

A nighttime photograph of the Izmir harbor. In the foreground, a large container terminal is illuminated with bright yellow lights, with several cranes visible. A ship is docked at the terminal. In the middle ground, the city of Izmir is visible across the water, with its lights reflecting on the calm surface. In the background, a large mountain rises, its slopes dotted with city lights. The sky is a deep blue with a hint of purple from the twilight.

izmir

Voluntary
Local Review

Report

2021



İzmir S\u00fcrd\u00fcr\u00fclabilir Kentsel Geli\u015fim A\u011fı

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izmir Voluntary
Local Review **Report**
2021

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İZMİR

The City of the Past,
Present and Future



Samorna Smurna Smyrna İzmirni Yezmir Ismir İzmir

The name of our city has been called by different names in history and in the process it became İzmir. The people of İzmir, whom Evliya Çelebi saw having fun in Halkapınar in the 17th century, lived through the Amazon, Leleg, Aiol, Ion, Roman, Byzantine periods, passed under Ottoman rule in 1426, and finally, on September 9, 1922, they have experienced the liberation and independence of a country.

According to the findings unearthed in Yeşilova Mound, a settlement dating back to 6500 BC, İzmir is a historical city with a memory of 8500 years. This rich, strong and successful cultural understanding, and the center of incredible advances in art, literature, architecture, and trade, this city, is ready to be shared with the whole world as a candidate city to be included in the World Heritage List by UNESCO today. Its roots based on this historical accumulation are so deep that the more they are revealed, the more self-confidence of the city will increase.

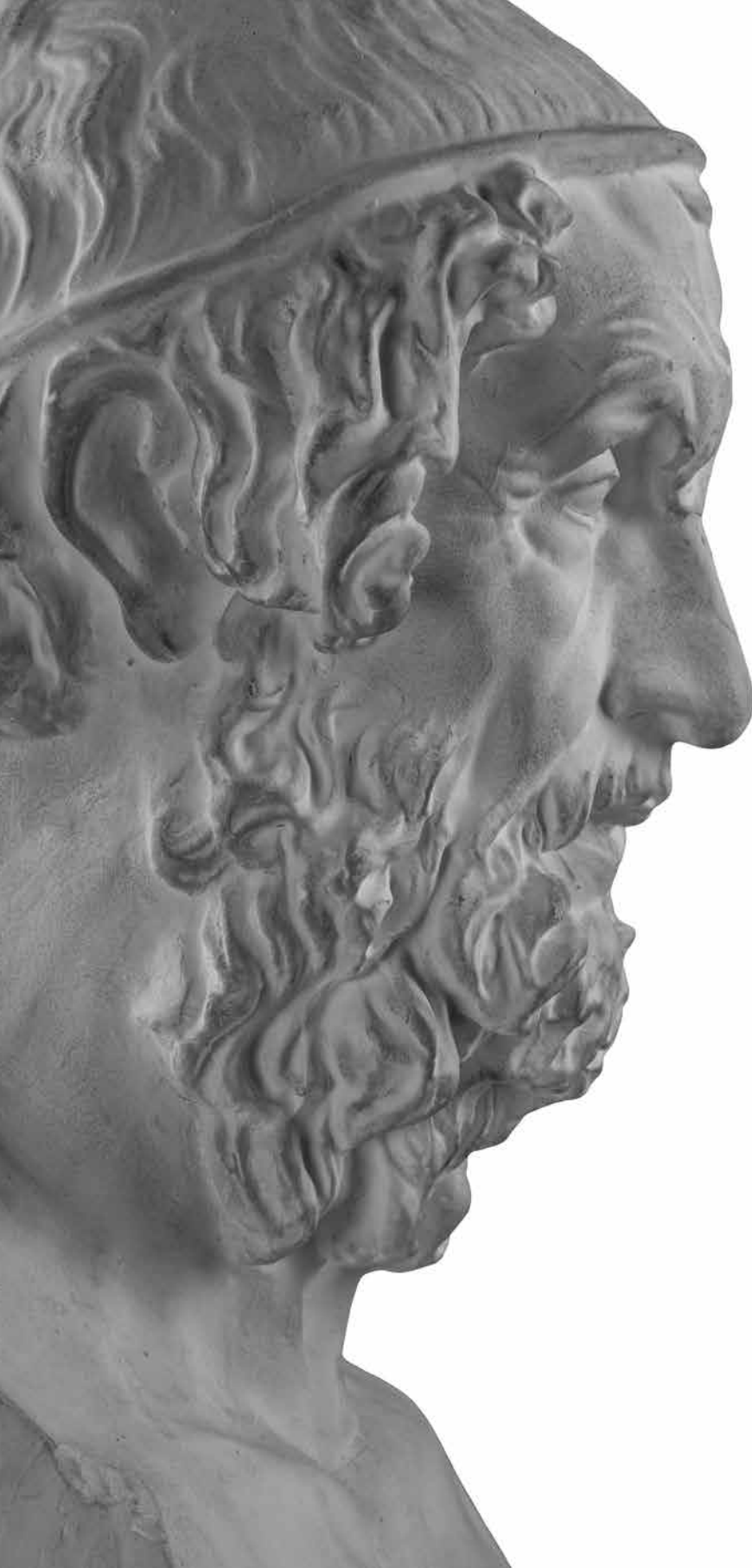
The concepts that are frequently used when talking about İzmir; namely the words of change, civilization, the sea of islands Aegean, culture, art, trade, joy of life, independence and democracy remind us again and again of the pioneering role of this city between the past, present and future.



Although the signs of urbanization in Bayraklı were tried to be destroyed from time to time by attacks, according to the legend, it turned into a city identity on the slopes of Kadifekale, upon the dream of Alexander. The elite city of the Roman world was one of the religious centers of the Byzantine Empire, which was considered as the capital, while it was a town in the period of the principalities, it was referred to as the world state Ottoman Empire's gateway to the world. In addition to all these, epidemics, earthquakes, fires, wars were the negativities that history and geography used to test the people of İzmir tirelessly.

İzmir, which was captured by Çakabey in 1081, after experiencing different forms of government in its thousands of years of history; It became the center of Aydın Province in 1811, after being referred to as "Sığla Sanjak", which joined the Ottoman Empire in 1425. With the disappearance of the sanjaks on April 20, 1924, İzmir gained a provincial identity.

In the urban memory of İzmir, which has a very long history, there are countless names, events and facts and concepts that give the city an identity. Poets, people of culture and art from Homer to Attila İlhan, districts from Bornova to Kemeraltı, must-see places from Agora to Kadifekale, joys that make one say "here's İzmir" from Kulturpark to Kordon, our city is a unique gift from history and geography, with human labor that makes people say "what a beautiful city". İzmir, the city of firsts, is also a city that is a heritage of culture, art and civilization. Hosting numerous firsts in our country, from the appearance of Turkish women on the stage to the international fair, from the Economics Congress to the Universiad, İzmir plays a leading role in the country and its region in embracing and, more importantly, realizing the Sustainable Development Goals.



From Homer to Victor Hugo

Izmir, the city of Homer, is not only a guest but also a carrier of history with its legendary geography and spatial memory.

Our geography, shaped by the legends of Homer, is still in pursuit of bringing the firsts and innovations to its region and spreading the most productive outputs of its region to the world.

A Story in Alsancak and Victor Hugo

Alsancak, formerly called Punto, has been the symbol of Izmir for years. He took part in the poems and works of many world-famous travelers and writers. Victor Hugo likens Izmir, whose fame spread to the west, to a princess in his poem “La Captive” in his book “Les Orientales” published in 1829. The poem is as follows; “İzmir is a princess with her beautiful little hat. Happy springs ceaselessly answer his call. Just as the flowers in the vase smile, He shines through the seas. Even more passionate than the creation of the Archipelago...” The poet Hugo, who left an indelible mark on world literature, was influenced by the fame of the city, its legendary magic, and the fact that it was founded and named by an amazon queen, although he did not come to Izmir. What he is talking about is not the poor and depressed neighborhoods of İzmir, but the Frenk District within the borders of Alsancak. Levantines, Greeks, Armenians, and other wealthy western people live in Alsancak. Buildings from these periods, lying on both sides of Kıbrıs Şehitleri Street, are still lined up like pearls with their different and original architectures.



We say it still because since the beginning of its history, İzmir continues to preserve its multicultural and multidimensional structure.

Its population, which exceeds 4.5 million, is composed of people from different lands, different backgrounds and cultures, but being from İzmir can still be a common denominator for everyone. Thanks to these features, our city, which draws its strength from here, has been able to continue its claim of being one of the cradles of both tolerance and civilization since ancient times.

At the same time, Sustainable Development and Green Living spaces are the harbingers of a promising future, being aware of the necessity of producing collaborative policies and services for urban and rural dimensions.

The products we grow in the agricultural areas of our basins and our memories that we add a new one every day in our central districts reinforce the feeling of being from İzmir. This unity of emotion does not only take place in our lives as a romance, but also comes from the basins; indicates a very realistic reflection of the effect of nature on the center.

For these reasons, our city, which is an important part of the world's history and the pearl of today, can look at the necessities of the present in a very different way with the confidence of its past.

This view is a necessity for İzmir, our home, and our World, the home of all humanity, and everything and everyone in it.

İZMİR Voluntary Local
Review Report and
**Urban Alliance
for Resilience**



Famous thinker Karl Polanyi's book "The Great Transformation" begins with this famous sentence:

"19th century civilization collapsed..."

The main thesis of the book is: The free market economy, which was gradually adopted in the nineteenth century, over time surrounded politics and institutions, abolished traditional society relations and instead created an artificial market society. In this process, which started from the villages of England and spread all over Europe, the masses were first dispossessed with "enclosure movements" in the countryside, then migrated to the cities, forced to wage labor in the factories and put into the service of capital. The capital profitability crisis that emerged in the labor-capital conflict paved the way for the First World War and fascism, respectively.

Polanyi's findings still shed light on our day. Because the market economy has become globalized and today it has become more decisive for the fate of societies than ever before. Today, world societies struggling with global inequality, injustice and poverty created by market forces are also struggling to exist and defend their values.

The best examples of this struggle are given in the cities. Because cities are ancient places that have been the scene of the search for balance in nature, life and economy from past to present.

The power of a city, above all, derives from the support given by the administrators and city actors to the social forces. In other words, the capacity and resilience of social forces shape the future of the city in the face of market forces that commodify labor, land, money and information.

Polanyi once explained this balance created by social forces against market forces with the concept of "double action", but the concept of "resilience" seems to better summarize today's dynamics...

In addition, resilience is a unique concept in terms of understanding the dynamics of the local...

For example, the effects of the Climate Crisis and the pandemic not only brought the human-nature relationship into question all over the world, but also brought the market-society relationship back to our agenda. In particular, the COVID-19 crisis has shown us that a local economic order based on solidarity is vital and necessary for 'resilience'.

As İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, we took action with this responsibility and became the first city in Turkey to prepare the 'Crisis Municipalism Action Plan', which includes the measures and solutions to be taken throughout the city against the possible economic, social and health problems that the pandemic will reveal. We implemented Halkın Bakkalı project, enabling poor families to donate food via a digital platform. These activities took their place in history as Turkey's biggest solidarity campaign during the pandemic period.

In addition to social-economic resilience, we have prepared a Green City Action Plan (GCAP) and Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) with EBRD grant support to strengthen ecological resilience.

In addition, the Nature Harmonious Living Strategy document, which we have prepared recently, is a detailed study aiming at the penetration of nature into the

city and connecting İzmir with green corridors. Within the scope of this study, we aim to establish a connection between the city center and the culture of the rural area and to bring together different socially disconnected neighborhoods by creating IzHeritage routes, especially from the city center to the rural areas.

In summary, İzmir is a pioneering city in Turkey that can develop policy and strategy... İzmir believes in democracy, transparency and common sense...

We know that we need to act together with all urban actors for a more sustainable future and urban resilience, and we take all necessary steps for a “green new order”.

The İzmir Volunteer Local Assessment Report (İzmir VLR), which we see as one of the most important steps of this process, was prepared within the framework of the “city alliance” model.

In other words, under the leadership of the İzmir Sustainable Urban Development network, with the contributions of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, industry and business world, non-governmental organizations, the biggest umbrella organization of our city, İzmir Provincial Economic Development Coordination Board, as well as international organizations such as UCLG-MEWA, UNDP, UNSDSN. and prepared with a perspective that keeps participation at the highest level.

In this process, important institutional mechanisms such as the administrative board, academic advisory board and coordination board formed by İzmir SUDN provided communication with all important actors and institutions of the city, while various trainings and workshops were organized in order to raise awareness about İzmir VLR.

