (ORFEUS) and Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology (IRIS) and a determined amount of funds are transferred yearly by AFAD.

In addition, Turkey participates in European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) – Governance and Accountability in Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group, Organization of Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) "Emergency Cooperation" Working Group, Organization for Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) "Seismic Risk Specialists" Sub Working Group, European Seismology Commission and performs the roles of Presidency of UNICEF Children Centered Humanitarian Aid Force and communication unit for the South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Program (SEEDRMAP).

AFAD is preparing bilateral and multilateral agreements, memorandums of understanding, letters of good faith and action plans in order to increase the cooperation with other countries and organizations in the field of disaster and emergency management. In this regard,

- Cooperation Agreement with Macedonia in the field of Prevention, Reduction and Alleviation of Disaster Outcomes,
- Cooperation Agreement with Bulgaria in the field of Emergency Response,
- Cooperation Agreement with Azerbaijan on the subject of Disaster Management,
- Cooperation Agreement with Romania towards Prevention, Reduction and Alleviation of the Damages caused by Disasters,

- Memorandum of Understanding with Kazakhstan that Stipulates Cooperation in Natural Disasters and Emergencies,
- Memorandum of Understanding with Bosnia Herzegovina on Disaster Management,
- Memorandum of Understanding with Indonesia on Disaster and Emergency Management,
- Memorandum of Understanding with Afghanistan-Pakistan on Disaster Management,
- Memorandum of Understanding with Greece on Cooperation the field of Humanitarian Aid,
- A Letter of Good Faith with United Nations High Commission on Refugees,
- Action Plan with United Nations Humanitarian Cooperation Office,
- Cooperation Protocol with Pakistan Islamic Republic on Disaster Management,
- Cooperation Protocol with United Nations Development Program (UNDP),
- Memorandum of Understanding with Dominican Republic on Disaster Management,
- Memorandum of Understanding with 11 Balkan Countries within the scope of DPPI SEE,
- Myanmar Aid Agreement with UNICEF
- Cooperation Protocol with Georgia for Earthquake Data Sharing
- Memorandum of Understanding with Kosovo on Disaster Management
- Letter of Good Faith for cooperation with Japan.

Turkey is also continuing its preparations in order to become a member of Global Facilities for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) that is operated by the World Bank with the aim of reduction of vulnerability and adaptation to the climate change of countries, EU Civil Protection Mechanism that has been established in 2001 under Directorates-General of European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO), IPA Civil Protection Mechanism (IPA CPM) that provides aid in kind, equipment, personnel and expert support in case of disasters within and outside of EU.

Turkey has given out a total of 2.890.000.000 TL worth of aid in cash and in kind between the years 2010-2014 to Pakistan, Somalia, Myanmar, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Serbia and Bosnia Herzegovina. In addition to these aids, the humanitarian aid towards Syria between the years 2011-2014 have exceeded a total of \$ 5.200.000.000 when priced according to the international standards.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

In order to create methodologies for sharing of information across borders, to apply these methodologies, form strategies and frameworks across and within the region development of coordination and cooperation between institutions and organizations. The goals and application strategies determined for increasing the cooperation are; training personnel within the organizations that will carry out the collaboration, making the experts on inter organization communication more effective and thus creating an organizational memory. Creating units that will enable the coordination

within AFAD and other organizations, establishing accreditation and standards for NGOs, preparing common regulations for sharing information across the borders are works that would be carried out within this context.

Additionally, necessary advances are made in order to undertake the term presidency of Civil Military Emergency Preparedness Council for South Eastern Europe (CMEP-SEE). There are also ongoing ratification processes of:

- Disaster Management Agreement with Kazakhstan,
- Disaster Management Cooperation Protocol with Kirghizstan,
- Cooperation Protocol with the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on Disaster and Emergency Management,
- Emergency Prevention Cooperation Agreement with Albania,
- Emergency Cooperation Agreement with Montenegro,
- Emergency Prevention, Containment and Mitigation Agreement with Belarus,
- Myanmar Aid Agreement with UNHCR,
- “Disaster Data Sharing Protocol” with Economic Cooperation Organization member states.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of Hyogo Framework for Action National Progress Report (2013-2015). The majority of these institutions have provided suggestions for creating budgetary opportunities and encouragement for more effective international cooperation mechanisms.

Priority for Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes

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|--|-----|
| Information is proactively disseminated | Yes |
|--|-----|

· [Earthquake Data Centre of Turkey](#)

· [Disaster Information Bank of Turkey](#)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Established mechanisms for access / dissemination (internet, public information broadcasts - radio, TV,) | Yes |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Information is provided with proactive guidance to manage disaster risk | Yes |
|--|-----|

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Turkish Disaster Data Bank (TABB), which aims to carry different electronic and published material in Turkey into a common platform, has started a test broadcast online at the address "tabb.afad.gov.tr" since the year 2013 by Disaster and Emergency Directorate (AFAD). Turkey National Disaster Archive System (TUAA) has been established and data of the disasters that have taken place in Turkey are

aimed to be provided to the users of national disaster archive system (decision makers, administrators and researchers) in order to help their work and to raise public's awareness about disaster risks. The data that is obtained from the National Seismological Observation Network, which was established within the scope of TUAA system by AFAD are also being shared with the public. On the other hand, Earthquake Data Centre of Turkey (TDVM) which started its work in the year 2013 and which was established in order to provide the data on earthquakes to users in an accurate, standardized and rapid manner provides the data on earthquakes on the website www.tdvm.afad.gov.tr.

Disaster Management and Decision Support System (AYDES) Incident Command, Recovery and Location Information System Project is being brought to life in order to establish decision making support system centered management model and the information system that is needed for effectively execute the processes related to Disaster and Emergency Management (planning, preparation, response and recovery) and to make them sustainable. AYDES, conforming to the scope of TAMP, is an integrated platform that enables the processes to be carried out effectively and quickly and was designed in such a way that the information related to the disasters can be reached by all the stakeholders (AFAD, related ministries and local administrations) through the AYDES network. The AYDES software is comprised of three main systems which are Event Command System, Location Based Information System and Recovery System. The work related to the project is scheduled to be completed in the year 2016.

Turkish Land Registry and Cadastre Information System (TAKBİS) which provides the standardization of the proceedings related with land and cadastre and ensures their compliance with the regulations and on a digital platform is operated as an integrated information system based on Geographical Information System/Land Information System by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre. .

With the İstanbul AFAD Disaster Radio that is broadcast in İstanbul, both raising consciousness related to disasters and disseminating the most reliable and correct information in an event of disaster is aimed.

Turkish State Meteorological Service (MGM) is making predictions before important weather events destructive meteorological events and preparing meteorological warning messages that include information about the location, time and intensity with the intention of reducing the possible loss of life and property to a minimum. These messages are spread through fax, e-mail, institutional communication systems, the website www.mgm.gov.tr and the radio station "Voice of Meteorology" broadcasts to the general public and concerned authorities. In addition to these, meteorological warning messages are sent to cell phones. MGM also provides early warning services to almost all sectors; foremost among them being the aviation, nautical, transportation and agricultural sectors.

With the CBRN Public Information Web Site Project it is aimed to disseminate information related to CBRN events and increase awareness. In the section of CBRN Portal, which is among the steps of the project; the continuous informing of the AFAD personnel and the stakeholders related to CBRN and their being in communication with each other will be achieved.

Within the scope of the IMER-ERG Software Projects it is aimed to provide a variety of information related to CBRN material to the use of emergency response personnel

through various mobile applications. With this software, the personnel who are working in the field of CBRN will both be able to easily determine the threat and hazards of unknown origins and be able to establish public safety without losing time by accessing information related to the CBRN material during the response. The work related to the establishment of “Turkey’s National Geographical Information System (TUCBS)” under the responsibility of the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization is being continued. With this system, accessing geographical information through network will be achieved over a common infrastructure. The geographical data themes within the scope of this system and the descriptions and scales of them are determined in accordance with the Infrastructure for Spatial Information in European Community (INSPIRE)

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Among the important problems in this field is the fact that information technology projects and the databases that provide the infrastructure take a long time and much work. According to the results obtained from information forms sent to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015); some of these institutions are not aware of the information systems that are open to public. However, when the existence and the fact of their being open to public according to their interest of Turkish Disaster Data Bank (TABB), Turkey National Disaster Archive System (TUAA), Earthquake Data Centre of Turkey (TDVM), Land Registry and Cadastre Information System (TAKB?S) and Turkey’s National Geographical Information System (TUCBS), the need for an awareness raising education has been determined. An education on the subject of disaster information systems and their uses to the public workers and general public will raise awareness about them.

Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| primary school curriculum | Yes |
| secondary school curriculum | Yes |
| university curriculum | Yes |
| professional DRR education programmes | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

Starting from the year 2013, AFAD had started the “Disaster - Prepared Turkey” campaign in order to raise awareness about disasters and create a “disaster sensitive culture of living” for the Turkish society. This education campaign with the theme of Disaster - Prepared Turkey is comprised of “Disaster - Prepared Family”, “Disaster - Prepared School”, “Disaster- Prepared Workplace” and “Disaster- Prepared Volunteer Youths ” campaigns. A protocol was signed with the Ministry of National Education (MEB) in order to carry out the “Disaster Prepared School” campaign effectively. During the campaign; education materials were prepared, School Disaster and Emergency Plan Preparation Education was provided to National Education Directorate personnel from 81 provinces and 950 districts and Disaster Awareness Educator Educations were administered to 2.556 teachers (primary school, social knowledge and geography teachers) who were determined by MEB from 81 provinces. The disaster and emergency plans for every school were prepared and simulation drills following the education were carried out in Istanbul and in some other provinces education was provided to teachers and students. The number of students who have been given disaster awareness education in the Earthquake Simulation Center is 124.314. On the other hand, education was provided within the framework of public education within the scope of “Istanbul Seismic Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness Project (?SMEP)” project that was created in order to prepare Istanbul for a potential earthquake.

Disaster education is located under 6 titles in the Strategic Action Plan of the Ministry of National Education. These are the education of personnel who work in Disaster and Emergency Management Center; printing of educational posters and booklets related with disasters and their distribution to schools and other institutions; enhancement of educational programs with disaster education experiences; disaster risk and damages reduction program; execution of disaster drills and organization of disaster education seminars; organization of community leaders.

“Emergency Precautions and Emergency Action Plan in Natural Disasters” has been prepared by the Ministry of National Education (MEB) considering the predictions that a section of teachers, students and other personnel might be injured or unavailable

following disasters. The aim of the plan is to continue the education and schooling programs to continue without interruptions in the event of disasters through completing necessary preparations and ensuring coordination in the fields of communication, information analysis, planning, financial management, documentation, emergency relief services, providing resources, infrastructure system and construction work.

Every year warning alarm drill in February 28th, the Civil Defense Day and personnel evacuation drill in March 1st-7th, the Earthquake week are carried out regularly in primary and secondary schools.

The “School Based Disaster Education Project” which was implemented within the scope of a protocol that was signed between Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and MEB was started in the year 2011 and has been completed at the end of the year 2013. This project had been carried out in 80 primary schools that were selected from 10 pilot provinces with the contributions of related universities, AFAD and Ministry of Development. 7.000 teachers had been educated within the scope of the project.

AFAD cooperates with academic and scientific organizations. Within this framework, TODA?E, which was established in order to educate public servants and high level public administrators and provides master and doctorate level education for this purpose has started “Disaster Management Master’s Program” in the 2014-2015 academic year. TODA?E has also organized disaster management education for central and local administrations. There are also institutes and centers as well as masters and doctorate programs in the field of disaster management and especially on earthquakes in Turkey’s universities. In addition to this, there had been education on the subjects of disaster consciousness, fire and search and rescue that were carried out through the cooperation between AFAD and Ankara and Hacettepe Universities. Disaster preparedness and response education is also administered by Turkish Red Crescent to personnel, members, volunteers and stakeholders.

The protocol of “Project for the Mobilization of Community Leaders Disaster Risk Mitigation Programme” has been signed between MEB and Turkish Red Crescent Society. Within the scope of the protocol, creation of disaster protection and disaster risk and damages reduction consciousness throughout Turkey has been targeted, starting from the highest disaster risk areas for earthquakes and other disasters and in Istanbul, as the foremost among them. The project started in the year 2008 and will be completed in the year 2018. A total of 24.690 teachers from 58 provinces had been trained within the scope of the project by the end of year 2014.

Within the scope of the school and disaster emergency management protocol which was signed between MEB and Risk-Red, which is a USA organization, work has been carried out on the creation and increasing of awareness of disasters foremost in schools in locations with high disaster risk in Turkey and towards the protection of students and continuity of education. Since the year 2012, courses based on distance learning through the internet administrators and teachers are educated within the scope of the project. By the end of the year 2014, 517.963 people have followed the course material and 384.171 people among them have completed the course.

First Meeting of Safe Schools Leaders“ has gathered in October 30th-31st, 2014 in Istanbul with the attendance of 17 countries related with the school safety global initiative that UN has started, within the scope of Hyogo Framework for Action, in

order to advertise the successful practices achieved in the field of school safety. As a result of the meeting, short and medium term goals were determined and “Istanbul School Safety” guidelines were declared.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

At the primary school level, practical applications should be more prominent in addition to theoretical knowledge. The fact that disaster management and related courses are only included in the curricula of related fields in the universities is thought of as a deficiency that needs to be remedied. In order to create awareness, activities that are aimed to create awareness such as conferences and symposia should be organized in addition to common courses that are aimed at creating consciousness in the university students. According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015); 58.1% of the public institutions have mentioned that the subject of disaster risk reduction is not adequately included in national education curricula. For this reason, creation of new mechanisms for increasing the level of awareness towards reducing disaster risks need to be created.

Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved? 3

Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? Yes

Research programmes and projects

Yes

Research outputs, products or studies are applied / used by public and private institutions

Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR | Yes |
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Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

National Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan (UDSEP) that had been approved by the Disaster and Emergency High Council in August 2011 and has been in effect since the year 2012 is very important in regards to risk reduction activities. With the National Earthquake Research Programme (UDAP) that has been started in the year 2012 with the aim of carrying out the actions in UDSEP-2023 and supporting researchers who do work on earthquakes; projects of universities, non-governmental organizations and public in related issues are supported. 2.500.000 TL support has been provided to 17 research projects in total since the year 2012 when the program had started. A support of 2.000.000 TL is planned for the projects that start a new and continue within the year 2014.

Turkish Disaster Data Bank (TABB) and Turkey's Updating the Seismic Risk Maps Project and Turkey National Paleoseismology Program Turkish National Union of Geodesy and Geophysics Projects (TURPAP) have been supported by UDAP. It is thought that through these projects important contributions will be made to disaster risk reduction work, foremost related to earthquakes and the R&D work and own capacities of universities will be developed. The foremost among these is the Disaster Management and Decision Support System Research and Development (AYDES AR-GE) Project. This project is carried out between the years 2013-2015 in three stages as space-aviation, image production and processing and CBRN defense and warning systems. In addition, within the scope of "Turkey Disaster risk Management System Project (TAF-R?SK)", the development of research methodologies and tools (risk modeling and research on detection technologies that could be used before, during and after the disaster) is aimed.

"Drought Test Center" has been opened by Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock in order to be able to carry out drought studies more effectively and produce policies and solutions within the body of Konya-Bahri Da?da? International Agricultural Research Institute. In this center drought tests are done for 90 local breeds. What is more, 10.000 international wheat material drought tests are performed within the scope of work that is done together with International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT).

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be

overcome in the future.

The majority of the funds dedicated to the disaster risk reduction in Turkey are focused especially on the subject of earthquakes. It is thought that similar incentives and support that are geared towards disasters other than earthquakes should be developed. According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015); the percentage of the public institutions which think not enough funds are allocated for scientific research and applications are 76.8%, while for the local administrations it is 73,1%. Among these institutions, 53.8% has pointed out to a lack of funds as an explanation, while 46.2% has said that the issue was beyond the scope of their activity sphere. 73.2% of the local administrations have also proposed the lack of budget as an explanation. It is proposed that this lack could be amended by process of budgeting for disaster risk reduction.

Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do public education campaigns for risk-prone communities and local authorities include disaster risk? Yes

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| Public education campaigns for enhanced awareness of risk. | Yes |
| Training of local government | Yes |
| Disaster management (preparedness and emergency response) | Yes |
| Preventative risk management (risk and vulnerability) | Yes |
| Guidance for risk reduction | Yes |
| Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

The public education efforts that AFAD have been conducting are continuing on the subjects of fundamental disaster awareness, training of trainers basic search and recovery training, fire training, fundamental education of civil defense experts and officers and fundamental CBRN education. "Disaster- Prepared Turkey" campaign has started from the year 2013 on in order to raise public consciousness about disaster and create a "disaster sensitive life culture". Education materials have been prepared, training of trainers have been conducted, books have been published for visually impaired, workshops have been organized and in service trainings have been conducted within this scope.

Towards "Disaster- Prepared Family", 1.738 educator have been trained in total, comprised of 578 AFAD Province Directorate personnel, 880 civil defense expert, 123 Police Headquarter, Ankara Metropolitan Municipality The General Directorate of Water and Sewerage (ASK?) Sport Club, Gaziantep ?ehit Kamil Municipality personnel and 157 people from NGOs. Disaster consciousness educations are continued in 81 provinces. Within the scope of "Disaster- Prepared Family", "Disaster Awareness Creator Training" has been conducted for 720 educators from Ministry of National Education and Public Education Centers. There are 270.337 people who are registered within the system within the scope of "Disaster- Prepared Family" until today. The education program and contents for "Disaster Ready Workplace" are ready and the preparations for its presentation are completed. Within this scope 3 short films, 2 public service announcements and documentaries have been prepared. As the contents of education are prepared, SEVESO II trainings have been conducted in ?stanbul, Kocaeli and Ankara. The trainings are planned to be conducted in 8 different provinces in the regions where industrial facilities are concentrated.

Within the scope of "Disaster- Prepared Volunteer Youths Project" the tasks, standards, capacities, roles and duties are determined. AFAD "Short Film Assistance Program" had been organized in July of 2014. In addition, cooperation with universities had been achieved and various education programs were put together. Training on various subjects towards AFAD personnel who are working in 81 provinces were conducted within the Institutional Development Programs (KUGEP) during the Spring - Summer Program and KUGEP Fall – Winter Training Programs are continuing.

Informative booklets have been prepared by AFAD related to CBRN events and they had been published in three languages (Turkish, English and Arabic). These handbooks were primarily distributed to the public institution and organization workers in the border regions, Syrian citizens in the temporary housing zones and workers of foreign organizations who work in the region. Through teleconferencing system and simultaneously 15,851 people in total in the country have been trained through the organization of "Civil Defense and CBRN Awareness Education" aimed

at province and district directorate personnel, municipality and firefighting corps personnel, religious workers, teachers, village heads, non-governmental organizations and private sector representatives.

Documentaries on disasters have been prepared and translated into English. Training sets on search-rescue, fire and CBRN issues were prepared, printed and distributed to the related organizations and NGOs. The total cost of activities regarding these (training, workshops, organization, preparing material, printing, distribution, costs of trainers etc.) issues is 8.617.000 TL for the 2013-2014 period. In addition, one-day training courses – individual prevention methods against disasters and the presentation of Natural Disaster Rescue (DAK) Association – have been provided to public organizations and students with the coordination of The Chief of General Staff, Land Forces (Command Engineer Corps School and Training Center Command). These training courses are provided in the Natural Disaster Training Zone of Engineer Corps School and Training Center Command in İzmir.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

“Preparation for National Progress Report of Turkey Disaster Risk Reduction Workshop” was organized in 17-18 November 2014 at TODAŞ. The importance of developing sustainable and public education policy, generalizing disaster training activities, increasing knowledge/awareness level of public personnel through the determination of the training policies intended for all segments of society, and thus building “Disaster Prepared Turkey” were emphasized in the workshop. In accordance with these targets, determining training standards, developing training equipment meeting these standards, providing disaster awareness trainings for people and experience-sharing mechanisms in different levels should be constituted. These are the recommended strategies for implementation:

- Supporting training modules adapted for different socio-cultural structures by pilot implementations,
- Organizing in-service training on disaster risk reduction for managers and public personnel,
- Including issues about disaster risk reduction more intensely in educational curriculum,
- Inserting disaster risk reduction issues in distance learning systems, activating “Earthquake Simulation Center”,
- Increasing the level of disaster preparedness level thorough regular and perpetual drills,
- Establishing relations with local media for giving information to people in disaster situations,
- Ensuring supports of related institutions and organizations particularly, The Council of Higher Education (YÖK), MEB, local administrations, Ministry of Family and Social Policy and Presidency of Religious Affairs for disaster risk reduction training programs,

· Developing an accreditation system for disaster training.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), approximately half of the public institutions declared that training campaigns have been organizing for people and local managers in areas where disaster risk is high. In order to be more effective in risk reduction trainings, active use of qualified human power in a disaster area; ensuring experience transfer; benefiting from experts' knowledge; opening graduate programs in universities on disaster; strengthening capacities of institutions and ensuring sustainability's of institutional structures are essential.

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

| | |
|---|-----|
| Protected areas legislation | Yes |
| Payment for ecosystem services (PES) | Yes |
| Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management) | Yes |
| Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs) | Yes |
| Climate change adaptation projects and programmes | Yes |

· [Turkey's National Action Program on Combating Desertification](#)

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

As a result of global climate change, Turkey has to tackle with problems such as desertification, hydro-meteorological disasters and rise of sea level. In accordance with the National Climate Change Strategy Document (2010-2020) and within the

framework of Turkey's Climate Change National Action Plan (2011-2023), work on climate change is in progress. These works are reported by means of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change annually.

The issue of desertification is dealt with "Turkey's National Strategy Plan to Combat Desertification" prepared according to "United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification". "Climate Change and Disasters Related to Climate Change Roadmap Document" (2014-2023) was accepted by AFAD in order to reduce hydro-meteorological disaster risks.

Ministry of Environment and Urbanization do integrated coastal zone planning including areas being interaction with other zones. "Integrated Coastal Zone Planning" is completed for approximately 35% of Turkey's 8591-km long coastline. It has been targeted that, after the approval of plans increasing the ratio to 75% at the end of the year 2015, integrated coastal planning will be finished until the end of 2016.

With the Environmental Impact Assessment (ÇED) Regulations published in 2014 by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, ÇED has become an obligation for housing projects and public housing projects over 2000 housing units besides the projects in various sectors. In addition, there have been done some arrangements for environment and natural preservation areas between 2013-2014 years in compliance with the European Union acquis. Regulations such as the Proficiency of Perimetry and Analysis Laboratory; Conservation of Wetlands; Control of Leaks in Potable Water Supply and Water-Treatment Systems have become effective.

The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in Turkey enforce legal and administrative regulations on the control of sea pollution, maritime accidents, mine waste pool disasters and large-scale industrial accidents. These regulations include response in emergency and compensation for losses besides the prevention of environmental pollution.

The authority of general coordination to act on the "Law Pertaining to Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in Pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances No. 5312" is given to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (Ç?B). Ç?B is conducting work on preparing emergency response plans, the application of emergency response plans in sea shore regions, determination of the type and affects of the pollution, determination of the harm to the environment and the rehabilitation of areas affected by pollution after the event. The work of the application of emergency response plans for the prevention of sea pollution caused by the maritime vehicles, intervention to the pollution, compensation of losses and work related to bailiff of declaration of financial responsibility guarantees are carried out by Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs, whereas the authority, duty and responsibilities related to the order and law enforcement are given to the Coast Guard Command.

While management plans are prepared, General Directorate of Forestry takes disaster risks of provinces into consideration. The Fire Action Plan for Emergency was prepared for places such as Van province being first-degree seismic zone, Hakkari where poverty reduction strategies being implemented and Tunceli Ovac?k Munzur Valley National Park. Projects are implemented to prevent pests that led to the epidemic in forestlands through the determination of species ideal to the ecosystems of provinces. For example, there are campaign and investment projects such as hanging bird nests and putting partridge out to fight against pests in

forestlands of Tunceli province.

Borders of areas exposed to river flooding or under the threat of flooding are determined by the decision of Council of Ministers and any responses to the flood area is prohibited. Opening to the settlement are prevented for the areas under disaster risk by preparing disaster hazard and risk maps to preserve agricultural lands and natural values.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), the public institutions and the municipalities declared that there are mechanisms in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services. Environmental Impact Assessment (ÇED) report was emphasized as being the most important regulatory tool.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

There is the need for reevaluation of the existing subsidies according the targets of climate change because it is a new policy area in Turkey. Within this scope, preparation of "Ecological Settlement Unit" standard in 2015 and implementation in 2016 by Ç?B are targeted. This standard aims to make resilient settlements against disasters and to decrease effects of carbon emission and its environmental impacts.

Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

Crop and property insurance

Yes

Temporary employment guarantee schemes

Yes

Conditional and unconditional cash transfers

Yes

Micro finance (savings, loans, etc.) Yes

Micro insurance Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

In Turkey, compulsory earthquake insurance implementation began in 2000 and the Turkish Catastrophe Insurance Pool / TCIP (DASK) is responsible for insurance coverage against earthquakes. The increase in the number of insured housing has been achieved by adding utility services subscription as compulsory requirement insurance applied to the land register and housing credit transactions with the Turkey Catastrophe Insurance Law No. 6305 that became effective in 2010. The law allows insurance for other disasters. When insurance companies failed to provide coverage, Insurance Pool provides coverage including flood, storm, land sliding, hail, snow slide and the like natural disasters with the decision of Council of Ministers. Compulsory earthquake insurance covers the areas within the borders of municipalities as a priority. However, works are going on to include settlements within the boundaries of villages in compulsory earthquake insurance scope. The number of housings entering into the compulsory earthquake insurance system has increased from 28% to 36% in 2014. The target of DASK is to raise this to 60% until the year 2017. Compensation for damages of people dealing with herbal and animal production is targeted by means of Agricultural Insurance Law No. 5363 that became effective in 2005. Thus, risk sharing and transfer are to be implemented. Insurance Pool was established for this purpose and insurance companies were required to transfer 10% of their insurance policies to the Pool. The state provides insurance premium support in the name of a farmer. The amount of premium support given by the state determined by the decision of Council of Ministers annually according to product, risk, region and firm-scale. Within the scope of Agricultural Insurance Pool (TARS?M) insuring herbal and animal products, total cost of insurance raised to 11.250.000.000 TL and total number of policies raised to 891.876 at the end of the year 2013. According to the Law on the Aid to Farmers Affected By Natural Disasters, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock provides aids to farmers suffered from natural disasters in the form of non-refundable in kind or in cash assistance. The Ministry does operations for the producers whose products damaged in disasters 30% and relief processes of agricultural credit debts and their interests in Agriculture Bank. There are implementations of Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization (KOSGEB) such as emergency support loan and debt relief for the Small-Scale Industrial Organizations (KOS) affected from disasters. There have been provided housing benefit during the construction or interest supports to housing credits for the ones wanted to destruct his/her risky building and the ones, as being owner of a right, included in transformation projects done by local administrations in risk areas since 2012 by Ç?B. The amount of these supports has

reached 1.06 billion TL at the end of 2014.