More than a thousand people in total participated in the online trainings on behalf of their own institutions and organizations, especially our representatives of the sustainability offices of İzmir district municipalities.

The most important feature of the İzmir VLR report is the local objectives and local indicators determined for İzmir as a result of the workshops held with all participants. In other words, the İzmir VLR report localized the sustainable development goals and reinterpreted 169 global sub-objectives with group discussions. Thus, in total, 100 sub-targets and 160 local indicator sets were determined for the city of İzmir in general. İzmir local objectives and indicators have been approved by the academic advisory board, which consists of respected experts in Turkey.

In the İzmir VLR report, we discussed the concepts of “Human Rights”, “Culture” and “Digital Democracy”, which we consider important in terms of sustainability, in three dimensions and shared our current situation analysis in these areas.

In conclusion, we hope that the İzmir VLR report will be inspiring not only for our city, but also for all of our country and other world cities.

Tunç SOYER

Mayor of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality

On the way to the Green
Reconciliation

İzmir and İzmir EDCB



In the face of painful problems such as global poverty, inequality, climate crisis and natural disasters, the concept of “sustainability” gains more and more importance for the future of the world and humanity.

In order to overcome these problems, we witness the search for a new social order, as well as the existing examples of cooperation and solidarity among world societies.

In this quest, our world is going through a serious transformation...

In this structural transformation that shapes countries, societies and markets, economic growth no longer makes sense on its own.

So much so that, while the dominant economic narratives, teachings and approaches, inherited from the industrialization period and based on the exploitation of nature, collapse one by one, a social growth model that centers nature becomes a historical necessity.

The Western world describes this search for a new order, which prioritizes the responsibility of the individual against nature and society, rather than the individual highlighted by the Enlightenment mind, as the “green consensus”.

At this point, it is useful to briefly recall the historical background to the green agreement: As it is known, the Greens movement, which started in the West in the 1960s and grew and deepened gradually, first turned into a political movement and became a party, and from the 2000s it became an alternative to power against the central parties. Today, green politics has succeeded in penetrating market relations and introduced us to concepts such as “green market”, “green economy” and “green growth”. The most important thing that crowns this success is that these concepts now form the codes of a new social order in the world.

The European Union now redefines the role of the individual, civil society, political and economic institutions, markets, cities and even countries within the concept of the “Green Agreement” and invites the actors to act within the framework of the principle of joint responsibility. But most importantly, the EU is forcing neighboring countries to adapt to this process with various regulations such as carbon tax and green financing at the border.

At this point, İzmir Provincial Economic Development Coordination Board (İzmir EDCB) realized the importance of the Green Reconciliation process as a large umbrella organization that brings together the most powerful and high-level economic, social and political actors of the city and started to take the necessary institutional steps in this direction.

Senior representatives of the industry and business world, professional chambers, non-governmental organizations and universities within the body of İzmir EDCB now closely follow the sustainability agenda and carry out more studies on this issue.

We know that we need to take concrete steps and develop common policies on a sectoral basis, especially in key areas such as poverty, climate crisis, energy and water management, gender equality, biodiversity and historical heritage.

Of course, this is a long process, it is even possible to describe it as a “sustainability journey”...

İzmir Voluntary Local Review Report (İzmir VLR) constitutes an important milestone of this journey.

I find this report, which we have prepared with the İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network and İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and with the valuable contributions of various national/international institutions and organizations, extremely meaningful in terms of our “common future” and hope it will inspire other world cities.

Sıtkı ŞÜKÜNER

İzmir Provincial Economic Development Coordination Board Chairman

Sustainable Urban
Development Network and

İZMİR VLR



We need meaningful words, concepts and ideals in order to still look at the world with hope in the face of the great problems and crises of the century we live in.

I believe that the concept of “sustainability”, which is used frequently in daily life, will radically change the future of humanity, just as concepts such as justice, equality, freedom and democracy have shaped the course of history and dragged large masses behind them.

Although there has been a general consensus on the definition of the concept of sustainability since the Bruntland Report (1987), the concept is getting richer day by day thanks to holistic policies, projects and practices developed all over the world.

Beyond that, the unifying and transformative power of the concept is increasingly being recognized. First of all, countries, cities and institutions are trying to build a new social and economic order by coming together more around the concept of sustainability.

These efforts became institutionalized thanks to the international summits, Agenda 21 and Millennium Development Goals that took place under the umbrella of the United Nations (UN) in the last thirty years, and gained a new dimension with the acceptance of sustainable development goals (SDGs).

When the Sustainable Development Goals, or “Global Goals”, were adopted again under the UN roof in 2015, the world’s societies – and probably political decision makers too, were not aware that they were on the verge of a major transformation.

The Habitat III Summit (2016) held in Ecuador right after the UN Climate Change Conference held in the same year led to the adoption of the NEW URBAN AGENDA, which recognizes and emphasizes the role of local governments in achieving sustainable development goals. Thus, as cities emerged as a global actor in the sustainability agenda as a result of the Habitat III summit, the New Urban Agenda took its place in history as an action plan that local governments would benefit from.

The transformative power of the concept of sustainability is not limited to local governments today. Today, it makes its presence felt in every field from the industry and business world to the banking sector, from non-governmental organizations to academia. In fact, various new concepts such as “green finance, green economy and green sector” arising from sustainability are transforming market-society relations today.

The European Green Consensus is a very important output of this miraculous transformation. When examined carefully, it will be seen that these are the first steps of a new social and economic order in Europe. We already know that in various circles this has been described as the “green new order”.

For this reason, all the actors of our city, İzmir, especially our country, should follow this process with great care and act in cooperation.

At this point, İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network, as a network aiming to develop common policies, projects and practices within the framework of the “17 Global Goals” and through “district sustainability offices”, also cooperates with the important institutions and organizations of the city that carry out similar studies in this field.

Today, the İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network, which has been successfully institutionalized by establishing sustainability offices in 25 district municipalities and breaking new ground in Turkey by launching the Young Sustainability Envoys Program project with the support of the EU Delegation to Turkey, wishes to set an example from İzmir to Turkey and the world with its other works and governance model.

Among the many examples that I cannot list here one by one, the İzmir Voluntary Local Assessment (İzmir VLR) report constitutes an important milestone.

Because the İzmir VLR report, which we prepared with the biggest umbrella organization of the city, İzmir Provincial Economic Development Coordination Board and İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, and most importantly with the support and contributions of local and international organizations, was prepared with a cooperation model we call the “city alliance”.

We are well aware that İzmir VLR will not only increase the city’s international visibility and competition, but will also provide a significant advantage to all political, economic and cultural actors of our city in the European Green Deal harmonization process.

In addition, İzmir VLR, which takes the overall sustainability picture of the city, will take on a dynamic appearance by getting richer with new corporate participations and their contributions in the next version. We hope that İzmir VLR will be a source of inspiration not only for our country but also for all cities of the world.

On this occasion, especially the Mayor of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, Mr. Tunç Soyer and İzmir Provincial Economic Development Coordination Board Chairman Mr. I would like to express my gratitude and gratitude to all institutions and organizations, especially Sıtkı Şükürer, who supported and contributed to the preparation process of the report, to the members of the Executive and General Assembly of our network, to the representatives of our district sustainability offices, and to our researchers who made great efforts in the coordination team.

Ruhisu Can AL

Sustainable Urban Development Network General Coordinator

Voluntary Local Assessment Reports and

SUSTAINABILITY FUTURE



Voluntary Local Review Reports have been produced by the leading cities of the world since 2018.

When it was understood that the National Review Reports, whose continuity has been tried to be ensured since 2015, cannot be sufficient and inclusive on their own, the cities took the initiative and started complementary and supportive reporting studies.

This form of reporting can be characterized as an important declaration of will for cities to achieve their Sustainable Development Goals.

In addition, cities try to voluntarily follow their declarations and achieve a common language and understanding through the Sustainable Development Goals, which is the “Lingua Franca” of the services and policies produced.

If this common language and understanding is one of the practical tools through which progress or pause can be followed, the localization of Sustainable Development Goals in Voluntary Evaluation Reports and the important role it can play in realizing these goals stands out.

The fact that the city and its inhabitants have evolved into a mechanism where they regularly monitor and evaluate themselves within the framework of SDGs actually reflects the aforementioned role of reporting. This is because SDGs are designed to address living and persistent problems. Poverty, Inequality and Environmental problems do not stand still, the struggle is lively. The replacement of a living mechanism against this vitality is naturally the dominant element of the struggle.

For these reasons, the continuity, participation and well-formed indicator infrastructure of the reports are the main issues that need to be emphasized.

Therefore, the main purpose of the report we prepared in İzmir, from the very beginning, has been to reflect the city’s sustainability agenda in general terms. İzmir’s poverty, İzmir’s inequality, İzmir’s struggle with the Climate Crisis...

What do we, as citizens of the city, understand from Development Goals? While these questions were in the minds of all researchers, it was tried to find suitable data sources and indicators, how the continuity of the process could be discussed with stakeholder organizations, trainings and workshops were organized. In this way, while the sustainability agenda of the city was put forward, the above-mentioned continuity and participation elements were tried to be established and disseminated in the city.

This expansion is also necessary for the Sustainable Development Goals to be the permanent agenda of the city.

Once this obligation is fed by technical areas such as governance, data sources and democratization of data, which will be discussed in the next section, it will play a much more effective role than can be expected in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of a city.

If the cities are the center of life and the Development Goals are the integrative and mutually supportive steps of the life in the social, economic and environmental context, the Voluntary Local Evaluation Reports can also be described as the rational and scientific report of the cities in this process.

It should not be forgotten that all these reports should be concluded in the best way for the safety of not only the cities that prepare the report, but also all living things on earth and should be followed regularly.

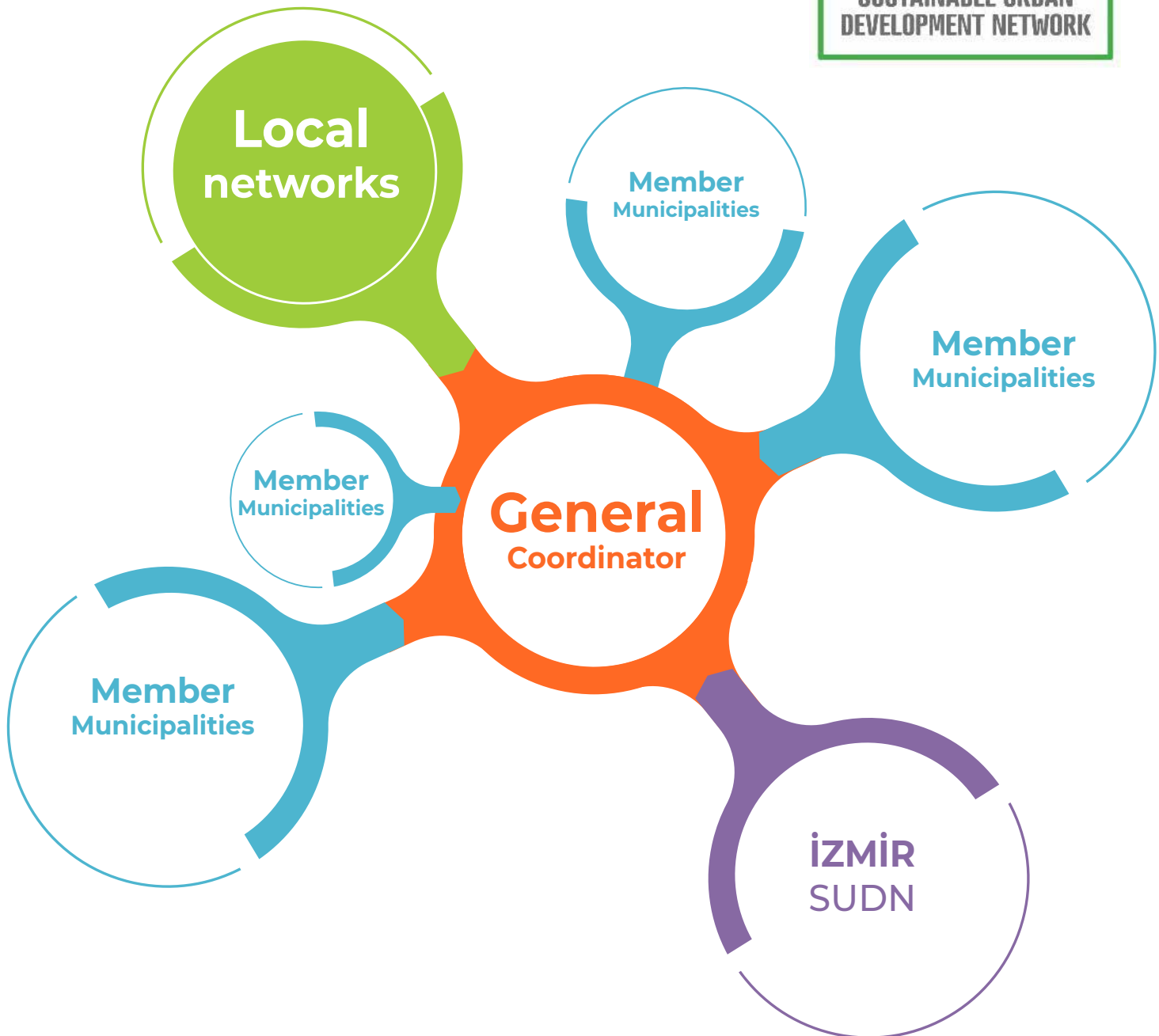
Voluntary Local Evaluation Reports are increasing its potential as an important tool of sustainability and what it promises...

Sami Serkan Nebioğlu

Urban Development Network İzmir VLR Coordinator

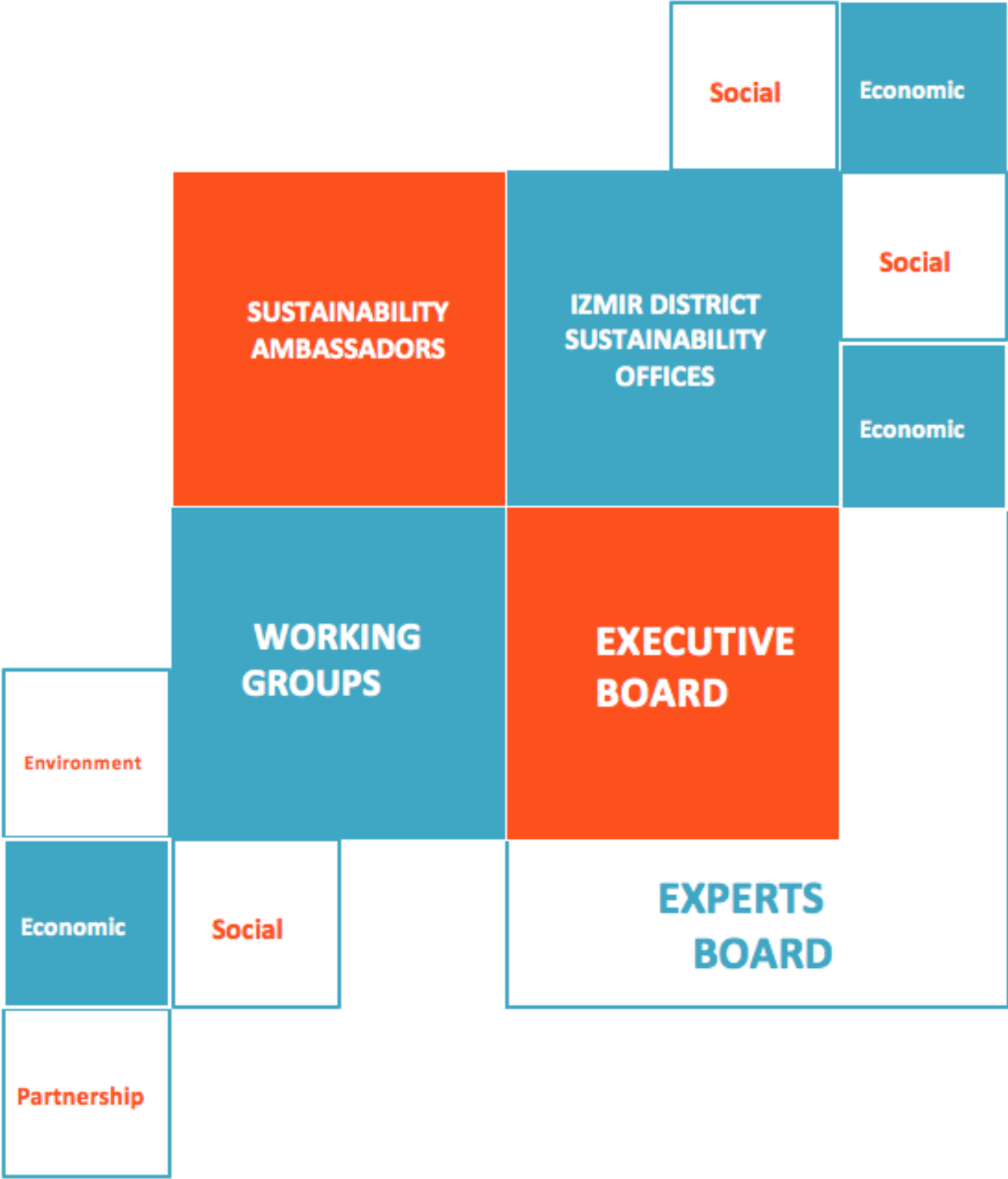
TURKEY SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK ORGANIZATION CHART





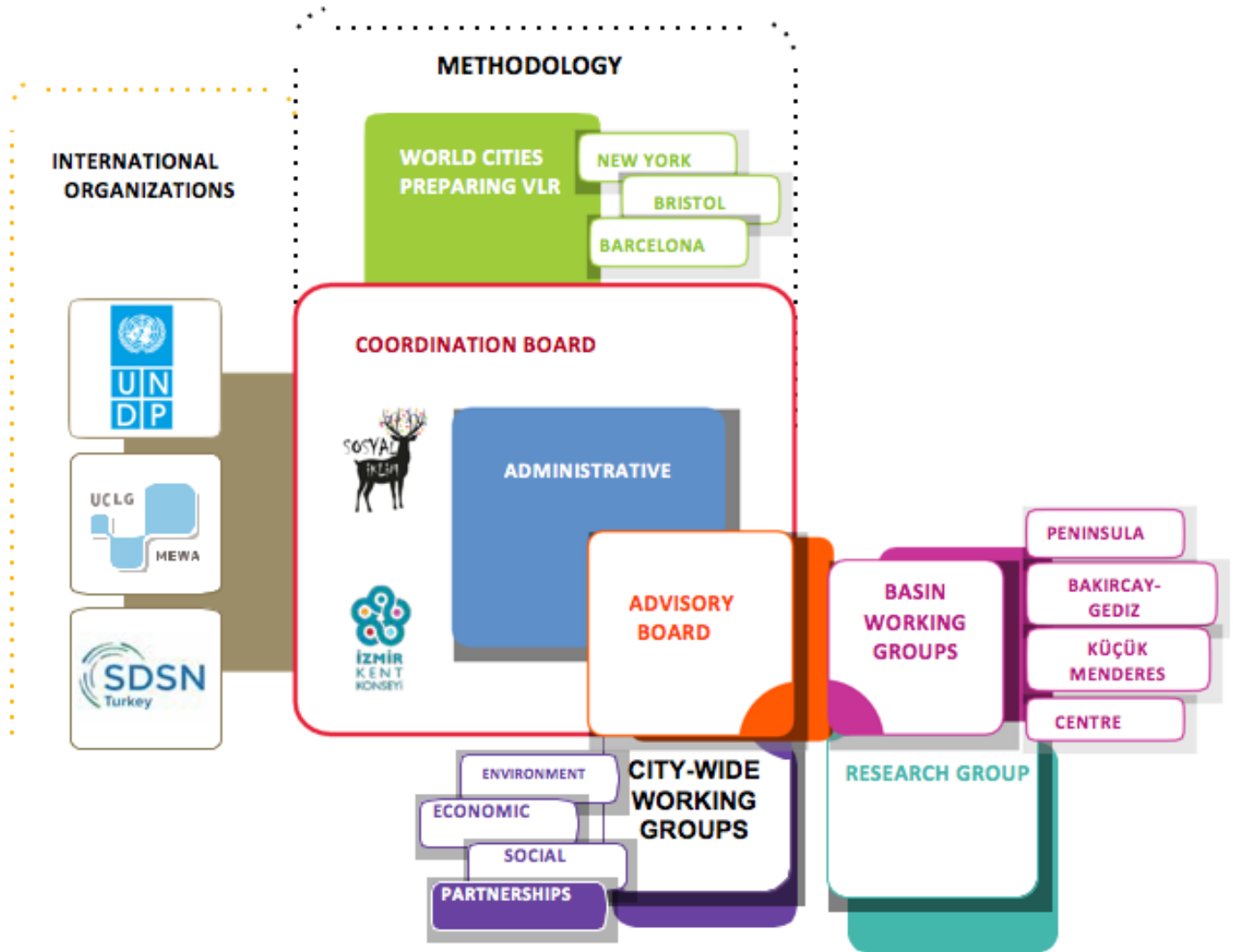
İZMİR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK ORGANIZATION CHART





İZMİR VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW REPORT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK





İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network Sustainability Offices

Balçova Municipality,
Bayındır Municipality,
Bayraklı Municipality,
Bergama Municipality,
Beydağ Municipality, B
ornova Municipality,
Buca Municipality,
Çeşme Municipality,
Çiğli Municipality
Dikili Municipality
Gaziemir Municipality

Karabağlar Municipality,
Karaburun Municipality,
Karşıyaka Municipality,
Kemalpaşa Municipality,
Kiraz Municipality
Konak Municipality,
Menderes Municipality,
Narlidere Municipality,
Ödemiş Municipality,
Seferihisar Municipality,
Selçuk Municipality

CONTRIBUTOR INSTITUTIONS



1. Main Institutions that are the Executors of the Reporting Process



İzmir Sustainable
Urban Development
Network



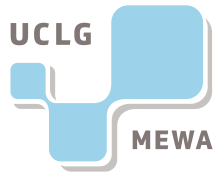
Izmir Metropolitan
Municipality



İzmir Provincial
Economic
Development
Coordination Board



United Nations
Development Program
Turkey Office (UNDP
TURKEY)



United Cities and
Local Governments
Middle East and
West Asia Regional
Organization (UCLG
MEWA)



Sustainable Solutions
Network Turkey
(SDSN Turkey)



Social Climate Association

CONTRIBUTOR INSTITUTIONS

2. Participating and Collaborating in the Reporting Process District Municipalities

Balçova Municipality,

Bayındır Municipality,

Bayraklı Municipality,

Bergama Municipality,

Beydağ Municipality,

Bornova Municipality,

Buca Municipality,

Çeşme Municipality,

Çiğli Municipality

Dikili Municipality

Gaziemir Municipality

Karabağlar Municipality,

Karaburun Municipality,

Karşıyaka Municipality,

Kemalpaşa Municipality,

Kiraz Municipality

Konak Municipality,

Menderes Municipality,

Narlıdere Municipality,

Ödemiş Municipality,

Seferihisar Municipality,

Selçuk Municipality

3. Participating and Collaborating in the Reporting Process Public institutions



4. Participating and Collaborating in the Reporting Process Professional Chambers



CONTRIBUTOR INSTITUTIONS

5.

**Civil Society Structures
Participating and Collaborating
in the Reporting Process**



Social Climate Association Environmental Energy Association

System Thinking in Education Association

İnci Foundation

Refugee Support Association (MUDEM)

Roma Youth Education Culture and Solidarity Association

Young LGBTI Association Bisikoop (BUGEP)

İzmir Women's Solidarity Association İzmir Foster Family Association

İzmir Anatolian Disabled Persons Association Fine Works Association

AIESEC

İzmir Association for Combating Breast Cancer (Memekander)

TÜRGÖK (Turkey Library for the Visually Impaired)

CEID (Gender Equality Monitoring Association)

Gender Equality Local Equality Monitoring Platform

World City İzmir Association (DIDER)

Aegean Contemporary Education Foundation (EÇEV)

Share the Future Initiative

Association for Supporting Women Candidates

(KA-DER) İzmir Branch

Turkish Charity Lovers Association Karsiyaka Branch

Equal Life Association Orange Association

Development Migration and Social Policies

Association Independent Women's Initiative

Association of Social Workers

Association for the Protection of Women's Rights

Karşıyaka Balkan Women Association

İzmir Soroptimist Club

Aegean Business Women's Association EGİKAD

Four Seasons Lifelong Game and Learning Association

Gürce Social Impact Design Social Initiative

İzmir City Council

'Women are Strong Together'

KESK

Köy-Koop

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD



Tunç SOYER
Mayor of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality



Sıtkı ŞÜKÜRER

İzmir Provincial Economic
Development Coordination Board
Chairman



Ruhisu Can AL

Sustainable Urban Development
Network General Coordinator



Sami Serkan Nebioğlu

Sustainable Urban Development
Network İzmir VLR Coordinator

COORDINATION BOARD



Berk Doğan
UCLG MEWA



Melis Şahin
UCLG MEWA



Salim Korkmaz
UCLG MEWA



Aslıhan Nur Öztürk
SOCIAL CLIMATE ASSOCIATION



Deniz Doksan
SOCIAL CLIMATE ASSOCIATION



Derkay Tan
İZMİR METROPOLITAN
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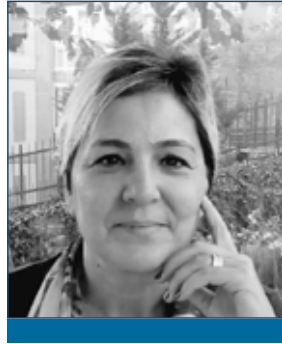
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ICLEI





1.