Short-term employment was given to citizens affected by global economic crisis, bird flu, Van earthquake, terror incidents that occurred in Hatay, and fire and flood disasters that occurred in various provinces by Ministry of Labour and Social Security (ÇSGB). Approximately 210 billion TL were distributed to 227 thousand persons in period between 2005 and October 2014. On the other hand, legal regulations were enacted after mine accident in Soma on 13 May 2014 in order to do financial support to the ones suffered from the accident. Within this scope, the payment was made to the persons who worked in the mine and the relatives of the workers who loss their life for June-October 2014 period to 3317 people receiving 20.029.000 TL totally from Unemployment Fund. At the same time, it was decided that Unemployment Fund would provide the wages not paid by the employer. As a part of this, average number of people for a month was 4760 receiving total payment of 46.447.000 for 2014 June-October period. Salaries are provided to the workers' families who lost their lives in Soma mine accident. And the right of employment in public sector was given for one of the relatives of the miners who lost their life. No background is provided. A casual reader cannot understand any of this.

Turkey has made progress in the fight against poverty. The ratio of transfer expenditures, including expenditures for alleviating poverty, to general budget was 35.9% in 2013. There were some efforts on the centralization of social aid within the scope of public administration reform. The Ministry of Family and Social Policy takes the responsibility of this task. Data banks were established on economic and social situations of 22 million holders of rights (persons) as a part of "Integrated Social Aid Services Information System" and "Social Aid Information System" projects implemented by the Ministry. Social aid provided by Social Aid and Solidarity Foundations of Provinces and Districts and metropolitan and district municipalities simultaneously lead to repetitions. In addition, NGOs are active in this process. In order to increase the effectiveness of social aids they should be freed from repetitions. Enhancing the scope of NGOs' aids, central and local administrations should increase financial aids to these voluntary organizations.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), compulsory earthquake insurance (DASK, 77% for the public institutions, 98% for the municipalities) and Agricultural Insurance Pool (TARSİM, 40% for the public institutions, 34% for the municipalities) are primary risk transfer mechanisms. Concentration on campaigns and training activities for promotion of TARSİM notably to the farmers and to the public will increase the level of achievement in disaster risk transfer.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

DASK, though as being an important risk transfer mechanism, could not be evaluated properly in reducing disaster risks. In this system, structuring insurance system

according to disaster risks of buildings and supporting voluntary insurances, besides the compulsory insurance, will increase the success in future, and thus the number of pupils having education in safe schools exceeded 1.100.000 pupils.

Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR. | Yes |
| Please provide specific examples: e.g. public infrastructure, transport and communication, economic and productive assets | Urban transformation projects |
| Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

“Prevent Our Schools from Collapsing” campaign has been started by the Ministry of National Education for the fortification of primary boarding schools (Y?BO), especially those that are located in 1st and 2nd degree earthquake zones. In this campaign that is carried out with the lead of National Education Foundation (MEB) assessments regarding earthquakes have been done in 767 buildings that belong to boarding schools and pensions in 16 provinces that are located in 1st and 2nd degree earthquake regions. As a result of these assessments it had been decided that 241 buildings were to be fortified as 1st and 2nd priority and 199 buildings were to be

fortified as 3rd priority and their fortification constructions have been completed. Planned assessments are attempted to be done for the buildings that belong to education institutes since the year 2006. Within this framework, within the scope of FOUNDATION 2nd PHASE project that is carried out by MEB Projects Coordination Center Administration, consulting firms have been hired by the credit that is borrowed from World Bank, to have them do earthquake assessments of 454 primary schools. 26 bids were awarded in the year 2006 for the fortification of buildings that belong to 319 schools that are determined to be in need of fortification as a result of the assessment and a payment of 88.000.000 TL have been disbursed. For the work of assessment, fortification application projects and fortification construction monitoring work of the education institutes, a total of 517.190.474.563 TL has been spent since the year 2004.

Within this scope earthquake assessment work has been carried out in 3.594 schools and fortifications of 2.150 buildings have been completed. According that was carried out by MEB, the number of classrooms that had been constructed before the year 1998, in which the Earthquake Regulation was changed, was 340.000. Out of 340.000 classrooms, 51.000 had to be demolished and 238.000 need to be fortified. It is indicated that 7.650.000.0000 TL is needed for the reconstruction of the classrooms that should be demolished and 3.570.000.000 TL is needed for the fortification and restoration work.

Within the scope of Istanbul Seismic Risk Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness Project (ISMEP), 1085 public buildings including primarily schools, hospitals, dorms, social service and administrative buildings were strengthened or demolished when retrofit was judged to be unfeasible. In İstanbul, the number of schools strengthened or demolished was 715 in 2013. According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), the public institutions and the municipalities declared that there are sufficient mechanisms to incorporate the costs and benefits of disaster risk reduction into the planning of public investment. Most of the public institutions declared that disaster risks are evaluated in investments decisions for retrofitting infrastructure, including schools and hospitals. ÇED process has been implemented in large-scale investments since 1993.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Istanbul Seismic Risk Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness Project (ISMEP) only includes İstanbul province. Dissemination of these activities – especially investments for retrofitting infrastructure, including schools and hospitals – in Turkey, should be done by means of the support of related institutions such as Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, Ministry of Health and Ministry of National Education.

Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes

| | |
|---|-----|
| Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas | Yes |
| Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas | Yes |
| Training of masons on safe construction technology | Yes |
| Provision of safe land and housing for low income households and communities | Yes |
| Risk sensitive regulation in land zoning and private real estate development | Yes |
| Regulated provision of land titling | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

In Turkey, there are laws and regulations to prevent floods in risk areas. Also, there are institutions having duties and powers on water affairs such as Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs and General Directorate of Water Affairs hierarchically responsible to the Ministry. In this framework, basin protection action and management plans including coasts and transitional water of Turkey, water quality standards on the basis of basin, monitoring system for the control of water quality, database on water, flood and drought management plan and flood risk and damage maps on the basis of basin are made. At the same time, climate change scenarios are developed to determine their impacts on water resources. Metropolitan municipalities have duties and powers on drinking and potable water. Fire and natural disaster risks are

evaluated in arrangements, such as forestation of urban forestry and creation of recreation areas, and works against fire risks, such as plowing and efforts put on opening forest roads, by General Directorate of Forestry.

“Turkey Strategy for Combating Agricultural Drought and Action Plan” for 5-years between 2013-2017 period was prepared and put into effect with the coordination of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock in order to decrease effects of agricultural drought labeled as a natural disaster and determining the measures that would be taken. In the framework of the Action Plan, assignments were done to take necessary measure for breeding new plant varieties for droughts and production of qualified seeds. While T?GEM’s (General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock) total irrigated agricultural land was 210.000 decares in 2009, after the project put into effect for the protection of agricultural production from the effects of drought, it has increased to 802.636 decares in 2013 and it is expected that it will reach to 854.254 at the end of 2014. Also, by saving irrigation water, to get maximum advantage from the projects enabling transition from surface drip irrigation to the systems such as pressure water (sprinkling, drip irrigation).

To provide safe areas and housing for low-income households and communities, it is regulated by the Law on Restructuring of Areas Under Disaster Risk (Law No. 6306) that provides subsidies for the interests of credits that people use from banks. Also, with the Law, it is proposed that temporary housing or workplace allocation and monthly rent benefit can be made. By the end of November 2014, 171.436 buildings and totally 387.743 independent units within the 150 proclaimed risk areas and 52.933 buildings, determined as under the risk that are out of risk areas, and 187.247 independent units have benefited from the financial supports provided for their renewal within the scope of the Law. The demolition and rebuilding of 6.500.000 independent units, being almost 1/3 of total building stocks, is projected until the year of 2023.

The Earthquake Regulation implemented since 2007 is among the best in the world. Also, evaluation on the quality building materials, market monitoring and control activities are institutionalized. The legislation for construction business developed and arrangements were made for the use of construction supervisor and certificated workers. Additionally, the design and construction of the buildings and facilities of Turkish Armed Forces are provided as resilient against natural disasters such as earthquake, strong wind, fire, streak of lighting etc., according to the legislation. The legal framework in Turkey on transportation and industrial accidents is very comprehensive and is perfectly compatible with the EU directives.

“The Regulation on Preparation of Spatial Plans” was prepared and become effective by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in 2014. With the Regulation, new plan types such as spatial strategic planning and integrated coastal zone planning and the concept of urban design project are clarified. The Regulation stated that the public institutions in the planning process should make research, survey and land studies on disaster and urban risks and should take into consideration. And necessary risk reduction measures regarding planning should also be developed. ?stanbul, Bursa, Antalya and Gaziantep provinces that participated in the campaign, continue their activities.

Within the United Nations, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) has started a campaign called “Making Cities Resilient” in 2012.

Presentation of this campaign, continuing between 2012-2015, done in international meetings on disaster, risk, earthquake, climate change and other relevant issues. It will cover all cities, especially their local administrators, with the developed guidelines.

In Turkey, mass housing and urban transformation implementations are accelerated after October 2003. The institutional structure and powers of Mass Housing Administration (TOK?) are extended. 640.726 housings produced in 81 provinces with the “Planned Urbanization and Housing Development Campaign” initiated in 2003. 85,4% of the produced houses were built for low-income households as social housing.

Within the scope of “Istanbul Seismic Risk Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness Project (ISMEP)” training activities have been organized for disaster mitigation and work has been done for voluntary training of civil engineers. The training of 3.631 civil engineers was finished in March 2012. Training materials were prepared and training were organized to the three target groups – decision makers, technicians and representatives of society – at the level of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality.

Within the scope of Institutional Development Programs (KUGEP) trainings that includes subjects legal and technical issues regarding selection of location, project etude work, expropriation, allocation, construction plans and applications to the expert technical personnel by AFAD Province Disaster and Emergency Directorates. According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), half of the municipalities have investments to reduce the risk in urban areas. 63,5% of the municipalities declared that they do infrastructural investments of drainage in regions having risk of flood.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

Legislation on disaster, especially on earthquake and reducing flood risks, is sufficient. However, developing legislation guiding risk reduction for other types of disaster is necessary. Additionally, micro-zoning studies cannot be applied to the countrywide due to their costs. Nonetheless, doing central arrangements guiding the transfer of risk etudes to urban plans will help to diminish local pressures on planners. Within the scope of “Turkey’s Disaster Risk Reduction National Progress Report Preparation Workshop 17-18 November 2014” organized in TODA?E, strategies determined for environmental risks and ecology, creation of post-disaster assembly areas (open and green areas), developing temporary accommodation strategies by taking into consideration the cultural structure, including sustainability of ecosystems into planning systems and not using agricultural lands for rent motivated development were proposed by the participants. The significance of doing disaster risk analysis, taking different kinds of disasters, foremost among them being the industrial accidents, and also immigration in a spatial planning process, the need for ensuring coherence and coordination between disaster plans and spatial plans at

every scale and cooperation between AFAD, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and local administrations in this process was emphasized.

Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Do post-disaster programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR for resilient recovery? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR | N/A |
| DRR capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened | Yes |
| Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning | Yes |
| Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery | No |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

AFAD has been carrying out work geared towards reducing disaster risks such as taking precautions for disaster prevention (such as support structures and rock improvement); etude project works and studies; construction type and methods determination work in recovery and reconstruction processes. In addition to this, in 2013 “The Regulation on Disaster and Emergency Response Services” and in 2014 “Turkey’s Disaster Response Plan” have become effective. “The Regulation on the Rules of Emergency Planning Organization for Disasters”, was regulating general rules of the emergency aid planning and implemented since 1988 was abolished

after the publication of “The Regulation on Disaster and Emergency Response Services”.

Disaster Response Plan of Turkey (TAMP), outlining duties of ministries, public institutions and organizations, private organizations, NGOs and real persons in disaster and emergency situations at all scales and types in Turkey, was prepared. The aims of the Plan are to define the roles and responsibilities of the service groups that will take part in disaster and emergency response works and of the coordination units and to determine the fundamental principles of response planning for pre-disaster, disaster and post-disaster situations. The most high-ranking bureaucrats in ministries, public institutions and organizations from the preparation of the Plan; governors are responsible from the preparation and implementation of the province disaster response plan; and owners or authorized representative bodies are responsible from the implementation of the plan in private organizations. Being comprehensive plans (preparation, response, pre-recovery steps), including all types of emergencies at all scales, including roles and responsibilities of all main and support solution partners and moving national, regional and local disaster response capacity immediately can be mentioned as basic principles

Within the scope of TAMP, response organization system of four services – operation in national and local level, information and planning, logistics and maintenance, finance and administrative affairs – are created. In order to maintain response services, responsibilities and duties of service groups and the main solution and support partners responsible from these service groups under these services, are specified. A ministry, public institution or organization is responsible from the coordination of national level service group as being a main solution partner. Main solution partners of service groups determine support solution partners providing benefits in the implementation of service. Response organization system is formed in local level being compatible with national level and this system composed of operation service, information and planning service, logistic and maintenance, finance and administrative affairs. Local level service groups are formed to implement response services integrated with the service groups at national level. The responsibilities and duties of main and support solution partners responsible for these service groups are determined. The relevant organization that is a ministry, a public institution or an organization authorized at a national level or the related or affiliated organization at province level as a main solution partner is responsible from the coordination of local level service group.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), it was declared that the budget is allocated for reducing disaster risks in post-disaster recovery processes by the public institutions. 56.5% of the public institutions allocating the budget agreed on the statement that “Risk assessment undertaken in pre- and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning” and 51.3% of the municipalities allocating the budget agreed on the statement that disaster risk reduction capacities of local authorities for response and recovery strengthened”.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities

and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

“Strengthening Local Investment Planning Capacity with the Participation of Local Actors Project” has been initiated by the Ministry of Interior in 2014. Total budget of the project financed by European Commission the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) is 2.000.000 € (1.800.000 € grant, 200.000 € national contributions) and its duration is 24 months. Within the scope of the Project, trainings and seminars on investment planning were given in 13 provinces and sub-working groups and investment planning working groups were formed. In addition to this, it will contribute to disaster risk reduction and to increase response capacities with the efficient investment planning by means of the efforts at local level.

Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the impacts of disaster risk that are created by major development projects assessed? Yes

Are cost/benefits of disaster risk taken into account in the design and operation of major development projects? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) | Yes |
| By national and sub-national authorities and institutions | Yes |
| By international development actors | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's

ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

ÇED Regulation that came into force in 1993 was revised in 2014. In the context of harmonization of EU acquis, ÇED Regulations have been adopted to ÇED Directive of European Union, except for transboundary ÇED. By taking into account difficulties in implementation, sectors needed to be applied in environmental impact evaluation process have been revised by the regulation. In addition to this, efforts for adaptation of applied policies and decisions into solution of environment problem in Turkey with EU norms and standards are still continuing.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), 53,6% of public institutions which evaluate disaster effects in micro scale development projects have stated that they include disaster risks factors into “their strategic plans and decisions.” 68,4% of municipalities have mentioned that disaster risks are evaluated on “planning process of investments and projects.” Legislation provisions of credit institutions and organizations are carried out, besides ÇED implementation in macro scale investments.

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are there national programmes or policies for disaster preparedness, contingency planning and response? Yes

DRR incorporated in these programmes and policies

Yes

The institutional mechanisms exist for the rapid mobilisation of resources in a disaster, utilising civil society and the private sector; in addition to public sector support.

Yes

Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? Yes

Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety

Yes

Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Yes

Are future disaster risks anticipated through scenario development and aligned preparedness planning? Yes

Potential risk scenarios are developed taking into account climate change projections

No

Preparedness plans are regularly updated based on future risk scenarios

Yes

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

In 2013 “Disaster and Emergency Response Services Regulation” and in 2014 “Disaster Response Plan of Turkey” (TAMP) entered into force. In Regulation on Disaster and Emergency Management Center being in force since 2011, ministries, institutions and organizations have been specified which will take part in incidents related to large scale natural disasters, mass population movements, fires, technological accidents, CBRN cases and accidents, aircraft and vessel accidents, dangerous and epidemic diseases. Disaster and Emergency High Commission decides on which national plan will be prepared within the scope of TAMP. Related plans are prepared by relevant institutions. Amongst these plans, province and district disaster response plans exist. TAMP includes disaster risk reduction factors; it takes ministries, institutions and organizations, private sector, NGO and real persons into its scope.

According to “Disaster and Emergency Services Regulation” emergency plans for public institutions and organizations including hospital and schools and for buildings and facilities that belong to private sectors are prepared based on “Regulation about Emergency Plans in Workplace” that came into force in 2013. In this regulation, monitoring on implementation steps of prepared emergency plans on a regular basis and applying systematic drills in workplaces at least once a year, making needed preventive activities are mentioned. Also in accordance with this regulation, in case of any changes that will effect signified emergencies in workplace or lead to new emergency situations, emergency plans are renewed entirely or partially.

Within the scope of “Disaster Prepared School” campaign launched in 2013 by AFAD (i) making Disaster Resilient Schools (ii) protection of student and staff physically (iii) keeping education outage at minimum level against possible hazards and necessity of making school disaster plans and action plans in order to create security culture are emphasized. Within this framework drills on earthquake, fire, research-rescue, evacuation, gas leak, first aid, etc. should be applied at least once a year, especially in schools. In context of “Disaster- Prepared Workplace” campaign, it is stated that public institutions, private company and workplaces should have disaster and emergency plans.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), public institutions and municipalities base their disaster risk reduction, emergency and response plans on national plan and programs. TAMP, UDSEP, AFAD Strategic Plan, Emergency Plans, Development Plans and investment programs are the basis for local and institutional plans. Majority of public institutions have mentioned that they have national plans and programs that assure schools and health facility in case of any emergency and also education and drills are applied in schools and hospitals accordingly. Possible disaster risks; disaster scenario and disasters are envisaged by emergency plans

and they are updated regularly. On the other hand potential risk scenario based on climate change perspectives should be developed by institutions and municipalities.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

In relevant legislation there are compulsory provisions to make emergency plans for all institutions and organizations as well as buildings and facilities which belong to private companies. Emergency plans are applied in many schools and hospitals. According to "Regulation about Emergency Plans in Workplace" draft guidelines are prepared in sectors including institutions and organizations, businesses belonging to private sector, professional chambers, labour, public unions and NGOs. These drafts are approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security after being evaluated in terms of suitability for regulation. Preparation process related to emergency plans for sector, profession or works are conducted by ministry.

In "Turkey's Disaster Risk Reduction Preparation Workshop" organized in 17th and 18th of November 2014 in TODAIE, subjects on determination of regional and climatic characteristics and identification of priorities according to disaster types and impacts have been underlined. This process could be achieved only by AFAD's efficient coordination throughout the country, strengthening institutional structure and accepting importance of disaster issues in other public institutions. National Platform should work for adjustment to country policies with institutional policies and providing sustainability.

Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Plans and programmes are developed with | Yes |
|--|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| gender sensitivities | |
| Risk management/contingency plans for continued basic service delivery | Yes |
| Operations and communications centre | Yes |
| Search and rescue teams | Yes |
| Stockpiles of relief supplies | Yes |
| Shelters | Yes |
| Secure medical facilities | Yes |
| Dedicated provision for disabled and elderly in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities | Yes |
| Businesses are a proactive partner in planning and delivery of response | Yes |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

In Turkey, emergency plans, methods and sources that will be applied in case of disasters are regulated. These are; Disaster Response Plan of Turkey (TAMP) came into force in 2014, Province and District Disaster Response Plans, Disaster and Emergency Plans at sectoral level, Hospital Disaster and Emergency Plans (HAP), School Disaster and Emergency Plans (OAP), Natural Disaster Rescue Team in Military (DAFYAR), 24 hours working plans, civil defense plans, disaster management and emergency plans, sabotage plans, fire plans, province and district disaster and emergency plans, flood plans, radiologic defense plans, drought action plans. These plans includes in what way basic services are maintained, research and rescue teams, shelters, safe health facilities, shelters and emergency health care services for disadvantaged groups and old persons, communication centers and stocks for first aid materials.

Within the scope of Disaster Response Plan of Turkey (TAMP), AYDES Implementation Incident Command System that will enable to manage disaster preparation and response plans of local administrations, public institutions and organizations are prepared. Incident Command Component that enable service groups to maintain planning and response processes by means of integrated system has been designed to be used at all levels of disaster by AFAD, Ministries, and Provinces. This implementation provides preparation of service groups through

system and monitoring opportunities. Drill sub-modules exist in all level of preparation and response plans and these modules are being used to improve these programs. According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), 61% of public institutions have stated they have rescue and research team, 53,9% of them have risk management/emergency plans for sustainable service delivery and 40,8% have shelters.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

It is necessary to apply monotony and simplification for plans prepared and included into legislations by public institutions and organizations. In this context, AFAD has launched studies and these exercises are still continuing.

Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved? 4

Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| National contingency and calamity funds | Yes |
| The reduction of future risk is considered in the use of calamity funds | Yes |
| Insurance and reinsurance facilities | Yes |
| Catastrophe bonds and other capital market mechanisms | No |

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator

(not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

In the Direct Activity Support Program of the Ministry of Development - 2013, the first priority was given to “identification and prevention of negative effects of natural disaster.” Under this program funds are transferred to activities and technical assistance programs, research studies and disaster risk reduction activities of development agencies. While these programs are formed, national and regional plans are taken into consideration.

On the other hand according to Agriculture Insurance Law and Law on The Protection of Farmers’ farmers are encouraged to make insurance for their goods by Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock. Also Assistance Program is implemented for use of certified saplings. SGBT.NET system providing online accessibility for all financial transactions is used on investment plans’ acceptance and monitoring processes by Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), public institutions, organizations and municipalities have stated that they benefit from insurance-reinsurance opportunities and regulations with national emergency and disaster funds.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

N/A

Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

Level of Progress achieved? 5

Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.

Key Questions and Means of Verification

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes

| | |
|--|-----|
| Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available | Yes |
|--|-----|

· [Damage Assessments of Buildings in Turkey](#)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Post-disaster need assessment methodologies | Yes |
|--|-----|

· [Post-Disaster Household Need Assessment Form](#)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Post-disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects | Yes |
|--|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| Identified and trained human resources | Yes |
|---|-----|

Provide description and constraints for the overall core indicator (not only the means of verification).

Please describe some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking/ assessment for the indicated level of progress.

AYDES Incident Command System is a disaster management software that enables service groups within TAMP to manage planning and response processes through integrated system. From the moment when any disaster occur incident notifications, missions of groups will be sent via SMS and e-mail. Thus, service groups will keep in touch with each other via SMS and email. Data repository and analysis structure have been formed from data that comes up after special specialization areas of 28 service groups, effects integrated functioning and needs operation of other service groups to enter into system during disaster. During the disaster, in order to reach exact and verified information it is aimed to achieve latest information and data through web integrations enabled from many public institutions.

Health Disaster Coordination Center (SAKOM) within Ministry of Health is coordination center which high management is carried out for disaster and unusual incidents. It is a unit that has more responsibilities from 112 Emergency Call Centers in 81 Provinces, it needs coordination with provinces, crisis management according to signified criteria. Video Teleconference System (VTC) within the SAKOM provides micro signal centers and HF radio net. In previous disasters for example in Van earthquake HF Radio provided crucial benefits. SOS could be received from amateur operators who already had been in area or arrived afterwards thanks to HF Radio Net. After earthquake this system has been used effectively by local units and center to provide coordination with each other. "Emergency Warning Tracking and Coordination System" presented by SAKOM again has been developed to provide coordination, location detection and communication during medical rescue work of Ministry of Health, National Medical Rescue Team (UMKE) and ambulance team.

By means of SARMaster (Search and Rescue System) it is possible to provide first aid service for disaster victims in case of accident, disappearing and hazard on land vehicles, aircrafts and vessels and to implement demanded duties effectively and quickly in the context of Turkish Search Rescue Regulation and National Search Rescue Plan. Thanks to the SARMaster System; Search and Rescue signals obtained from crashed planes, sinking ships and disappeared or wounded staff could be seen on the screen of SAKOM and it provides UMKE teams to reach that zones in a short time.

Within the scope of "Turkey Disaster Response Plan" in 2013, "National Psycho-Social Support Service Group Plan" was prepared in order to deliver psycho social services in case of disaster and emergency by Ministry of Family and Social Policy. The aims of these groups are to plan psycho social support services before, during and after disaster and emergency, define roles and responsibilities of institutions; basis and procedures of psycho support services, and develop policy, capacity building and implementation of these services efficiently and with respect to quality. According to results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), it has been stated that when any disaster occurs, institutions are conducting gap analysis in order to determine needs, loss, and hazards after disaster by benefiting from experiences of qualified disaster response teams.

Provide an explanation of some of the key contextual reasons for the country's ranking assessment at the indicated level. In particular, highlight key challenges encountered by the country/ national authorities and partner agencies; and recommendations on how these can/ will be overcome in the future.