WHAT WE LEARNED DURING THE RESEARCH PROCESS:

**THINGS TO DISCUSS FOR
CITIES:**

**GOVERNANCE,
DATA SOURCES AND
DEMOCRATIZATION
OF DATA**

1.1 Voluntary Local Review Report and Governance

The increasing human population on a global scale, the developing intellectual level, the increasing amount of work and the capacity to do business enable the formation of new stakeholders and actors with the increase in quantity and quality in the public, civil society, private sector and academic structures that will develop and perform this whole process. This situation is extremely important in terms of capacity and total quality increases, and if the process for governance is not well defined, it can cause significant problems. Because the increasing number of stakeholders and the increase in the rate of inclusiveness for the success of the process are among the issues that challenge the governance mechanism, which should be designed as extremely simple and workable in order to carry out the tasks that are becoming more and more complex with each passing day.

Governance is of vital importance in the realization of a stated purpose and the management and administration of the defined process. For the functioning of the process, a well-defined, competent, high representative governance model, with high opportunity and capability in bureaucratic processes, is among the basic elements.

Although the governance model and the management team are mostly complementary to each other, a well-constructed governance model should be in a structure that can maintain its functionality independently of individuals and institutions. Another feature that the governance model should have is disasters, economic crises, etc. is that it can be a structure that can maintain its resilience in major events. The ability to adapt to major events that may occur or changes that will develop over time is extremely important in managing the defined process for the stated purpose. A governance model that strengthens with stakeholders such as competent persons and institutions, but maintains its functionality in their absence, is adaptive to changes, and emerges by learning and getting stronger is important in order to adequately represent the concept of sustainability.

The United Nations has defined 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and related sub-goals so that sustainability can be a part of our lives and we can continue all activities related to life with this concept. Continuing on its way with a great representation on the basis of countries on a global scale in a very short time, this vision continues to progress towards localization in order to achieve success. Localization of the relevant targets is important in terms of touching large masses of people, involving them in the process and adopting the process in order to reach these targets. Localized SDGs are the best known way to achieve sustainable development on the other hand. Local Volunteer Evaluation Reports come to the fore among the most important tools that can establish localization on this road.

Local Voluntary Review Reports are a highly sophisticated urban alliance model focused on a single objective, aiming to reveal the current situation of the local in the light of 17 SDGs and to include as many and different stakeholders of the city as possible in order to localize SDGs. Because, being able to carry out an inclusive due diligence and analysis study on cities with a population exceeding millions and growing day by day is directly proportional to the ability of all stakeholders such as academia, public, civil society, private sector and the public, which also includes authority confusion, to work together. The higher this potential, the higher the quality and power of these reports. This ability to work together primarily requires a good governance model. In this context, the preparation process of Voluntary Local Evaluation Reports is also important in terms of providing the governance modeling practice that the city and all stakeholders need.

In the light of the fact that even governance mechanisms that include professionally trained units and individuals cannot be successful due to a poorly constructed governance model, the success of this governance mechanism, which was established entirely within the scope of voluntary individuals and institutions, comes to the fore. In this context, localizing the governance culture of İzmir and other cities that prepared these reports will be an important advantage in the urban world of the future. For this reason, for cities that set out for the lofty goal of achieving sustainable development goals by localizing SDGs, the preparation of such reports is of great importance in developing governance practices and models necessary for city diplomacy, communication and business ability among stakeholders, and almost all processes. offers. The city of İzmir has completed this reporting process, which it has put forward for the first time, by learning the experiences of other cities that have experienced this learning process. İzmir sees this process as a snowball and is highly motivated to convey its experience to the cities that will start this process after it. In this context, it attaches importance to the governance experience that these reporting processes add to cities in order to establish global unity, and is eager to demonstrate this experience in all processes related to the city. Even though this reporting process is a first for İzmir, it is not an end, on the contrary, it also means a new beginning, a journey to sustainability.

1.2 About Data Needs and Data Sources for Sustainable Development Goals and Voluntary Local Review Reports

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit held on September 25, 2015, focuses on eliminating poverty in all its dimensions, supporting sustainable economic growth and ensuring prosperity, protecting natural resources, creating peaceful and inclusive societies, and global partnership. Sustainable development goals and objectives require the implementation of critically important actions for humanity and the world by 2030. Cooperation, financing, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, etc., in order to achieve the goals and objectives determined in this direction. Necessary tools are also determined.

One of the components of the 2030 Agenda is the establishment of follow-up and review mechanisms that require the development of the global indicator framework. A monitoring process that reflects a common vision for the future, brings together policy needs and statistical indicators, and covers statistical capacity building is of great importance. Quality, accessible, timely and reliable data are needed to measure progress towards goals and objectives.

A set of global indicators has been created in order to monitor the extent to which the goals and targets are approached at the global level, and countries report the existing indicators to the United Nations; It is obliged to take the necessary measures to produce indicators that do not exist. On the other hand, within the scope of the 2030 Agenda's commitment to "leave no one behind", global efforts, partnerships and investments are required to provide vital data and statistics to monitor, measure and report on the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

To ensure that the commitment to "leave no one behind" is translated into effective actions, it is necessary to fully understand the target audience and measure its characteristics. To measure this accurately, it is clear that statistics must be presented for different population groups and geographic areas.

In this sense, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), recognizing the importance and need of disaggregated data, held its 47th session in 2016 from the Inter-Agency and Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Expert Group (IAEG-SDGs) to strengthen national capacities and develop the necessary statistical standards and tools. requested to form a working group on data breakdown. IAEG-SDGs carried out these studies in 2016 and 2017, and consulted with guardian organizations as well as some international organizations to determine data breakdowns. As a result of these studies, IAEG-SDGs compiled all data breakdown categories and dimensions in one document. The relevant document divides all data breakdown dimensions into three categories: those in the minimum data breakdown set, other data breakdown dimensions for which data is currently available, and additional breakdown dimensions with future plans of the guardian organization. Indicators of Sustainable Development Goals, in line with the Basic Principles of Official Statistics, include income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, immigration status, disability and geographic location, etc. It aims to measure the current situation in vulnerable and risky groups by breaking down according to their characteristics and the developments in these groups as a result of actions. When the global indicator set is analyzed in terms of breakdown, it is seen that approximately 1/3 of all indicators can be measured at the local level, and therefore, there is a “city” component in approximately 80 indicators.

The data used to produce SDG indicators are the data obtained from the national statistical systems of the countries. National statistical systems produce official statistics based on transparent and documented processes, as defined in national statistical programs, and affirm compliance with the provisions of national statistical law and the UN Basic Principles of Official Statistics. Official statistics comply with the UN Basic Principles of Official Statistics; It is compiled by official statistical institutions in a comparable and impartial way based on international definitions, concepts and classifications in accordance with scientific methods and professional ethical principles, and is presented to the public with the right of equal access, while respecting the principle of confidentiality where individual data is protected by law. National Statistics Offices, which are the most important element of national statistical systems, are responsible for producing high quality official statistics both for themselves and for the overall statistical system. In this context, National Statistical Offices; They can also generate data depending on different statistical quality frameworks such as Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UNECE and UNSD. Although these frameworks group quality dimensions in different ways, they are generally relevance, accuracy, reliability, timeliness, punctuality, accessibility, clarity, coherence.) and comparability features. From this point of view, I think it would be appropriate to say that the use of official statistics in the production of sustainable development indicators provides an important quality advantage.

The source of the data used to produce the SDG indicators are censuses, surveys and administrative records, often referred to as traditional data sources. Compilation of information by counts, or in other words, the integer method; It allows to obtain information on the smallest unit basis, namely detailed/fragmented data about a population, but disadvantages such as the size of the complete count, the rapid change in the measured population, time constraints and the financial burden of counting make this method difficult to implement. On the other hand, according to the United Nations Statistics Division's (UNSD) Technical Report on the Measurement of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators with Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) and Population Registers and Vital Statistics Data (CRVS) dated 12 October 2020, It has been stated that Population and Housing Censuses will contribute indirectly or directly for 40 indicators.

From Population and Housing Censuses; Data can be produced in detail on gender,

age, youth, ethnicity, education level, workforce status, immigrant status, disability status and geographical location (urban / rural areas and others). Also; censuses are often the only reliable source for generating information on rare events or small population groups such as international migrants, the disabled, and the population living in slums. In addition, Population and Housing Censuses are used to produce SDG indicators, while also providing data to determine the government's policies towards some critical groups (the poor, women and girls, children, the elderly, international migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, people with disabilities, etc.).

Agricultural Census, which is another type of census that can be used in the production of SDG indicators covers aspects of the agricultural structure that change relatively slowly over time, such as the size of businesses, land use, cultivated areas, livestock numbers and agricultural inputs, and enables data collection at the lowest geographic level. As with Population and Housing Censuses, Agricultural Censuses are usually done every 10 years, so this constraint limits producing needed data in a timely manner and measuring progress.

In survey research, which is one of the statistical data sources, it is very important to determine the target audience. While defining the target audience, the research unit should be defined in terms of time and space. The answer to the questions on which subject, for what purpose, where, when and with whom the research will be carried out constitutes the scope of that research. With sample studies; By using the appropriate sampling method, estimations about the population are obtained with the information compiled from a certain number of units that will represent the characteristics of all units in the population. In cases where complete census is not mandatory or there is no need to compile data on the basis of the smallest unit on the determined subject, data are compiled with sampling surveys. Household Labor Force Survey, Household Budget Survey, Income and Living Conditions Survey, Earnings Structure Survey and Annual Industry and Service Statistics Survey can be given as examples of survey research cited as a source for the production of SDG indicators.

Administrative records, which are defined as reports, documents and measurement types prepared on the basis of individuals, businesses or events, in the most general definition, are one of the important data sources that can be used in the production of SDG indicators. Administrative registers can be used directly or indirectly, in pairing with other registration systems, in combination with surveys and big data, as a sampling framework and in the production of SDG indicators for quality control purposes. Administrative records are divided into 6 groups according to their purpose; Administrative records kept for the purpose of regulating the flow of people and goods at the borders (records related to export, import, external migration), administrative records kept for events that are legally required to be recorded (records kept for death, birth, marriage, divorce events, which are called vital events, Records related to workplace demographics such as establishment, closure, change of operations, records kept for proof such as licensing transactions), administrative records kept to enforce social rights and obligations (tax, unemployment insurance, health insurance, pensions, family support/aid etc.) records), administrative records kept to determine the establishment of public institutions (school, university, health center, prison, etc. records), administrative records kept to determine the point reached by administrative regulations in the field of industry (transport,

banking, radio/television broadcasting, telecommunications etc. administrative

records (registries related to electricity, telephone, water services, etc.) kept to determine the structure reached by infrastructure services .

Using administrative registry data to produce SDG indicators has both advantages and disadvantages. Since administrative records are compiled during administrative work and transactions, their use for statistical production does not bring any additional cost and is up-to-date as it reflects the latest situation in the records. In addition, by generating data from administrative records that provide historical data, the burden of a new research on the respondent is reduced. On the other hand, administrative records that provide information on the basis of the smallest administrative unit may contain limitations and deficiencies in definitions in terms of international standards, as they are created by institutions/organizations to carry out their own administrative services and for their own statistical use. In addition, administrative records may have loss of content (incomplete/inaccurate information and lack of variables) and changes in definitions due to changes in administrative procedures, which may lead to distortions in temporal comparisons (time series). For these reasons, it is useful to be careful when using administrative records in the production of SDG indicators and to check some points for deficiencies, quality and statistical confidentiality.

The need for timely, geographical and fragmented data required by the 2030 Agenda is based on traditional data sources; It has been revealed that its use alone is not sufficient for the production of SDG indicators. In this context, non-traditional data sources such as geospatial data, citizen-generated data, commercial data and sensor data appear as data sources that can play an important role in monitoring SDGs. .