In "Turkey's Disaster Risk Reduction Preparation Workshop" organized during 17-18 November 2014 at TODAIE importance of activities towards educating disaster expert staff of all institutions and primary AFAD (on the job training, twinning programs, academic education with the support of the Council of Higher Education-YÖK) within the scope of identification of awareness and education strategies has been emphasized.

It has been stated that disasters should be prevented by establishing specialization centers for possible hazards, disaster risks and enhancing specialization levels and capacities of emergency response teams. Importance of research-development studies and specialization on production and selection of construction materials has been mentioned.

In case of disaster, declaration and statement should be done by competent institutions and organizations with coordination of AFAD. To prevent authority conflict amongst institutions this responsibility should be carried out by AFAD, based on regulations.

Legislative arrangement is on the agenda in order to solve authority conflict particularly amongst Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and other institutions. Within the frame of international standards, necessity of improving suitable standards for country by detecting hazardous areas has been emphasized.

In this context priorities are: preparation of scales detecting disaster risks in provinces, standardization of material purchasing, preparation of sample guides and distribution of them, determination of risk management principles and enabling accreditation on education.

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?: Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

AFAD was founded to ensure collaboration between all institutions and organizations of the country for planning, steering, supporting, coordinating and ensuring the effectiveness of activities that are necessary for fast completion of the works carried out to prevent disasters and minimize losses, respond to disasters, and engage in post-disaster recovery in an integrated manner. AFAD is the sole competent authority concerning disasters and emergencies, and provides collaboration and cooperation among relevant stakeholders. Priority targets including process of effective integrated disaster management, description of line and horizontal relations at national and local levels, complementation of deficiencies and improvement of implementations are composing main subjects of Turkey Disaster Management Strategy Document (TAYSB) and disaster management phrases.

In this framework; Disaster Response Plan of Turkey (TAMP) was put into force in 2013 in order to describe roles and responsibilities of service groups and coordination units that would work in disaster response and emergency process, identify basic principles of response planning.

Turkey Disaster Management Strategy Document (TAYSB) is high level strategy that will provide coherency among national plans defining duties and responsibilities of all stakeholders within disaster management system. This document developed within the scope of risk oriented “Integrated Disaster Management System” is expected to be referenced for disaster management studies, in accordance with sustainable development plans and vision and mission of country at national, regional and local levels. Including all stakeholders within disaster management system and providing common language in descriptions are intended within scope of TAYSB. The commission within AFAD has been established for this document prepared with multi-stakeholders in a participatory way. In preparation period of this document inception meetings and workshops were held and general scope, context, objectives and roles

of stakeholders were discussed. In the context of TAYSB, main objectives are to bring together all institutions involving in disaster management at national level by taking into account works carried out by institutions to define strategic goals. In order to return to normalcy after disaster as soon as possible National Recovery Plan will increase recovery phrases such as social, economic, physical, environmental and information communication technologies. National Recovery Plan will take its eventual form after finalization of Turkey Disaster Management Strategy Document.

In National Risk Reduction Plan that is expected to be finalized until the end of 2015, activities are stated as identification of disaster hazards and risks, prevention of effects or mitigation of effects, capacity building for overcoming disaster.

In addition to these plans at national level, different cooperations in different levels are achieved. For instance "Capacity Increasing on Efficient Disaster Risk Management Project" with cooperation between AFAD and JICA has been launched in Bursa. Within the scope of project it is aimed to prepare draft guides for planning about disaster risk reduction. Earthquake, tsunami, landslides and mitigation of the risks of man-made disasters / evaluation plans will be prepared at the local level and they will be implemented in the province of Bursa as a pilot province. Within the scope of Project "Risk Evaluation Guidelines (Draft)" and "Local Disaster Risk Reduction Plan Guidelines (Draft)" have been prepared Those plans aim to generalize and provide training to all provinces according to results taken from the pilot scheme.

According to results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), public institutions and municipalities have stated that hazard and risk reports are used in the planning process. Awareness should be increased for use of works/reports/atlas in hazard and risk analyses and particularly in disaster and emergency plans.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Is gender disaggregated data available and being applied to decision-making for risk reduction and recovery activities?: Yes

Do gender concerns inform policy and programme conceptualisation and implementation in a meaningful and appropriate way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

UDSEP is a strategy that presents the needs for specific regulations about risk prone groups in 2023. According to this plan works should be carried on separately for women, children, the elderly and disadvantaged groups. Results of this work should be included in disaster management system. It is aimed to increase separately disaster resilience capacities of women, children, the elderly and disadvantaged groups by taking into account their vulnerabilities against disasters. In order to increase capacity of persons and social groups on this issue, connections, power relations, knowledge and skills, social gender roles, health and development levels should be taken into account.

The Constitution of the Republic of Turkey guarantees equality for all before the law. Measures to be taken for the implementation of gender equality are seen as a requirement of equality. In this context including gender based data into the disaster risk reduction policies has constitutional basis. As integrated disaster management, including gender based data to the plans, projects and activities will be one of the main achievements of this work. According to results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), public institutions and local administrations have indicated that they use gender based data in decision making mechanisms such as disaster risk reduction, preparation, response, recovery activities.

One of the policies of the “National Employment Strategy” prepared to find permanent solution for unemployment problem and solve structural problems in labour market until 2023 is to increase employment rates of women, the youth and disadvantage groups. “More and Better Jobs for Women” implemented in 2013-2016 by Turkish Employment Agency (TİKA) in cooperation with ILO and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) is ongoing. Target group of project finance by SIDA in Ankara, Bursa, İstanbul, Konya pilot cities by SIDA is unemployed women. Objectives of this project are to support women employment and provide sustainability. Total budget of project is \$ 3.597.291. One of the main outcomes of project is to prepare “activity plan on women employment and gender mainstreaming.” For this purpose a “National Technical Assistance Team” has been formed.

Another important project is implemented by Ministry of Labour and Social Security cooperation with European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Turkish Employment Agency. Guarantee fund about 30.000.000 € has been established to support women entrepreneurs. Within the scope of project credit pool has been established that has 400.000.000 € budget in total- 300.000.000 € have been supplied from European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and 100.000.000 € have been supplied from 6 banks signed protocols in Turkey- By means of this pool, advantageous credits will be supplied for women entrepreneurs. In the context of social security reforms implementations such as additional insurance contribution and reduction from retirement age for those whose children are disabled have been initiated.

In 2014 “Annual Auditing Program” of Ministry of Labour and Social Security carried out an inspection in sectors having high risk rates and planned as “risk based”, “sector based” or “field based”.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do responsible designated agencies, institutions and offices at the local level have capacities for the enforcement of risk reduction regulations?:

Yes

Are local institutions, village committees, communities, volunteers or urban resident welfare associations properly trained for response?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Within the establishment laws of the municipalities and special provincial administrations, some duties are carried out such as reducing disaster risks, making Disaster and Emergency Plan, preparing staff and equipment and educating the society. Local administrations organize training programs and exercises for the society. According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), it is observed that the local institutions which are responsible for disaster risk reduction on the local level have the sufficient capacity. However, it was stated that there are insufficiencies and problems about qualified staff, technical equipment and financial allocations. Therefore the allocated budgets for the institutions that plan and implement disaster risk reduction activities should be increased and qualified personnel should be employed.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do programmes take account of socio-environmental risks to the most vulnerable and marginalised groups?: Yes

Are appropriate social protection measures / safety nets that safeguard against their specific socioeconomic and political vulnerabilities being adequately implemented?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

After several mine accidents happened in Turkey in 2014, arrangements have been made to regulate, working conditions of the miners. In this context, the period of paid annual leave has been increased, weekly working time of workers who work underground has been standardized, violations of human rights have been tried to be prevented within the scope of job security. As a part of the reforms, it has been decided on any kinds of orthotic/prosthesis and other healing tools needed by victims of war or duty who are not able to make necessary activities for living without any help and support of the others would be met.

The Technical Support Project, which has 6.000.000 € of budget and is conducted by Ministry of Labour and Social Security and Association of Municipalities of Turkey, was introduced in 2014 with the purpose of facilitating the entry of disadvantaged people to the Labour market.

The employment level of disabled staff has been increased with the centralization of evaluation and hiring processes. In this context, while 5.777 disabled civil servants were employed in 2002, this number has reached 38.039 persons in 2014. This number is targeted to be increased to 63.408 persons which equals to the obligation saying 3% of total staff must be the people with disabilities.

According to the results obtained from information forms applied to public institutions, organizations and local administrations within the scope of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), it has been stated that social and environmental risks for disadvantaged people are taken into consideration within the human security and social equality programs which are adopted within the disaster risk reduction process by the institutions. In addition, it has been emphasized that social protection measures exist within the programs for disaster risk reduction. However, it has been also mentioned that more importance and priority should be given to the measures for the protection of vulnerable group within the disaster risk reduction activities.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Are there identified means and sources to convey local and community experience or traditional knowledge in disaster risk reduction?: Yes

If so, are they being integrated within local, sub-national and national disaster risk reduction plans and activities in a meaningful way?: Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

In the Disaster and Emergency Response Services Regulation which has been in force since 2013, Prime Ministry, governorship and municipalities' conducting studies to encourage the voluntarism, support their training and ensure the participation of different social groups about the disaster and emergency management have been emphasized.

Reports which include analysis of the experiences on the basis of problems and solutions faced within the process of termination of response activities are prepared and then transfer of these experience analysis to the national disaster response system is provided. Disaster Response Coordination Centre of Ministry of Health (SAKOM) was developed in order to provide the coordination, emergency communications and location detection for Ministry of Health National Medical Rescue Teams (UMKE), "Emergency Alert Monitoring and Coordination System", and ambulance teams within the process of medical rescue in emergency and disaster situations. This system provides data communication with Ministry of Health Disaster Response Coordination Centre (SAKOM) through the server via GPRS and online.

In addition, SMS (Instant Messaging System) can be sent to mobile operators which exist in device guides and other devices, voice calls can be provided and the 112 Emergency Call Center can be reached by touching only a button. The field that is marked by the device through geographical field marking can be specifically programmed. In addition to that, UMKE, which is a voluntary structure, provides medical response as soon as possible with the appropriate method by the volunteers trained specifically. UMKE gives support to medical services when medical support of other health care teams is not enough. UMKE which has duties such as providing the coordination between the disaster unit and other places is a rescue team with 4.847 volunteers and chosen staff.

The city councils located under the municipalities in Turkey, disaster information systems, city guides, interactive guidance documents, the public spotlight, local publications, local radio and TV are tools and resources which are defined for the transfer of the experiences of the local communities and the traditional information in disaster risk reduction.

According to the results derived from information forms applied to local administrations and public institutions within the context of preparatory work of National Progress Report (2013-2015), the institutions have stated that there are mechanisms and financial resources for the participation, transfer of the experiences and cooperation of the NGOs, private sector and other volunteer organizations. However, it is concluded that the collaborative work with NGOs should be developed, existing cooperation areas should be extended, the NGOs should be supported

financially and service standards determined and accreditations should be given.

Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who)

Turkey is located in a geographical region where Europe, Asia and Africa are joined. The active fault lines lead to major earthquakes. The earthquake's being in an area where the population is dense, its duration, frequency, occurrence of the daytime or night, the damage to sensitive industrial and infrastructure facilities are likely to increase the loss of life and property. On the other hand, when the landslides, avalanches, floods, rock falls, tsunamis and etc. which occurs with the effects of the earthquake, come together with the earthquakes, the size of the disaster and its impact on society is also growing. Turkish society, who learns to live with disasters, has achieved to overcome wounds and difficulties due to economic and social solidarity. However, the increase in the mass migration from rural to urban areas and from the east to the west has led to an increase in weak building stock and urban sprawl within the last 60 years. This process caused clustering of 75% cities with heavy industry and 41% of the dam in the second degree dangerous earthquake zones. A disaster which occurs in a region where large industrial and infrastructure facilities exist not only affects all of Turkey but also can affect the other countries where economic relations are intensive with Turkey.

Business life as well as the social life is becoming more and more dependent on communication, transportation and energy sector in Turkey. Any kind damages to these sectors increase the individual and societal vulnerability to disasters. On the other hand, water and sewer facilities, hospitals, schools, dormitories' and public buildings being damaged by disasters creates a multiplier effect on disaster losses in especially metropolitans.

Since Turkey is a country exposed to continuous immigration and locates in the transit zone, it remains under continuous pressure socially and economically. Combination of the effects of immigration on economic and social life and many years of terror create more devastating effect on the economic and social structure. While state and society are trying to reduce devastating effects of immigration and terrorism, exposure to disasters raises the community's vulnerability and decreases the sustainability of economic and social life. Especially urban life is deeply affected. When poverty, climate change, desertification, damage to environmental values in an irreparable degree are added to this image, the necessity of developing new approaches to disaster management arises.

With the effect of 1999 Marmara Earthquakes Turkey has adopted a proactive approach to disaster management rather than reactive approach to disaster

management. With integration of the proactive disaster management understanding and providing a single source of coordination increased the success of the disaster management. In addition to that, a greater emphasis on disaster risk reduction activities significantly reduced the impact of disasters on the society.