Geospatial data; data that has location information associated with it, such as geographic data in the form of coordinates, address, city, or zip code, and may be derived from GPS data, satellite imagery, geotagging, or geographic information systems (GIS). Since geospatial data provides detailed and historical data at regional and local level, it can be said that it provides an opportunity to examine developments at the geographical level. Changes in land cover, changes in tree cover, forest losses, monitoring of air quality in cities and regions and monitoring of agricultural products production, which are required for producing the SDG indicators, can be obtained through satellite images. It has been stated in the studies of the Earth Observations Group (GEO) that the Earth Observation data, which is a subset of geospatial data, can be used in the production of 29 indicators under 13 SDGs.

Citizen science or citizen-generated data is defined as “data that people or their organizations generate to monitor or make changes on issues that affect them”. Citizens can generate data in many ways, not only by generating new data, but also by enriching and analyzing existing (official) data. As an example of these data; After the government did not publish air quality statistics in China, the project in which citizens monitor and report air quality by placing sensors on kites, the CyclePhilly project in which information about suitable places for cycling in Philadelphia is reported to local authorities by citizens, the project established by citizens to monitor the state of forests and deforestation, and The ForestWatchers project, where the photos are uploaded geographically, can be given. Citizen-based data is not a substitute for institutional data, but can be a complement to them.

The use of this data can empower people and encourage their participation in political and governance processes.

It is possible to obtain information such as tourism, population, migration, commuting, traffic flows and mobility with mobile phone data, which is commercial data. Sensor data; real-time traffic data, earthquake and fire early warning systems, water leakage warning systems, systems that determine and warn environmental factors (sound, UV light, air quality, etc.) above safe working conditions in the working environment, systems that monitor water quality, wildlife monitoring systems, landslide and avalanche risk monitoring systems, air quality monitoring systems and systems for identifying illegal forest cuts can be given as examples.

unconventional data sources; provide high frequency, up-to-date or real-time data, have better coverage (for example, EO data and mobile data provide the capacity to generate data at local, national, regional and global levels), save time and cost, and have similar formats and standards. It offers opportunities such as being comparable between countries and regions or in terms of time. On the other hand, due to the fact that national statistical systems are unfamiliar with the use of these new data sources, the technical capacity for use is limited, the inability to meet some quality criteria set by international quality frameworks, the need to establish a technical infrastructure to access data, the need to obtain permissions for data sharing or make protocols, and data storage. The necessity of establishing legal and regulatory frameworks for protection and protection also emerges as challenges.

Voluntary Local Evaluation Reports (VLRs), which enable cities and local governments to monitor their contribution to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, encourage the localization of SDGs and provide an opportunity to accelerate their implementation, by setting local goals and objectives in line with the SDGs. As with the monitoring of SDGs, a set of indicators should be created to monitor these goals and targets and measure progress. The data needed to measure the success of VLRs are generally available from the Offices for National Statistics (NSOs), but local breakdowns of most indicators are either not available or are missing. For this reason, it would be beneficial for cities or local governments preparing VLRs to cooperate with local institutions and organizations to meet their data needs, and even to establish an inter-institutional coordination mechanism in this regard.

While preparing the VLR, cities or local governments either create their own set of indicators or adopt a specific set of indicators. In case they create their own set of indicators; metadata and methodologies for the indicators should be made clear, indicators should be able to be linked to SDGs and it should be ensured that there is certain data on indicators to reduce costs and administrative burdens. Collaborating with universities and non-governmental organizations while collecting data for VLR indicators is also important in terms of being aware of new data sources or being able to use the data in their hands.

Cities or local governments may also choose to adopt those designed by others rather than define their own indicators. In this context, the global scale sample indicator sets that can be selected can be listed as follows; UN-Habitat City Prosperity Index, Sustainable Development Solutions Network Global Monitoring Indicators (SDSN Global Monitoring Indicators),

Key Performance Indicators for Smart Sustainable Cities of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), SDG VLR handbook prepared by the European Commission Joint Research

Center (JRC), and OECD cities and is a measurement tool for measuring progress towards SDGs in regions. There is also a certification protocol called ISO 37120, an international standard for the collection and management of city data, developed by the World City Data Council (WCCD).

The above mentioned traditional and non-traditional data sources used in the production of SDG indicators can of course also be used while preparing the VLR, but attention should be paid to the pros and cons of the data and data sources to be used in measuring the local goals and targets set within the scope of the VLR. Namely; Waiting for the result of a survey conducted in 3 years or 5 years to obtain an indicator will create difficulties in measuring progress in the relevant target. Again, when obtaining data for an indicator from the administrative records of local institutions, it is necessary to ensure that the scope of this administrative record covers the population or group that the indicator intends to measure. Another example is, if data from censuses such as Population and Housing Census or Agricultural Census are used, this data

It should be known that it is produced in 5 or 10-year periods, and instead of using these data directly while preparing the VLR, the option of using it as an auxiliary variable in other surveys or research should be considered. On the other hand, non-traditional data sources provide advantages in terms of cost, providing timely and frequent data, and providing detailed geographical data, unlike traditional data sources, but the main point to be considered in the use of these data is that the data comply with the basic principles of official statistics (relevance, relevance, etc.). accuracy, reliability, timeliness, compliance with the publication schedule, accessibility, openness, consistency, and comparability). E.g; Cell phone data or social media data may not be representative of the entire population, which can lead to serious bias when used for statistical purposes. On the other hand, geographic data from non-traditional data sources, with spatial disaggregation, will provide the opportunity for cities to monitor differences in different neighborhoods and develop policies and actions to reduce inequalities.

1.3 DEMOCRATIZATION OF DATA

We live in the knowledge economy and knowledge society, where knowledge has become the most important power and a factor of production. The four big trends represented by big data, mobile data, cloud computing and social media and the data wars they created have already started. This situation created by the storable and commercialized data dominated by the institutions, the decrease in transparency has turned into a data governance problem. It is difficult to say that digital democracy, which has started to rise on this slippery ground, has made progress despite its great potential. The 'software-sequential society' Graham warned us about continues to diversify and perpetuate the inequalities and injustices that exist through certain algorithms. On the other hand, the imbalance between those who can access data sources for decades under the name of 'digital gap' and those who want to access them or not, has not been resolved.

All this leaves us with the problem of democratization of data. It is critical for everyone in the society to be able to work comfortably and securely with data, regardless of their technical knowledge and level, to talk and contribute to the production of data, and finally to participate in data-based decision-making processes.

In our country, public data portals, which have been waiting for many years on the grounds that their legal basis has not been established and have been left behind, have now become reality with national and local projects. One of these examples is the 'Open Data Strategy' and 'Open Data Portal' implemented by İzmir

Metropolitan Municipality in September 2020 with the support of IFC.

. In the strategy, the open data vision of İzmir was defined as “being a smarter, more inclusive, contemporary digital city that places the citizens of İzmir at the center of its activities with greater transparency and accountability and by developing conscious democratic participation” and It is important that it becomes an incubator of innovative new products and services based on innovation by using the municipality’s infrastructures such as İzmirNet, WizmirNet, Bizİzmir to provide data on urban data.

Although open data portals make it easier to access data, it is necessary to give importance to the concept of ‘data literacy’ as much as digital literacy in order to effectively use these data sets and the information that will ultimately be synthesized. Only in this way can the possibilities of open data and data governance reach those living in the city. At this point, providing selective tools and control panels (dashboards) where everyone can work with data will allow different user groups to work collectively. For example, the ability of people to analyze the number of traffic accidents and black spots on their streets without the need for expert assistance will contribute to improvements in services and, most importantly, to data democracy by improving the skills of non-specialized citizens.

The democratization of data is an ongoing process and its internalization requires significant change in the institutional-social axis. This change does not go in a fixed line, especially in times of crisis, the power of data is better understood. Access to ‘instant data’ in times of crisis such as fire, earthquake, epidemic, and the ability to intervene correctly and in a timely manner, and achieving this together constitute critical steps for the chain of transition from ‘data’ to ‘action’. In this sense, the voluntary support of the Bizİzmir platform, which functions as an electronic agora in İzmir, to the products that cannot be harvested due to the COVID-19 pandemic is valuable.

Likewise, it is important to be a producer rather than a consumer of data. With the “citizen science” practices, which started with botanical and archaeological surveys and pilot trials in İzmir, it became possible for the citizens to produce data about the environment they live in using scientific research methods and contribute to the solution of problems. The Bioatlas study, carried out under the leadership of the İzmir Mediterranean Academy, leads the way in understanding the biological diversity of the city with citizen-based data, with the slogan “Take, Share, Identify, Protect...” for this very purpose. When this method is integrated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), its transformation into citizen science practices and the ‘Citizen Observatory’ will make a great contribution to making the data available in the production and local review report processes in other fields as well as in the botanical example. The localization of SDGs and the creation of an urban culture and urban life in İzmir with citizen-based data will be a milestone in the development of data literacy by creating a sustainability intelligence. As a pioneering example, the ‘İzmir Sustainability Envoys Training Program’, organized by the European Union Delegation to Turkey, ESIAD İzmir EU Information Center and İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network in cooperation with İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, SÜGEF and Boğaziçi University SDSN Turkey, will accelerate especially in terms of encouraging the voluntary participation of young people. .

In conclusion, İzmir Volunteer Local Assessment Report will be an important starting point in terms of providing a focus for the development of a culture of data-based decision making, breaking organizational silos, establishing data governance and democracy.





2.

Izmir's

Methodology

İZMİR VOLUNTARY

LOCAL REVIEW REPORT

METHODOLOGY



In the preparation of the Izmir Local Volunteer Report, Sustainable Urban Development Network at local, national and international level; It has ensured the organization of a structure that includes a wide network of stakeholders with different professional groups and expertise from the public, private sector and NGOs. The report as such; It has been prepared as a joint product of a multidimensional structure with its committees, research group and participants. This structure is given in Figure 1 below. As the largest umbrella platform that brings together the business world, professional organizations, academia and non-governmental organizations in Izmir, İzmir EDBC is the primary stakeholder of the İzmir VLR report in the transition of the city to the sustainability agenda. İZKA, with its knowledge of national and local dynamics, is another stakeholder that plays a leading role in researching data and indicators regarding İzmir's urban sustainability agenda and reflecting them in the report objectively. The institutional vision of the İzmir City Council and the good practices it has developed on issues such as the decentralization and digitalization of democracy and the right to the city have been extremely important for the İzmir VLR report. United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia Regional Organization (UCLG MEWA), SDSN Turkey Network established by the United Nations and hosted by Boğaziçi University in Turkey, the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in Turkey and the Sustainable Development Agenda in Turkey. In addition to researching and promoting its effects in the world to the public, it conveys the solutions developed by SDSN Networks from various regions and countries of the world to Turkey. Social Climate Association; With its young volunteer team, the localization practices of sustainable development goals it has developed since the Millennium Development Goals period and its cooperation with non-governmental organizations constituted the non-governmental organizations coordination and civil society participation part of the İzmir VLR report. District Sustainability Offices also provided all kinds of support during the preparation of the report. The Research group, which was supported by the mentorship of the Advisory and Coordination Board, which consists of expert academics and public experts in the city, and carried out the development and writing phase of the İzmir VLR report ; It consisted of doctoral level researchers from various disciplines. All committees and working groups carried out the preparatory work in cooperation and simultaneously. The İzmir VLR report was completed in a period of four months.

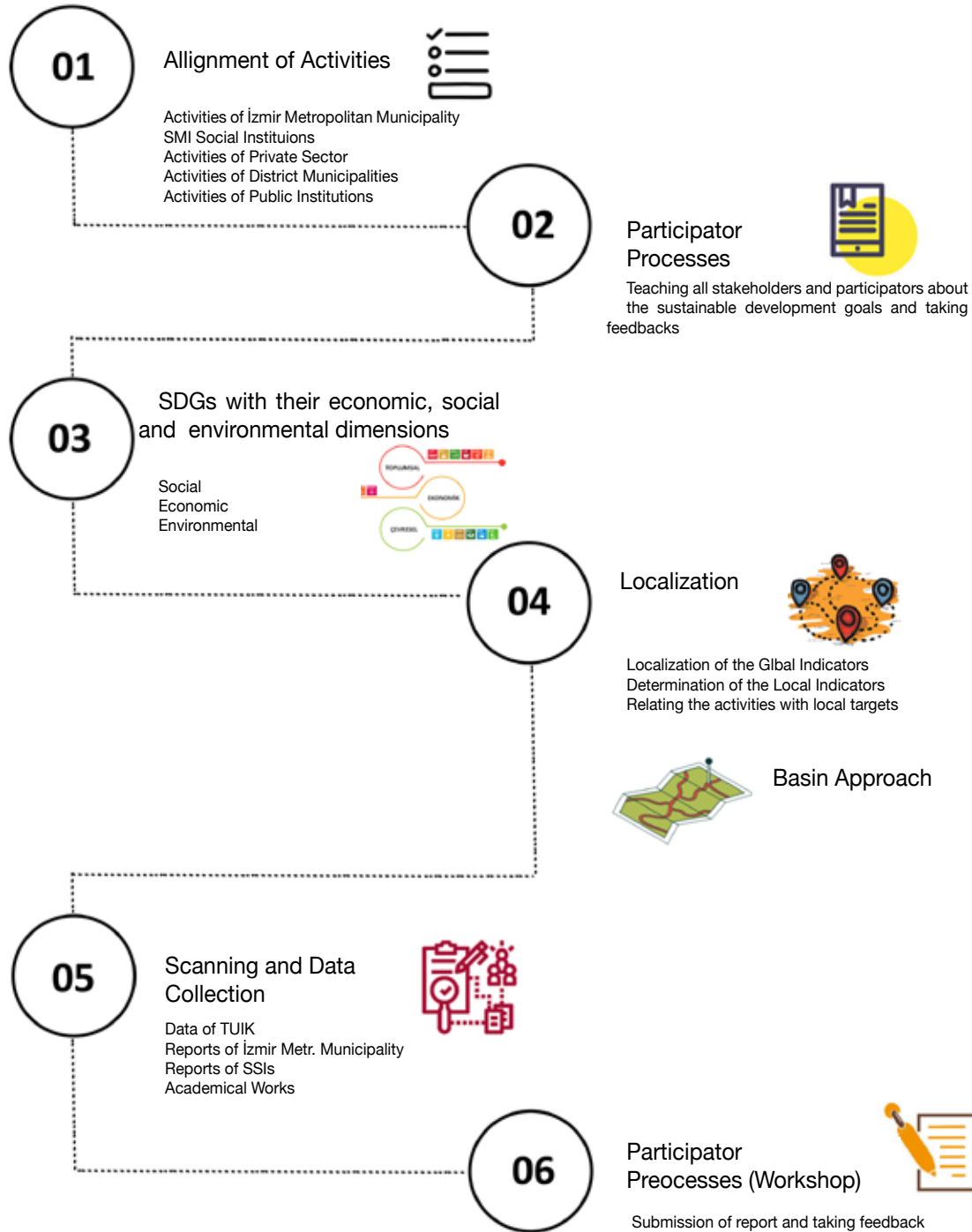


İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network Sustainability Offices

Balçova Municipality,
Bayındır Municipality,
Bayraklı Municipality,
Bergama Municipality,
Beydağ Municipality, B
ornova Municipality,
Buca Municipality,
Çeşme Municipality,
Çiğli Municipality
Dikili Municipality
Gaziemir Municipality

Karabağlar Municipality,
Karaburun Municipality,
Karşıyaka Municipality,
Kemalpaşa Municipality,
Kiraz Municipality
Konak Municipality,
Menderes Municipality,
Narlidere Municipality,
Ödemiş Municipality,
Seferihisar Municipality,
Selçuk Municipality

The place of this multi-layered structure in the process of preparing the report and the methodology followed by the research group with the contribution of the coordination and advisory board in the preparation of the Izmir report are summarized in this section and as follows.



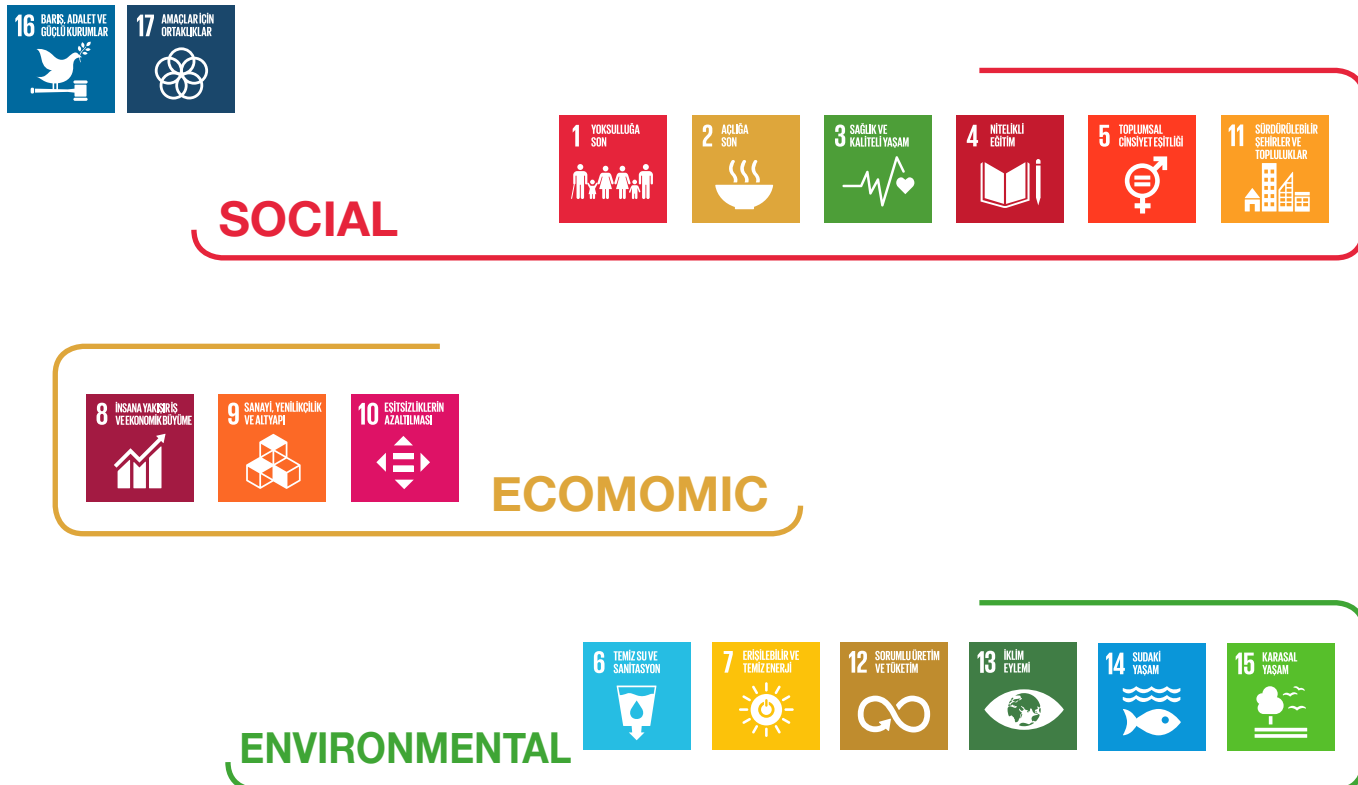
After the preliminary meetings of the committees and the research group, a road map was determined in the preparation of the İzmir Voluntary Local Review Report. During the preparation process, under the coordination of the Sustainable Urban Development Network, we were in constant communication with the representatives of the Public, Private Sector and NGOs in the city. The Research Group, which developed and wrote the report, aligned the activities carried out by the municipality and other public institutions and organizations in İzmir between the years 2019-2021 according to the contents of the Sustainable Development Goals, as shown in the diagram above, in the first step.

In the second step, an intensive three-day training program was carried out with the representatives of all local, national and international institutions and organizations that contributed to the preparation of the İzmir VLR report in the same period, and both the Sustainable Development Goals were examined in detail, and the institutions, organizations and organizations in the city, national and international levels. The work of NGOs in this area was introduced, and representatives from groups preparing reports

from other VLR-preparing cities (Espoo Finland and Buenos Aires Argentina) were consulted about their experiences, their opinions on information, methods and processes.

After the training, representatives of the Public, NGOs and Private Sector within the stakeholder network matched their activities according to SDGs through the forms prepared by the research group.

All these activities collected from different layers were reviewed by the research group and aligned according to the SDGs. In the third step, 17 SDGs of İzmir were separated into the categories of “Social”, “Economic” and “Environmental” at the end of all the surveys and works. While making this distinction, reference was made to the structure of the working groups and the facilitating distinctions in the literature. To the research group; With the participation of experts from the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Climate Change Department (they were involved in the Environment Subgroup work), studies continued with three main groups: social, economic and environmental. The following figure gives the classification of SDGs according to these three groups.



Social Objectives for İzmir in three main categories: Social, Economic and Environmental;

- SDG 1 No Poverty
- SDG2 No Hunger
- SDG 3 Health and Quality of Life
- SDG 4 Qualified Education
- SDG5 Social Gender Equality
- SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

As for Economic Purposes;

- SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG10 Reducing Inequalities

As for Environmental Purposes;

- SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 7 Accessible and Clean Energy
- SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
- SDG 13 Climate Action
- SDG 14 Life in Water
- SDG 15 Life on Land

SDG 16 and SDG 17, on the other hand, were evaluated with the same methodology due to their structures and their unifying and complementary positions, but they were handled separately from this categorization. The main reasons for this are the cooperation required for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and the necessity of inclusive institutions that establish peace and justice. Establishing these two intellectual and physical orders for the realization of the 17 Global Goals now indicates the need for a space that encompasses all purposes rather than a single goal.

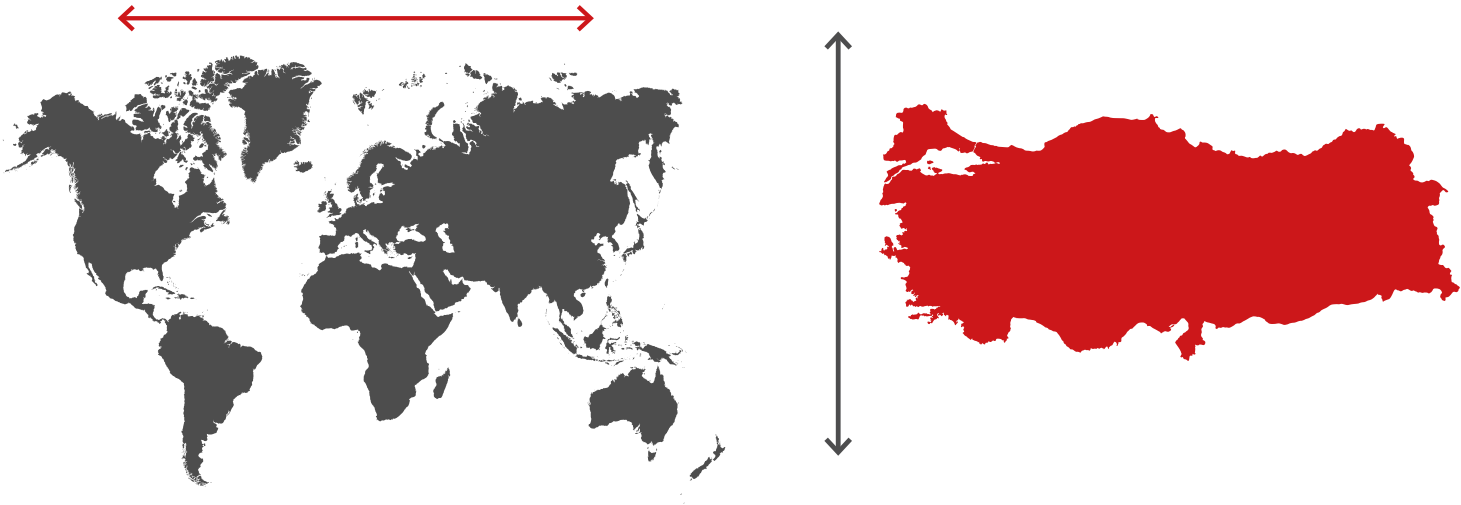
In the fourth step, global objectives and sub-targets

were localized and adapted to İzmir. While creating local sub-targets and indicators; international methodology guides and studies carried out at the Turkish level were used. The 2020-2024 strategic plan prepared by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, the data and indicators held by various institutions and organizations were compiled and local indicators compatible with the needs and priorities of İzmir were determined. While performing localization; Since the regions covering the City General and the City Periphery are differentiated according to their own planning practices, they have been handled in different ways and then combined with a holistic approach. In this context, besides the city in general, the basin approach is in the report; The city is handled with an ecological border distinction outside the administrative borders. This situation was evaluated within the scope of the Urban and Basin Study within the research group, and a different methodology was developed with its similarities and differences. The methodology for the basin study is discussed in detail in the watershed part of the report.