Turkey conducts the coordination of the integrated disaster management system under the Prime Ministry from a sole source. Integrated disaster and emergency plans, Turkey Disaster Management Strategy Document, preparedness, response, mitigation, rehabilitation, reconstruction plans and development and sectorial plans are prepared and implemented by means of modular system. Turkey has opened up a separate heading to disaster management issue in Tenth Development Plan and has emphasized the disaster risks and disaster reduction policies in an effective way. The legal infrastructure is available for the usage of the data related with vulnerable and disadvantaged groups such as women, children, elderly, disabled and minorities in order to integrate disaster risk reduction policies within economic and social life. Turkey has taken all necessary measures to ensure effective use of national and international risk transfer mechanisms in order to meet the disaster risks and losses without compromising from the development budgets and policies and normalizes social and economic life. Turkey also pays special attention to representation within regional and global cooperation organizations to share disaster management experiences and benefit from the experience of other countries.

Future Outlook

Future Outlook Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges

The most common disaster type in Turkey is earthquakes. 75% of earthquake related deaths occur due to collapse of the buildings. According to the active earthquake zone map, 96% of the Turkey's lands and 98% of the population are living in the earthquake zone. Three-quarters of the city's where the industry is intense, half of the dams are located in second degree dangerous earthquake zones. On the other hand, in recent years, very large energy (nuclear power plants, oil refineries, natural gas and oil pipelines and storage facilities), infrastructure (continent linking offshore bridges and marine underground passages, highways, dams) and industrial facilities have been planned and maintained. Despite having experience with large disasters, Turkey's vulnerability towards disaster risks that can harm critical facilities and can have huge social and economic effects still continue.

On the other hand, while the fight against climate change continues disasters with the long process such as soil loss due to wind and flooding, landslides, desertification and potholes resulting from the withdrawal of the deep waters, rapid decline of the forest reserves and agricultural land are still highly critical. It is thought that when a tsunami danger appears in the sea sides of the Turkey which has 8.333 km length, as in the other parts of the world the existing plans are expected to be ineffective. Turkey has made great progress in poverty within the last thirty years. However, Turkey is also a country that is under pressure of intensive migration due to the war in the neighboring countries and its' location at the transition point. UN's insufficient help for the refugees whose number reached to tens of millions gets Turkey in trouble. If the waves of migration continue, it would be inevitable to take additional measures.

In Turkey's developments plans, disaster and emergency plans, annual programs, sectorial and strategic plans, Turkey has taken serious measures towards disaster risk reduction. However, in case of more than one danger mentioned above at the same time or within the same periods, the developed risk reduction and risk transfer mechanisms are expected to be insufficient. In this context, activities conducted for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction with the sustainable development policies, plans and programs should be integrated with each other in a more effective manner.

Future Outlook Statement

Turkey has made structural and legal changes in disaster management after the 1999 Marmara Earthquakes. Disaster risk reduction activities have been integrated to the sectorial, spatial and strategic plans as well as the country development plans. With establishment of AFAD, process of disaster management and coordination has been strengthened. Turkey has started to use integrated management system, tested disaster management reform after the Van Earthquake. A great success has been achieved in the process of disaster response, improvement and construction of new housing especially for the homeless people. However, AFAD has not yet experienced a disaster with huge economic and social impacts under this disaster management strategy. While the work about disaster risk reduction continues, the determined targets have not been fully achieved. With regard to mining accident that occurred in recent years, the legal arrangements should be made for the development of disaster response methods by Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Labour and Social Security and AFAD.

Although there are no difficulties in financing of the activities for the reduction of disaster risks, a serious funding is required in order to spread these activities across the country. Therefore there is need of developing international cooperation and usage of them.

Within the context of the workshop conducted with representatives of the stakeholder organizations in the process of the preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), SWOT analysis has been applied. In the analysis report, the opportunities within the process of disaster reduction have been mentioned as follows; Turkey has acquired knowledge and experience from past disasters. At the same time many universities or research centers are conducting research on disaster management. Especially increase in public awareness, improvement in volunteer activities and significant contribution of NGO's into the process are some of the important developments for disasters. The presence of willing, qualified and trained professionals, dynamic young population, international loans for the realization of the work of disaster risk reduction, budgeting, grant applications provide flexibility for the management of this process. The existence of stable political support for disaster risk reduction, the implementation of joint projects at local level between institutions as well as the implementation of projects and protocols at the international level can be regarded as the factors which increase cooperation.

Inclusion of disaster management within the sustainable development policy and preparation of the Turkey Disaster Management Strategy Document, existence of necessary legal and institutional framework for the implementation of the objectives and strategies accelerate the studies.

In particular, the "Law on Restructuring of Areas Under Disaster Risk" (Law No.6306) and political will on the urban transformation, developments about transfer (insurance) of the disaster risks, existence of the management information system, increase in the use of social media, flow of information on global warming and climate change being on the agenda are considered within the other opportunities.

Future Outlook Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges

In Turkey, the legal and institutional framework of the transition to integrated disaster management was established. Central government, regional organizations and local authorities carry out their activities in coordination and cooperation in disaster management and disaster risk reduction. AFAD defines principles and procedures for the disaster reduction through the cooperation with the specialized units. Within the framework of principles and procedures of disaster risk reduction, AFAD carries out the work of disaster risk reduction by collaboration with other institutions. The level of success that is aimed have not yet been fully achieved in terms of sharing the outcomes of this study with the citizens.

Mechanisms for disseminating the data to society which is obtained from early-warning system converting the data to the information are not sufficient yet. Despite the creation of mechanisms against desertification, desired results have not been received yet from the works which are conducted in order to meeting the growing need for water in the lowlands. Turkey mostly suffers from earthquakes. In order to reduce the risk of an earthquake's turning into a disaster, government and society make effort with all their institutions and mechanisms.

Future Outlook Statement

Dissemination of the work for the elimination of the hazards which threaten habitats, economic resources, activity areas, historical and cultural values, environment and society within the all clusters of the society and government, will increase the success in the disaster management.

The development of adaptation mechanisms with climate change and individual lifestyle, conversion of activities on the climate change to the individual life style, development of environment and climate-friendly technologies will be new methods of struggle against the climate change to support struggle for poverty programs with the activities which will improve economical efforts of lower income sector and their operation determination will be prioritized. The importance will be paid especially on increasing the level of preferences on disaster-resistant structures and cities, in other words, raising public awareness on the disaster-resilient structures and the cities. The agencies work more on the disaster risk reduction day by day and especially strategy documents are prepared on the basis of risk reduction approaches. Pilot studies are conducted for disaster risk analysis and early warning and dissemination of early warning systems are ongoing. Steps are being taken to guarantee the quality

of construction field. Implementations for repairing and maintenance of the cultural assets are conducted and there is strengthening for the earthquake risk in these implementations. Efforts are being made to correct the deficiencies in the legislation and risk reduction understanding is also embedded within the new legislation. In addition to that, there is also progress in terms of raising awareness against natural disasters. For this purpose, trainings and public awareness campaigns are carried out and all the social components become the active participants of the process. The political will about the implementation of the disaster risk reduction projects within the framework of the cooperation between public institutions and universities and establishment of the National Platform and ensuring the representation of all social components within that platform can be evaluated within this frame.

For Turkey, appropriate urban policies to be implemented in terms of disaster risk reduction are essential, due to its geological position. Although important steps have been taken towards solving the problem with the law on Restructuring of the Areas Under Disaster Risk and urban transformation projects carried out in accordance with this law, but it is obvious that these steps will not be enough. Penalties' being in a deterrent nature, the obedience to shooting distance rules in the metropolitan cities, identifying reserve areas which are large enough, protection of these areas and transmission of disaster hazard plans to the planning stages can be considered as some of the important requirements.

The first step in terms of disaster risk reduction is the determination of the disaster types and risks. Although plans are made for the disaster management, a number of deficiencies in the identification of the risks may exist. For example, while the natural disasters are evaluated within the scope of integrated disaster risks, the reality that technological disasters frequently occur and these disasters triggering each other should not be underestimated. Furthermore, local and regional bodies have important duties and responsibilities in taking measures for regional disasters. Emphasis on risk mitigation activities within the scope of this role is important to raise awareness in the local unit.

Of course, reducing the risk of disasters requires the development of more effective coordination and cooperation mechanisms between public institutions and organizations. However, more effective mechanisms rise on the basis of more effective institutions.

In terms of disaster risk reduction, not only central government units, but also local administrations have important responsibilities. Duties and powers of local administrations are organized in the legislation. However, the tools which can realize these organizations need to be strengthened and transfer of the resources by the central administration should be considered as an option. The policies should be developed in order to eliminate the need of skilled staff of local administrations and training activities should be realize for creating awareness in local administrations. It is obvious that cooperation between institutions is one of the most important conditions of disaster risk reduction. In particular development of mechanisms in order to establish joint working culture and habits, making more systematic sharing of data and information, institutionalization of proactive approach, inclusion of all stakeholders, especially NGOs, in decision-making processes should be thought in this manner. Although all of these objectives require a persistent approach of the political will, there is an issue which is more important than the political will that is the

fatalistic understanding prevalent in society. Overcoming this understanding and construction of a cultural structure that is aware about the disasters is vital in reducing disaster risks.

Future Outlook Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges

While the communities affected by the disasters are striving for disaster risk reduction and elimination of hazards, they are trying to not to leave their habitat and maintain their economic and social habits. This indicates a contradictory improvement.

People's choosing residential areas which are incompatible with environment are increasing the disaster risks. The principles and procedures of disaster risk reduction should be applied in the preparedness, response and improvement processes of the disaster management in a systematic way. Otherwise, new disaster risks arise when attempting to reduce disaster risks.

According to the SWOT analysis carried out within the scope of the workshop which was conducted with the representatives of the stakeholder organizations in the process of preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015), some of the common challenges are: participation's not being provided to the disaster risk reduction activities at all level; not providing adequate sensitivity on areas geological, geomorphological structure and climate characteristics while selecting the location of residential and business areas.

Future Outlook Statement

It is very important to ensure active participation of central government, regional organizations, local administrations, academic institutions, professional associations, NGO's and the community to disaster risk reduction activities for an effective integrated disaster management. Disaster risk reduction activities should be considered at every stage of integrated disaster management. Representation of the individuals within the decision mechanisms and their being informed about the decisions would raise the level of awareness of the people on disasters on the one hand; it would increase the level of the applicability of the decisions which are being taken. Considering the reality that local financial resource within the disaster preparedness will be insufficient, response and improvement activities, national, international risk transfer mechanisms and donations, funds, credit facilities should

be improved. Institutions' solutions and their visions for future related with the problems exist at the information forms that have been applied to local administrations and public institutions and organizations within the scope of preparation of National Progress Report (2013-2015).

Accordingly,

On the "implementation of legal and administrative arrangements for managing disaster risks", development of the administrative/financial capacity by public institutions and regulation the legislation; increasing the financial and technical support of municipalities and trainings have been shown as the main proposals. By the institutions, It has been suggested that central administration should take the responsibility on the "analyzing and observing the disaster risks and dangers and reporting the disaster losses systematically", on the other hand by the municipalities, it has been suggested that the database should be created and resources should be transferred.

About the "making timely and understandable early warnings to the people for the situations that create social risks", the institutions have suggested that professional technical team/equipment should be provided and communication system should be established and coordination should be ensured by the related institutions. It has been recommended that trainings should be given; coordination and supervision should be ensured by the relevant institutions concerning the "national/regional/local activities to be made for disaster risk reduction".

While the public institutions have suggested that cooperation with educational institutions should be ensured and public education programs should be regulated, municipalities have recommended that "a lecture should be placed within the primary and secondary curriculums of Ministry of National Education regarding the issue of inclusion of disaster risk reduction to the curriculum of national education.

About the issue of "allocation of regular budget for scientific researches and applications for disaster risk reduction", while the public institutions have suggested that budget line should be predicted and budget should be allocated, municipalities have suggested more resources to be transferred to them.

Public institutions have suggested that provincial units should be strengthen and AFAD should provide trainings regarding the issue of making education campaigns for local administrators and people in the areas where disaster risk is high.

Concerning the issue of "editing a mechanism for protecting and arranging the ecosystem services within the legislation towards environmental risks", public institutions have suggested that regulations should be made at the central level and trainings should be given in this regard.

About "providing risk transfer mechanisms for increasing the social resilience where disaster risk is high", public institutions have suggested to develop insurance and reinsurance systems.

About "allocation of budget for the risk reduction activities within the process of post-disaster improvement", institutions have suggested to increase the cooperation between institutions and allocate budget.

About the "evaluation of the effects of disaster risks caused by large scale development projects", institutions have prioritized to support technical infrastructure and eliminate the needs of the expert staff.

About the "creation of national plans and programs which underpin disaster risk reduction, emergency and response plans", institutions have suggested NGOs and

local administrations to prepare these plans with a participatory understanding. About the “national programs and policies which will take schools and health facilities under control in emergency situations” municipalities have suggested to sign cooperation protocol between themselves and schools and hospitals, to strengthen the schools and hospitals or allocation of the resources from the central budget. Concerning “predicting disaster risks through disaster scenarios and disaster and emergency plans” public institutions have suggested to make joint efforts with NGOs and/or municipalities.