In the fifth step, it has been studied on the reflection of national and local differences, the identification of missing data, the problems experienced in supplying them, the indicators that need to be produced by making use of existing studies, reports and databases for İzmir. There are various difficulties in obtaining data for the indicators determined in the report in order to monitor the situation and development in the local sub-targets of İzmir, and in determining the indicators formally and empirically to express the specific situations of İzmir. In this first report, in order to reveal such situations in particular and to present the general situation of the city in a broader framework, various suggestions were presented to eliminate the problems identified in the following reports and to produce data on the highlighted points. The previous section on the difficulties of data acquisition and how data can be collected at the local level includes the sections "On Data Need and Data Sources for Sustainable Development Goals and Voluntary Local Evaluation Reports" and "Democratization of Data". These chapters have elaborated on data-related issues from different perspectives.

In the sixth and last step of participatory processes; All the information obtained with the stakeholders in the city and all the works carried out were shared by the research group with the mentors of the category related to the social, economic and environmental categories in the city, during the two-day workshop. With the contributions and suggestions of all the actors in the city, the prominent indicators and practices in İzmir were evaluated. Participation was seen as an important element in İzmir VLR. In the Training and Workshop held during the preparation of the report, the city; With the contribution of micro, meso and macro actors, the prominent concepts and activities in the relevant SDGs in the city were determined. And in the writing of the report, the contribution of participatory processes was highlighted by including the feedback obtained from all these processes.

Simultaneously with the processes described above, in order to create a unique methodology for the content of the report and the city; VLR methodology guides, how the İzmir VLR can be created (interaction at the horizontal level) by considering the reports of other cities in different parts of the world, each with different structures, and the place and interaction of İzmir in Turkey by scanning national VNR reports (interaction at the vertical level) (Figure 4), a planning and design regarding the impact area of the report was carried out.



The basic approach in the preparation of the VLR report for İzmir has been to increase the visibility of them both at the national and international level, and to follow up and monitor the developments and the current situation while constructing the strategies and infrastructures that İzmir will use in realizing sustainable development by cooperating at many levels. In this context, the purpose of writing the report; to reveal the current situation of the city in the context of sustainability and to reflect the global position and vision of the city in the sustainability agenda.

As the three dimensions of the İzmir VLR report; The headings of “Culture”, “Human Rights” and “Digital Democracy” were determined. After the general structure of the report is given, these titles are included with the explanation of their importance for the realization of SDG goals, their areas of influence and why these dimensions were specifically brought to the fore for İzmir.

In this first VLR for İzmir, all 17 Sustainable Development Goals were addressed and 100 Local Sub-Targets and 160 Indicators were created for them. This wide-scale indicator set has been tried to be created in such a way that it can reflect and monitor the post-2015 situation of the city, with as many sub-divisions as possible. In this first voluntary local evaluation report of İzmir, it was agreed to use a large number of indicators in order to take a comprehensive picture of the general situation of the city and to determine the requirements for future reports, and to reflect the current situation without highlighting a specific theme.

Since the period when the report was prepared coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, studies, meetings and all participatory processes were carried out in a digital environment. Positive feedback was received, especially from the stakeholders in the city, regarding the work carried out using digital tools. People who could not physically participate due to various reasons were also included in the preparatory work of the report. There has been a much more efficient and rapid flow of information, and this can be described as another axiom that the report takes against the challenges faced in the new period.

This study, which reflects İzmir's Sustainability Agenda, has an important potential to localize the Sustainable Development Goals specific to İzmir, and more importantly, to solve the existing problems with practical solutions and indicator tracking, both because it is the first and with the network of relations it has established.







3.

An Unexpected Crisis: COVID19 and Local Fight



COVID-19 emerged as a disease of unknown cause in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. With the occurrence of cases outside of China, COVID-19 was described as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020. Studies on COVID-19 in Turkey started on January 10, 2020, when the Ministry of Health established the Coronavirus Science Board. Afterwards, measures such as closing the borders and stopping the flights were taken. The United Nations has made it clear that the pandemic has profoundly affected the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This epidemic, which threatens cities and communities, has also affected different actors in the city. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to changes in the areas of responsibility and activity of local governments. In this process, changes have occurred in the activities of not only local governments but also non-governmental organizations. Within the scope of the impact of COVID-19 on local governments in İzmir, the activities of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality were examined. In this part of the report, the impact of the pandemic on the Sus-

tainable Development Goals, changes and activities of local governments and non-governmental organizations will be discussed in detail.

3.1 EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals 2021 Report examined the effects of COVID-19 on the sustainable development goals. The report states that the COVID-19 pandemic has had negative effects within the scope of realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also argues that the pandemic reflects problems in areas such as inadequate social protection, problems in primary health care, inequalities and climate change. Thanks to the pandemic, the importance of the connections between different dimensions of sustainability has also re-emerged. For this reason, necessary transformations should be provided and solutions should be developed in the light of sustainable development goals.



The purpose of ending poverty may be missed. The COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to an increase in poverty in 2020. Another 119-124 million people faced extreme poverty in 2020.



The pandemic has led to increased hunger. The number of malnourished people worldwide increased from 688 million to 771-820 million. The pandemic is expected to increase malnutrition in children in the future.



The pandemic has adversely affected the developments in health. The lack of data on the COVID-19 pandemic around the world has prevented real results from emerging. Advances in reproductive and maternal and child health may be adversely affected.



In 2020, a decrease was observed in children's reading proficiency and participation in pre-school education. The pandemic is expected to slow and reverse progress on education completion.



It has been determined that violence against women has increased during the pandemic process. The pandemic has caused women to move away from business life by increasing their housework. It is estimated that the pandemic will cause up to 10 million more increases in child marriages.



It has been determined that billions of people still do not have access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in 2020. Activities towards access to drinking water and sanitation will positively impact the COVID-19 process.



According to 2019 data, it has been determined that 759 million people still do not have access to electricity. In addition, one-third of the world's population uses dangerous cooking methods. The pandemic has been found to reverse progress in energy access.



The pandemic has caused millions of job losses in different professions. Informal workers without social security were affected much more by the pandemic. It is estimated that many countries will return to pre-pandemic economic growth levels in 2022 or 2023. It is estimated that international tourism levels will not return to their 2019 levels in 4 years.

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A global decline was observed in the manufacturing sector due to the pandemic. After this decline, economic recovery accelerated thanks to the manufacture of medium and high technology products.



he pandemic may adversely affect the progress made to reduce income inequalities. In 2020, the number of refugees reached the highest number of 24.5 million. The pandemic is predicted to increase the average Gini for developing countries.



Cities have become the epicenter of COVID-19. It has become clear that updates in urban policies are necessary for cities to prepare for, respond to and build resilience to future risks.



COVID-19 is seen as an opportunity to design a transformative recovery strategy and build resilient economies. Renewable electricity capacity installations have been increasing over the past decade. Despite COVID-19, growth continues.



The climate crisis continues unabated. A reduction in emissions was observed as a result of temporary reductions in human activities. However, greenhouse gas concentrations continued to increase in 2020 from mid-year.



The scope of marine protected areas has increased. In addition, the average percentage of important biodiversity areas increased to 44% between 2000 and 2020. The disadvantaged situation of small-scale fishing communities tends to worsen due to COVID-19. However, the full impact of COVID-19 is still unknown.



The 2020 goals to stop the loss of biodiversity around the world have not been achieved. However, from 2000-2010 to 2010-2020, progress has been made in sustainable forest management.



At the end of 2020, 1% of the world's population has been forcibly displaced due to persecution and conflict. The pandemic has increased discrimination and weakened countries' protection systems. School closures due to the pandemic and the impact of economic difficulties have increased the risk for children.



The pandemic has tested global partnerships. Foreign investments fell by 40% in 2020. Due to the pandemic, many countries are facing financial problems for debt distress, recovery and investments for sustainable development goals.

3.2 Local Governments in the COVID-19 Pandemic

Local governments have an important role to play in the COVID-19 pandemic due to their proximity to the communities affected by the pandemic, their emergency management responsibilities at the local level, and their role in the management of public spaces. In the General Public Health Law No. 1593, there are duties of helping municipalities within the scope of combating infectious diseases and eliminating the factors that threaten health in public areas. According to Etiler (2020), the most important task of local governments in terms of public health is to create healthy cities, to purify the urban space from factors that threaten health, and to implement social municipality practices for vulnerable groups in the city. In this context, local governments; They were required to operate in areas such as disinfection and reduction of capacity of public transport, informing the public about the epidemic, disinfection in

public spaces, meeting the needs of vulnerable groups, establishing psychological counseling lines as a solution to increasing psychological problems, especially during the lockdown days, and providing temporary shelter for healthcare workers. It is known that the COVID-19 epidemic has caused great losses in the field of economy.

It is thought that local governments will be adversely affected financially by the effect of increasing expenditures and decreasing income. During the pandemic period, situations such as the closure of workplaces and job losses have caused a decrease in tax revenues. This situation causes a decrease in the revenues of local governments. A serious decrease in income is expected, especially for cities whose income source is tourism. In İzmir, where the tourism sector is important, there has been a decrease in tourism movements in 2020.

Although the crisis has short-term effects on different categories such as health and social expenditures, it is expected that the strongest effects will emerge in the medium term. In addition to their health and social responsibilities, local governments also play an important role in the areas most affected by the crisis such as public administration, transportation, public services and education. In addition, local governments in many countries have increased their expenditures within the scope of support policies for the self-employed. Local governments have a responsibility to respond to social emergencies. Therefore, considering the impact of the crisis on different population groups, it is inevitable that social expenditures will increase significantly. It is predicted that unemployment and the need for social assistance will continue to increase in the long run. Therefore, the increase in social expenditures is expected to continue.

3.2.1 Works of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality in the COVID-19 Pandemic

Izmir Metropolitan Municipality implemented the “Crisis Municipalism” management model on March 20, thus “solidarity economy” gained importance in the whole city. Within the scope of Crisis Municipalism, new responsibilities have been given to the Crisis Management Supreme Board and Crisis units, which also includes civil society representatives. Therefore, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality is one of the first institutions to develop a comprehensive plan to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. In this direction, decisions were taken such as stopping non-urgent investments, austerity measures, and tight coordination regarding the fast and complete procurement of services related to the pandemic. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality provided solidarity with its citizens with in-kind donations. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality has discussed in detail all the short and long-term activities carried out within the scope of the COVID-19 pandemic in the COVID-19 Resilience Action Plan. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality is the first local government to publish a report and an action plan as part of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The COVID-19 outbreak has caused unforeseen expenditures in the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality budget, as in all local governments. According to the statement made in July 2020, 150 million TL was spent on solidarity activities and material purchases within the scope of COVID-19. It has been stated that there has been a loss of income of more than 200 million liras due to the decrease in the use of public transportation, the decrease in the payments of water bills, the postponement of rent, advertisement-advertising taxes during the pandemic process. Transportation revenues decreased by 85% and water revenues by 55%. However, despite the loss of income, the municipality continued its services and duties during the epidemic process. In this context, 4.5 million masks, of which 2 million 240 thousand were produced at the Occupational Factory, were delivered to the public during the epidemic. Within the scope of informing the public, a total of 270 thousand materials were produced for posters and informational visuals and distributed to the places used by the public. Cash aid was provided for the economic damage caused by the epidemic. Stray animals were considered and 51 tons of food was distributed, especially on the days

of restriction.

By implementing the Suspended Izmir Card application for students with limited opportunities. Card loading amounting to 10 thousand TL was made.

The sample studies carried out by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality during the pandemic period are given in detail below.



A cash support of 3 million 531 thousand TL was provided to citizens from different occupational groups. 873 to 699 coffee, internet cafe and game room shopkeepers A cash support payment of 1,750 TL was made. The number of stationery shopkeepers supported in total reached 206 and the amount of support reached 3 million 559 thousand 400. 3 million 253 thousand 176 lira support was provided to the tradesmen in the shoemakers and textile manufacturers site. In addition, 3 thousand 100 pairs of boots were purchased from the shoemaker tradesmen in Ödemiş, and 424 thousand 328 liras were donated. Aid was also given to tradesmen in the food and beverage sector. The “Pending Invoice” application has been initiated for the payment of the water bills that the citizens of İzmir, who are experiencing economic difficulties, cannot pay by their compatriots who have the opportunity. So far, 22,283 invoices have been paid within the scope of the application. 400 TL cash aid was given to low-income families.



Between March 2020 and May 2021, 450 thousand food parcels were distributed in the city. 13,900,000 liters of milk were distributed to 154,877 children aged 1-5 years. In this process, the Metropolitan Municipality transformed the meat procured from producers' associations into roasting to be added to food packages and delivered it to families in need in one kilogram packages. Fresh vegetables and fruits, consisting of onions, potatoes, apples, oranges and lemons, were purchased from the İzmir Vegetable and Fruit Market and delivered to 5 thousand families in the first place under the name of "Resistance Package". Before the pandemic, the "Milk Lamb Project", which covers all neighborhoods of İzmir, was continued by giving priority to the disadvantaged neighborhoods due to the pandemic.