About the organizational structure on the disaster management, public institutions have emphasized that district offices of the disaster and emergency management should be established in the big districts.

Municipalities’ civil defense, disaster and emergency units’ are institutionalized in the form of self-organized directorates which have allocated budget and spending authority have been suggested.

Stakeholders

Organizations, departments, and institutions that have contributed to the report

| Organization | Organization type | Focal Point |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Prime Ministry, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) | Governments | Dr. Fuat OKTAY |
| Public Administration Institute for Turkey and Middle East (TODA?E) | Academic & Research Institutions | Dr. Asl? Akay |
| Presidency of Religious Affairs | Governments | |
| Ministry of Environment and Urbanization | Governments | |
| Ministry of Culture and Tourism | Governments | |
| Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs | Governments | |
| Ministry of Family and Social Policy | Governments | |
| Ministry of Youth and Sports | Governments | |
| Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Communications | Governments | |
| Ministry of Labour and Social Security | Governments | |
| Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology | Governments | |
| Ministry of Customs and Trade | Governments | |
| Ministry of Justice | Governments | |
| Ministry of National Education | Governments | |
| Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources | Governments | |
| Ministry of Development | Governments | |
| Ministry of Economy | Governments | |
| Ministry of Food, Agriculture and | Governments | |

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| Livestock | | |
| Ministry of Interior | Governments | |
| Ministry of Health | Governments | |
| Ministry for European Union Affairs | Governments | |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Governments | |
| Council of Higher Education | Academic & Research Institutions | |
| Turkish Red Crescent Society | Non-Governmental Organizations | |
| University of Cankaya | Academic & Research Institutions | |
| Confederation of Turkish Tradesmen and Craftsmen | Non-Governmental Organizations | |
| Emergency Support Foundation | Non-Governmental Organizations | |
| AKEDAS Inc. | Private Sector | |
| Tunceli Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Isparta Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Yalova Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Bartın Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
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| Rize Pazar Municipality Municipality | Governments | |
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| Sakarya Adapazar? Municipality | Governments | |
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| Samsun Vezirköprü Municipality | Governments | |
| Samsun Yakakent Municipality | Governments | |
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| Sinop Ayancık Municipality | Governments | |
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| Manisa Demirci Municipality | Governments | |
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| Muğla Seydikemer Municipality | Governments | |
| Muğla Yatağan Municipality | Governments | |
| Muğla Altınova Municipality | Governments | |
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| Nevşehir Avanos Municipality | Governments | |
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| Nevşehir Karapınar Municipality | Governments | |
| Niğde Alay Municipality | Governments | |
| Niğde Çukurkuyu Municipality | Governments | |
| Niğde Hacıabdullah Municipality | Governments | |
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| Ni?de Kiledere Municipality | Governments | |
| Ni?de Konakl? Municipality | Governments | |
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| Ni?de Sazl?ca Municipality | Governments | |
| Ni?de Ye?ilgölcük Municipality | Governments | |
| Ordu Kabadüz Municipality | Governments | |
| Osmaniye Atalan Municipality | Governments | |
| Osmaniye Ellek Municipality | Governments | |
| Osmaniye Mehmetli Municipality | Governments | |
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| Sakarya Serdivan Municipality | Governments | |
| Sakarya Sö?ütlü Municipality | Governments | |
| Samsun Bafra Municipality | Governments | |
| Samsun Metropolitan Municipality | Governments | |
| Samsun Ondokuzmay?s Municipality | Governments | |
| Samsun Vezirköprü Municipality | Governments | |
| Samsun Yakakent Municipality | Governments | |
| Siirt Eruh Municipality | Governments | |
| Sinop Ayanc?k Municipality | Governments | |
| Sinop Boyabat Municipality | Governments | |
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| ?anl?urfa Haliliye Municipality | Governments | |
| ?anl?urfa Karaköprü Municipality | Governments | |
| ?anl?urfa Siverek Municipality | Governments | |
| Tekirda? Çerkezköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Tekirda? Hayrabolu Municipality | Governments | |
| Tekirda? Kapakl? Municipality | Governments | |
| Tekirda? Malkara Municipality | Governments | |
| Tekirda? Saray Municipality | Governments | |
| Tekirda? Süleymanpa?a | Governments | |

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| Tekirda? Tekirda? Municipality | Governments | |
| Tokat Ataköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Tokat Bereketli Municipality | Governments | |
| Tokat Bozçal? Municipality | Governments | |
| Tokat Cimitekke Municipality | Governments | |
| Tokat Çevreli Municipality | Governments | |
| Tokat Hasan?eyh Municipality | Governments | |
| Tokat K?n?k Municipality | Governments | |
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| Tokat Turhal Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon Akçaabat Municipality | Governments | |
| Manisa Demirci Municipality | Governments | |
| Manisa Köprüba?? Municipality | Governments | |
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| Mu?la Kavaklıdere Municipality | Governments | |
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| Ni?de Hac?abdullah Municipality | Governments | |
| Ni?de Kemerhisar Municipality | Governments | |
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| Ordu Kabadüz Municipality | Governments | |
| Osmaniye Atalan Municipality | Governments | |
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| Sakarya Adapazar? Municipality | Governments | |
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| Samsun Bafra Municipality | Governments | |
| Samsun Metropolitan Municipality | Governments | |
| Samsun Ondokuzmay?s Municipality | Governments | |
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| Sinop Ayancık Municipality | Governments | |
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| Tekirdağ Çerkezköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Tekirdağ Hayrabolu Municipality | Governments | |
| Tekirdağ Kapaklı Municipality | Governments | |
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| Tekirdağ Saray Municipality | Governments | |
| Tekirdağ Süleymanpaşa Municipality | Governments | |
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| Tokat Kınık Municipality | Governments | |
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| Tokat Turhal Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon Akçaabat Municipality | Governments | |
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| Trabzon Be?ikdüzü Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon Çaykara Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon Dernekpazar? Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon Hayrat Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon ?alpazar? Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon Tonya Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon Vakf?kebir Municipality | Governments | |
| Tunceli Ovac?k Municipality | Governments | |
| Tunceli Municipality | Governments | |
| U?ak Karahall? Municipality | Governments | |
| U?ak K?z?lcasö?üt Municipality | Governments | |
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| Van Geva? Municipality | Governments | |
| Van Gürp?nar Municipality | Governments | |
| Yalova Kaytazdere Municipality | Governments | |
| Yalova Ta?köprü Municipality | Governments | |
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| Yozgat Akda?madeni Municipality | Governments | |
| Manisa Demirci Municipality | Governments | |
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| Trabzon Dernekpazar? Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon Hayrat Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon ?alpazar? Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon Tonya Municipality | Governments | |
| Trabzon Vakf?kebir Municipality | Governments | |
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| U?ak Karahall? Municipality | Governments | |
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| Yalova Kaytazdere Municipality | Governments | |
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| Yozgat Akda?madeni Municipality | Governments | |
| Yozgat Baydi?in Municipality | Governments | |
| Yozgat Çay?ralan Municipality | Governments | |
| Yozgat Konuklar Municipality | Governments | |
| Yozgat Ozan Municipality | Governments | |

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| Yozgat Sar?kaya Municipality | Governments | |
| Yozgat Sorgun Municipality | Governments | |
| Yozgat Umutlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Yozgat Yenifak?l? Municipality | Governments | |
| Yozgat Yerk?y Municipality | Governments | |
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| Yozgat Sorgun Municipality | Governments | |
| Yozgat Umutlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Yozgat Yenifak?l? Municipality | Governments | |
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| Zonguldak Bakacakkad? Municipality | Governments | |
| Zonguldak ?aycuma Municipality | Governments | |
| Zonguldak ?ayde?irmeni Municipality | Governments | |
| Zonguldak Ere?li Municipality | Governments | |
| Zonguldak G?k?ebey Municipality | Governments | |
| Zonguldak G?l?? Municipality | Governments | |
| Zonguldak Kandilli Municipality | Governments | |
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| Zonguldak Kozlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Zonguldak Ormanl? Municipality | Governments | |
| Zonguldak Per?embe Municipality | Governments | |
| Zonguldak Saltukova Municipality | Governments | |
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| Denizli G?ney Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli G?ney Municipality | Governments | |
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| Denizli Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Dicle Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Kulp Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Kocaköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Lice Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Kayapınar Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Çüngüş Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Çüngüş Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Büyükşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Bismil Municipality | Governments | |
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| Denizli Pamukkale Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
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| Diyarbakır Büyükşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Bismil Municipality | Governments | |
| Edirne Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Edirne Havsa Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Sarıcan Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Bükürdüz Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Erimli Municipality | Governments | |
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| Elaz?? Yaz?konak Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Karakoçan Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Sar?can Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Refahiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Güney Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Pamukkale Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Dicle Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Kulp Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Kocaköy Municipality | Governments | |
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| Diyarbak?r Kayap?nar Municipality | Governments | |
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| Edirne Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Edirne Havsa Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Sar?can Municipality | Governments | |
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| Elaz?? Yaz?konak Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Karakoçan Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Sar?can Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Refahiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Tekman Municipality | Governments | |

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| Erzurum ?spir Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Olur Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Uzundere Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Pasinler Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Yakutiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Çat Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum A?kale Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Çifteler Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir ?nönü Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Sar?cakaya Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Tepeba?? Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Alpu Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Günyüzü Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Büyük?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Mahmudiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Sivrihisar Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Güney Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Pamukkale Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Dicle Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Kulp Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Kocaköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Lice Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Kayap?nar Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Çüngü? Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Çüngü? Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Büyük?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Bismil Municipality | Governments | |

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| Edirne Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Edirne Havsa Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Sar?can Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Bükard? Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Erimli Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Yaz?konak Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Karakoçan Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Sar?can Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Refahiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Tekman Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum ?spir Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Olur Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Uzundere Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Pasinler Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Yakutiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Çat Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum A?kale Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Çifteler Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir ?nönü Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Sar?cakaya Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Tepeba?? Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Alpu Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Günyüzü Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Büyük?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Mahmudiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Sivrihisar Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Nurda?? Municipality | Governments | |

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| Gaziantep ?ehitkamil Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Büyük?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Kargam?? Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep O?uzeli Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep ?ahinbey Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Espiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Eynesil Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Güce Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Ke?ap Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Çamoluk Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Do?ankent Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Çanakç? Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Bulancak Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Yavuzkemal Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Torul Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Özkürtün Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Kürtün Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Deredolu Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Gümü?göze Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Güney Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Pamukkale Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Dicle Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Kulp Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Kocaköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Lice Municipality | Governments | |

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| Diyarbakır Kayapınar Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Çüngüş Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Çüngüş Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Büyükşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Bismil Municipality | Governments | |
| Edirne Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Edirne Havsa Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Sarıcan Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Bükürdüz Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Erimli Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Yazkonak Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Karakoçan Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Sarıcan Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Refahiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Tekman Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Şirvanlı Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Olur Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Uzundere Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Pasinler Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Yakutiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Çat Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Akkale Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Çifteler Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Şöğüt Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Sarıcakaya Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Tepebaşı Municipality | Governments | |
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| Eskişehir Alpu Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Günyüzü Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Büyükşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Mahmudiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Sivrihisar Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Nurdağ Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Şehitkamil Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Büyükşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Kargamış Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Oğuzeli Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Şahinbey Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Espiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Eynesil Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Güce Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Keşap Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Çamoluk Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Doğanşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Çanakçı Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Bulancak Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Yavuzkema1 Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümüşhane Torul Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümüşhane Özkürtün Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümüşhane Kürtün Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümüşhane Deredolu Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümüşhane Gümüşgöze Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümüşhane Municipality | Governments | |
| Hakkari Derecik Municipality | Governments | |

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| Hakkari Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Altınözü Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Antakya Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Yayladağı Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Büyükşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Hassa Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Dörtöyol Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Şekenderun Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Kırıkhan Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Kumlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Payas Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Defne Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Erzin Municipality | Governments | |
| Iğdır Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Aksu Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Keçiborlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Senir Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Yenişarbademli Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Çarşıksaraylar Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Çiçekpınar Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Yalvaç Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Şarkıaraaşaç Municipality | Governments | |
| Bartın Kurucaşile Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Ataşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Güney Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Pamukkale Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
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| Diyarbakır Dicle Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Kulp Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Kocaköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Lice Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Kayapınar Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Çüngüş Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Çüngüş Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Büyükşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbakır Bismil Municipality | Governments | |
| Edirne Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Edirne Havsa Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Sarıcın Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Bükürdüz Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Erimli Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Yazkonak Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Karakoçan Municipality | Governments | |
| Elazığ Sarıcın Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Refahiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Tekman Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Şirvanlı Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Olur Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Uzundere Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Pasinler Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Yakutiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Çat Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Akkale Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Çifteler Municipality | Governments | |

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| Eskişehir ?nönü Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Sarçakaya Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Tepebaşı Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Alpu Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Günyüzü Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Büyükşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Mahmudiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Eskişehir Sivrihisar Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Nurdağı Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep ?ehitkamil Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Büyükşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Kargamış Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep O?uzeli Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep ?ahinbey Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Espiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Eynesil Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Güce Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Ke?ap Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Çamoluk Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Do?ankent Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Çanakçı Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Bulancak Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Yavuzkemal Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümüşhane Torul Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümüşhane Özkürtün Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümüşhane Kürtün Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümüşhane Deredolu Municipality | Governments | |

Gümü?hane Gümü?göze
Municipality

Governments

Gümü?hane Municipality

Governments

Hakkari Derecik Municipality

Governments

Hakkari Merkez Municipality

Governments

Hatay Alt?nözü Municipality

Governments

Hatay Antakya Municipality

Governments

Hatay Yaylada?? Municipality

Governments

Hatay Büyük?ehir Municipality

Governments

Hatay Hassa Municipality

Governments

Hatay Dört Yol Municipality

Governments

Hatay ?skenderun Municipality

Governments

Hatay K?r?khan Municipality

Governments

Hatay Kumlu Municipality

Governments

Hatay Payas Municipality

Governments

Hatay Defne Municipality

Governments

Hatay Erzin Municipality

Governments

I?d?r Merkez Municipality

Governments

Isparta Aksu Municipality

Governments

Isparta Keçiborlu Municipality

Governments

Isparta Merkez Municipality

Governments

Isparta Senir Municipality

Governments

Isparta Yeni?arbademli Municipality

Governments

Isparta Çar?ksaraylar Municipality

Governments

Isparta Çiçekp?nar Municipality

Governments

Isparta Yalvaç Municipality

Governments

Isparta ?arkikaraa?aç Municipality

Governments

Bart?n Kuruca?ile Municipality

Governments

?stanbul Ata?ehir Municipality

Governments

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| ?stanbul Arnavutköy Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Ba?c?lar Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Bahçelievler Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Bak?rköy Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Ba?ak?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Bayrampa?a Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Büyük?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Çekmeköy Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Esenler Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Eyüp Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Beyo?lu Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Gaziosmanpa?a Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Adalar Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Fatih Municipality | Governments | |
| ?stanbul Güngören Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul Kad?köy Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul Ka??thane Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul Kartal Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul Küçükçekmece Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul Pendik Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul Sar?yer Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul Silivri Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul ?ile Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul ?i?li Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul Tuzla Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul Ümraniye Municipality | Governments | |
| Istanbul Üsküdar Municipality | Governments | |

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| Istanbul Zeytinburnu Municipality | Governments | |
| Izmir Beyda? Municipality | Governments | |
| Izmir Metropolitan Municipality | Governments | |
| Izmir Kar??yaka Municipality | Governments | |
| Izmir Seferihisar Municipality | Governments | |
| Kahramanmara? Ça?layancerit Municipality | Governments | |
| Kahramanmara? Municipality | Governments | |
| Kahramanmara? Pazarc?k Municipality | Governments | |
| Karabük Eflani Municipality | Governments | |
| Karabük Eskipazar Municipality | Governments | |
| Karabük Ovac?k Municipality | Governments | |
| Karabük Yenice Municipality | Governments | |
| Karaman Ermenek Municipality | Governments | |
| Karaman Municipality | Governments | |
| Karaman Kazanc? Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Güney Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Pamukkale Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Dicle Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Kulp Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Kocaköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Lice Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Kayap?nar Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Çüngü? Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Çüngü? Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Büyük?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Diyarbak?r Bismil Municipality | Governments | |

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| Edirne Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Edirne Havsa Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Sar?can Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Bükard? Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Erimli Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Yaz?konak Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Karakoçan Municipality | Governments | |
| Elaz?? Sar?can Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzincan Refahiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Tekman Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum ?spir Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Olur Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Uzundere Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Pasinler Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Yakutiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum Çat Municipality | Governments | |
| Erzurum A?kale Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Çifteler Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir ?nönü Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Sar?cakaya Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Tepeba?? Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Alpu Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Günyüzü Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Büyük?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Mahmudiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Eski?ehir Sivrihisar Municipality | Governments | |

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| Gaziantep Nurda?? Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep ?ehitkamil Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Büyük?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep Kargam?? Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep O?uzeli Municipality | Governments | |
| Gaziantep ?ahinbey Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Espiye Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Eynesil Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Güce Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Ke?ap Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Çamoluk Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Do?ankent Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Çanakç? Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Bulancak Municipality | Governments | |
| Giresun Yavuzkemal Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Torul Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Özkürtün Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Kürtün Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Deredolu Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Gümü?göze Municipality | Governments | |
| Gümü?hane Municipality | Governments | |
| Hakkari Derecik Municipality | Governments | |
| Hakkari Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Alt?nözü Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Antakya Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Yaylada?? Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Büyük?ehir Municipality | Governments | |

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| Hatay Hassa Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Dörtyol Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Şkenderun Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Kırıkhan Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Kumlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Payas Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Defne Municipality | Governments | |
| Hatay Erzin Municipality | Governments | |
| İdör Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Aksu Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Keçiborlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Senir Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Yenişarbademli Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Çarşksaraylar Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Çiçekpınar Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Yalvaç Municipality | Governments | |
| Isparta Şarkikaraaşaç Municipality | Governments | |
| Bartın Kurucaşile Municipality | Governments | |
| Şstanbul Ataşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Şstanbul Arnavutköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Şstanbul Başılar Municipality | Governments | |
| Şstanbul Bahçelievler Municipality | Governments | |
| Şstanbul Bakırköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Şstanbul Başışehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Şstanbul Bayrampaşa Municipality | Governments | |
| Şstanbul Büyükşehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Şstanbul Çekmeköy Municipality | Governments | |

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| İstanbul Esenler Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Eyüp Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Beyoğlu Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Adalar Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Fatih Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Güngören Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Kadıköy Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Kağıthane Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Kartal Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Küçükçekmece Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Pendik Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Sarıyer Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Silivri Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Şile Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Şişli Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Tuzla Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Ümraniye Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Üsküdar Municipality | Governments | |
| İstanbul Zeytinburnu Municipality | Governments | |
| İzmir Beydağ Municipality | Governments | |
| İzmir Metropolitan Municipality | Governments | |
| İzmir Karşıyaka Municipality | Governments | |
| İzmir Seferihisar Municipality | Governments | |
| Kahramanmaraş Çağlayancerit Municipality | Governments | |
| Kahramanmaraş Municipality | Governments | |
| Kahramanmaraş Pazarcık | Governments | |

Municipality

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| Karabük Eflani Municipality | Governments | |
| Karabük Eskipazar Municipality | Governments | |
| Karabük Ovacık Municipality | Governments | |
| Karabük Yenice Municipality | Governments | |
| Karaman Ermenek Municipality | Governments | |
| Karaman Municipality | Governments | |
| Karaman Kazancık Municipality | Governments | |
| Karaman Kazım Karabekir Municipality | Governments | |
| Kars Arpaçay Municipality | Governments | |
| Kars Dığor Municipality | Governments | |
| Kars Kağızman Municipality | Governments | |
| Kars Sarıkamış Municipality | Governments | |
| Kars Susuz Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Abana Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Ahalik Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Cide Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Çatalzeytin Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Daday Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Devrekani Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Doğanlıyurt Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu İnebolu Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Küre Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Pınarbaşı Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Şenpazar Municipality | Governments | |
| Kastamonu Tosya Municipality | Governments | |
| Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality | Governments | |
| Kayseri Yeşilhisar Municipality | Governments | |

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| K?rklareli Ahmetbey Municipality | Governments | |
| K?rklareli B?y?kkar??t?ran Municipality | Governments | |
| K?rklareli Evrensekiz Municipality | Governments | |
| K?rklareli I?neada Municipality | Governments | |
| K?rklareli L?leburgaz Municipality | Governments | |
| K?r?ehir Akp?nar Municipality | Governments | |
| K?r?ehir ?i?ekda?? Municipality | Governments | |
| K?r?ehir Kaman Municipality | Governments | |
| K?r?ehir Mucur Municipality | Governments | |
| Kilis Municipality | Governments | |
| Kocaeli Ba?iskele Municipality | Governments | |
| Kocaeli ?ay?rova Municipality | Governments | |
| Kocaeli Dar?ca Municipality | Governments | |
| Kocaeli Derince Municipality | Governments | |
| Kocaeli Dilovas? Municipality | Governments | |
| Kocaeli Izmit Municipality | Governments | |
| Kocaeli Kand?ra Municipality | Governments | |
| Kocaeli K?rfez Municipality | Governments | |
| Konya Ah?rl? Municipality | Governments | |
| Konya Ak?ren Municipality | Governments | |
| Konya Ak?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Konya Alt?nekin Municipality | Governments | |
| Zonguldak Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| I?d?r Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Sinop Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Erzincan Special Provincial | Governments | |

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| Administration | | |
| K?rklareli Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Kilis Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Bing?l Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Bitlis Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Aksaray Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Osmaniye Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Çank?r? Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Çorum Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Karaman Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Kars Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Nev?ehir Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Adana Special Provincial Administration | Governments | |
| Adana Alada? Municipality | Governments | |
| Adana B?y?kmang?t Municipality | Governments | |
| Adana Metropolitan Municipality | Governments | |
| Adana Ceyhan Municipality | Governments | |
| Ad?yaman Çelikhhan Municipality | Governments | |
| Ad?yaman Sincik Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Ba?makç? | Governments | |

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| Municipality | | |
| Afyonkarahisar Bayat Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Bolvadin Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar ay Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar obanlar Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Dazk r? Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Dinar Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar D ?er Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Erkmen Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Evciler Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Gazl g l Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar I ?klar Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar  hsaniye Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar  scehisar Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Karaca ren Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Kay?han Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar K  kh y k Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Savran Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Sultanda?? Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar  uhut Municipality | Governments | |
| Afyonkarahisar Yaylaba? Municipality | Governments | |
| Aksaray Municipality | Governments | |

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| Aksaray Ihlara Municipality | Governments | |
| Amasya Municipality | Governments | |
| Amasya Göynücek Municipality | Governments | |
| Amasya Merzifon Municipality | Governments | |
| Amasya Suluova Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Akyurt Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Altında? Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Aya? Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Bala Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Beypazar? Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Metropolitan Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Çamlıdere Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Çankaya Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Elmada? Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Gölba?? Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Güdül Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Haymana Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Kızılcahamam Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Mamak Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Nallıhan Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Polatlı? Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Pursaklar Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Sincan Municipality | Governments | |
| Ankara Şereflikoçhisar Municipality | Governments | |
| Antalya Metropolitan Municipality | Governments | |
| Antalya Gazipaşa Municipality | Governments | |
| Antalya Kaş Municipality | Governments | |
| Antalya Konyaaltı? Municipality | Governments | |
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| Artvin Murgul Municipality | Governments | |
| Ayd?n Bozdo?an Municipality | Governments | |
| Ayd?n ?ine Municipality | Governments | |
| Ayd?n ?ncirliova Municipality | Governments | |
| Ayd?n Karpuzlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Ayd?n Ku?adas? Municipality | Governments | |
| Ayd?n Kuyucak Municipality | Governments | |
| Ayd?n Nazilli Municipality | Governments | |
| Ayd?n S?ke Municipality | Governments | |
| Ayd?n Sultanhisar Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Ayval?k Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Balya Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Band?rma Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Burhaniye Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Edremit Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Erdek Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Havran Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir ?vrindi Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Manyas Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Marmara Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir S?nd?rg? Municipality | Governments | |
| Bal?kesir Susurluk Municipality | Governments | |
| Bart?n Amasra Municipality | Governments | |
| Batman Municipality | Governments | |
| Bayburt Arpal? Municipality | Governments | |
| Bayburt Ayd?ntepe Municipality | Governments | |
| Bayburt Municipality | Governments | |
| Bayburt Demir?z? Municipality | Governments | |

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| Bilecik Bay?rköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Bilecik Municipality | Governments | |
| Bilecik Bozüyük Municipality | Governments | |
| Bilecik Dodurga Municipality | Governments | |
| Bilecik ?nhisar Municipality | Governments | |
| Bilecik Osmaneli Municipality | Governments | |
| Bilecik Pazaryeri Municipality | Governments | |
| Bilecik Sö?üt Municipality | Governments | |
| Bingöl Municipality | Governments | |
| Bitlis Municipality | Governments | |
| Bolu Municipality | Governments | |
| Bolu Dörtdivan Municipality | Governments | |
| Bolu Gerede Municipality | Governments | |
| Bolu Göynük Municipality | Governments | |
| Bolu Seben Municipality | Governments | |
| Bolu Ta?kesti Municipality | Governments | |
| Bolu Yeniça?a Municipality | Governments | |
| Burdur Alt?nyayla Municipality | Governments | |
| Burdur Bucak Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Metropolitan Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Gemlik Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa ?negöl Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa ?znic Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Karacabey Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Kestel Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Mudanya Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Mustafakemalpa?a Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Nilüfer Municipality | Governments | |

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| Bursa Orhaneli Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Orhangazi Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Osmangazi Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Yenişehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Ezine Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Geyikli Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Terzalan Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Kavakköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Lapseki Municipality | Governments | |
| Çankır? Kur?unlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum Osmaniye Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum A?da?ul Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum Bayat Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum Mecitözü Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum ?skilip Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum O?uzlar Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum Sungurlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Tavas Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Çivril Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Babada? Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Merkezefendi Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Mustafakemalpa?a Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Nilüfer Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Orhaneli Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Orhangazi Municipality | Governments | |
| Bursa Osmangazi Municipality | Governments | |

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| Bursa Yeni?ehir Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Ezine Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Geyikli Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Terzialan Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Kavakköy Municipality | Governments | |
| Çanakkale Lapseki Municipality | Governments | |
| Çank?r? Kur?unlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum Merkez Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum Osmaniye Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum A?da?ul Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum Bayat Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum Mecitözü Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum ?skilip Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum O?uzlar Municipality | Governments | |
| Çorum Sungurlu Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Tavas Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Çivril Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Babada? Municipality | Governments | |
| Denizli Merkezefendi Municipality | Governments | |