Since the beginning of the pandemic, equipment support has been provided to the Vocational Factory to produce 60 thousand masks per day. In the following process, 120 thousand masks were produced per day. The municipality started to produce transparent masks to facilitate the communication of disabled individuals. Until October 2020, 10 thousand transparent masks were produced and distributed at the Vocational Factory for disabled individuals who have difficulty in reading the lips of the other person due to the mask. Mask vending machines, 'Maskematik', were installed in the underground stations. In addition, in areas where there is no metro, mobile masquematic application has been started. As of March 10, 2021, 4,626,764 masks have been distributed through mascumatics. During the pandemic process, hand disinfectant has started to be produced by the Fabrication Laboratory (FabLab) in the Vocational Factory. Psychological support was provided to the people of İzmir during the pandemic process, with 11 psychologists and a social worker working within the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Department of Community Health.



Due to the pandemic, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality opened 10 EBA access points to support students to receive distance education. A project service was carried out to provide 4 GB of internet per month for children who do not have internet access. Support was provided to children who did not have a tablet or computer. In this context, tablets were distributed to students in Hamzababa Neighborhood, who were trying to connect to EBA with their parents' phones. A wireless internet line was installed in the village, where there was a problem connecting to EBA, and the Village Coffeehouse was organized and transformed into an EBA point.



Temporary water connection was provided to those with water debt cuts, and the water cutoff of 7237 subscribers was postponed. Invoicing was done by taking the average of the three months with the lowest consumption among residential subscribers.

Within the scope of non-residential subscribers; Workplaces, businesses, hotels, motels, industrial facilities, facilities producing goods and services and similar businesses are not paid until the meter is read. Measures were taken in response to the increased water consumption during the pandemic process, and in this context, it was requested to limit the working time of car wash stations to two days a week. In addition, car wash stations that do not have a license were closed.



The products distributed within the scope of food aid and milk distribution were supplied directly from the producers through cooperatives. A volunteer program has been established in order to reduce the labor shortage and producer cost due to travel restrictions. In this context, 459 volunteers participated in the harvest on a rotating basis. Apart from these activities, it was emphasized that new strategies should be prepared considering that the tourism sector will be adversely affected due to the uncertainty of the epidemic. İzmir Tourism Hygiene Board, coordinated by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, started the Orange Circle application. Thanks to the Orange Circle, it is aimed that tourism activities can continue in a healthy way after the pandemic. 502 businesses applied for the Orange Circle certificate within a year, and after the inspections, 267 food and beverage establishments and 128 accommodation facilities were entitled to receive the Orange Circle Certificate.



Between March 5 and May 27, 2020, 16.290 public buildings (taxi station and vehicles, minibus stop and vehicles, İZULAŞ, ESHOT buses, hospitals, pharmacies, PTTs, banks, public institutions and organizations) by using 57,011 liters of disinfectant to purify public spaces from virus. service buildings) and 3 thousand 273 kilometers of streets and pavements were disinfected. In public transportation, 220 rail systems, 1,460 buses, 375 taxis, 246 shuttles, 317 minibuses and 118 cooperative vehicles have been made suitable for physical distance.

3.3 Civil Society in the COVID-19 Pandemic

Before discussing the current situation of NGOs in the local area of İzmir during the COVID-19 process, talking about the difficulties faced by the İzmir 2021 Voluntary Local Review Report Civil Society Coordination in implementing its methodology aimed at maximum civil society participation will also make it easier to understand the difficulties faced by NGOs in the pandemic conditions.

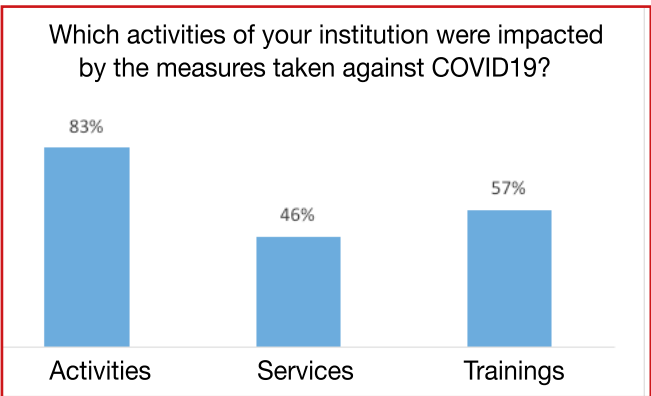
The most burning problem observed during the reporting studies, which coincided with the most intense period of the pandemic process, was that many non-governmental organizations that were active before the pandemic could not continue their existence due to the inability to develop resistance to new conditions. Another problem encountered in this process is that a significant part of NGOs operating locally still do not have digital infrastructure tools such as websites, social media accounts and corporate communication addresses. For this reason, ensuring the inclusion of NGOs in the process has put a lot of effort on the report's Civil Society Coordination team.

On the other hand, the high number of NGOs that have digital infrastructure elements but cannot use these elements effectively and have problems in adapting to digitalization has emerged as another difficulty. Many NGOs; It has become dysfunctional by losing its communication channels with its members, volunteers and stakeholders and a small amount of income sources. Although all these reasons prevented reaching the targeted number of participating NGOs at the beginning of the reporting process, a fairly large number of participants, which can be considered a record, has been reached at the local level and under the pandemic conditions.

The problems faced by non-governmental organizations during the pandemic will be discussed on the basis of four headings in the continuation of the article, based on the answers given to the surveys we have conducted and the interviews we have conducted face-to-face. It covers the financial situation of NGOs operating locally, their voluntary participation, face-to-face activities and the problems they experience in cooperation with the public and private sectors. The main reasons for the decrease in the financial capacities of non-governmental organizations can be listed as the shift of the support of the donor organizations to the COVID-19

axis due to the pandemic, and the decrease in donation and dues revenues as a result of the weakening of ties with members and volunteers. In our survey, the majority of participating NGOs reported that their financial income had decreased significantly compared to the pre-pandemic period. In this process, many NGOs had to vacate their offices because they could not pay their rent.

Another impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on civil society has been the reduced participation of volunteers in their work. Pandemic conditions and pandemic restrictions have led NGOs to carry out their work and volunteer interviews digitally, which has interrupted the access of disadvantaged individuals with limited access to digital resources to civil society work and volunteering. With the decisions taken by the Ministry of Interior within the scope of COVID-19 Measures, non-governmental organizations could not carry out activities such as general assembly, meeting and face-to-face activities that required physical participation.



In addition to causing difficulties in the work and voluntary meetings of NGOs, it also led to administrative difficulties for NGOs, especially due to the inability to hold general assemblies.

Again, in this process, the cooperation of civil society with the public and private sectors weakened, and serious decreases were observed in the number of jointly realized activities and projects. This situation not only weakened the financial capacities of NGOs but also negatively affected their visibility and effectiveness in the field. The problems undertaken by the civil society, but for which the participation of many actors are required, could not be resolved in this process, and this situation led to the exacerbation of the existing problems.

Only 40% of the participants answered the question “How easily could you adapt your activities to the new working order within the scope of the measures taken against the COVID-19 pandemic?” Especially NGOs, whose members and volunteers are mostly young people, have adapted to this process extraordinarily fast.

46% of the participating NGOs answered yes to the question “Have you carried out a project related to the pandemic during the pandemic period we have been in since March 2020?” This situation also gives an important clue about the capacity of the civil society in İzmir to follow the current situation and to produce quick solutions in the face of current problems. In addition, while this process accelerated the digitalization process of many NGOs, it also increased the inclusiveness of the studies indirectly due to the increase in accessibility.

Finally, it will be useful to talk about the Social Climate Association, which we can easily describe as a young organization considering both its age and employee profile, which has successfully managed the İzmir pandemic process and continued its activities without slowing down even under pandemic conditions, in order to increase and encourage good examples.

The Social Climate Association, all of which were pre-pandemic volunteers residing in İzmir and most of them university students, started to recruit volunteers not only from İzmir but from all over the country by moving the whole process to the digital environment with the pandemic. This situation has made it very easy for the association to access human resources and financial resources outside of İzmir. In addition, all of the trainings and workshops were transferred to the digital environment, increasing the number of participants and becoming one of the visible and accessible NGOs across the country.

The association, which defined the biggest expense items in its pre-pandemic activities as training hall, projector and transportation expenses, reported that these items were replaced by online meeting applications and other tools (Mural, Kahoot, Menti-meter, etc.) used in digital events, after performing their digital transformation. However, due to the ban on face-to-face events and meetings for NGOs, the

association's need for an office has been eliminated, and this has enabled the existing budget to be used more effectively.

3.3.1 Pandemic Studies of Civil Society in İzmir

Civil Society in İzmir took an active role in the fight against the Pandemic. In this context, local NGOs, on the one hand, carried out solidarity and cooperation activities with disadvantaged groups, who are much more vulnerable to COVID-19 than other segments of the society, on the other hand, continued their rights-based monitoring activities.

In cooperation with the Roma Youth Education Culture and Solidarity Association, approximately 200 food parcels were donated to the needy, and a short film called “The Novel of the Pandemic” was about the difficulties faced by the Roma during the pandemic.

He conducted online psycho-social support activities with the İzmir Branch of the Social Workers Association, KORDEP İzmir and related professional organizations.

Aegean Contemporary Education Foundation has carried out campaigns and projects for corporate and individual donors in order to strengthen technological infrastructures such as tablet and internet access so that beneficiaries -especially students, are economically and socially disadvantaged groups, so that both schools and EÇEV can access distance education. Thanks to these campaigns, tablets were distributed to approximately 230 students and they were able to access distance education.

In this process, İzmir City Council supported the campaigns of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and İzmir Volunteers by actively participating, and published the report “Refugees in the COVID-19 Pandemic”.

It organized online awareness trainings with the motto “Cancer Can't Wait in an Epidemic” in cooperation with the Breast Cancer Fight Association, Chamber of Physicians, İzmir City Council, Local Authorities and Women's organizations.

World City İzmir Association mediated the delivery of aid packages to those in need through the European İzmir Solidarity Network through Halkın Bakkalı project.

The Share the Future Civil Initiative supported the establishment of the Platform for Kindness in the Days of Corona , and carried out solidarity activities with the

needy and disadvantaged groups through the platform.

With the support of UN Women, İzmir Women's Solidarity Association has implemented the project titled "Providing Legal and Psychological Support to Women in the COVID 19 Process".

The Young LGBTI+ Association has prepared a research report titled "The Situation of the LGBTI+ Community in the COVID-19 Epidemic" in May-June 2020 , and has published and translated this study into English with the support of the Civil Think EU Programme.

Tülay Aktaş Volunteer Organizations Force Association established the Goodness in the Days of Corona (COGI) platform, in cooperation with local governments, and by contacting the health directorate and health centers, determining and supplying the emergency medical supplies needs of hospitals and delivering the relevant materials to health institutions.

The Equal Life Association established the Women's Coalition and carried out a monitoring study for municipalities in the COVID-19 Pandemic services.

Cycling Development Platform, together with BisiKoop partners, received STDV Support and established BisiDestek, a Volunteer Cycling Assistance Team. Within the scope of the measures taken due to BisiDestek COVID-19; It carries out its activities as a cycling volunteer network to solve the needs and problems of those who cannot leave their homes, such as the elderly, parents who have no one to leave their children, and the disabled.

Between March 2020 and June 2021 , Social Climate Association organized a total of 11 online trainings on the environmental causes and consequences of COVID-19, 7 of which are Environment and 4 are Climate Crisis.

AS A RESULT...

The writing of the Voluntary Local Evaluation Report İzmir 2021 report during the COVID-19 pandemic period revealed the need to include a separate section for COVID-19 in the report. As a result of the impact of the pandemic on local governments, situations such as changes in priority activities, financial loss and the development of studies on public health have emerged. In this context, the responsibilities of local governments have increased and their capacity to fight the pandemic has changed. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality has started to fight against COVID-19 rapidly with the "Crisis Municipality" model. Eşrefpaşa Hospital, which is the first and only municipality affiliated hospital in Turkey, is the most important proof that İzmir is effective in the field of health. Since the beginning of the epidemic, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality has extended a helping hand to its citizens with the understanding of social municipality. In addition, thanks to the solidarity network implemented with the motto "Biz Varız" during the pandemic process, the negative effects were alleviated by providing solidarity among the citizens of the city. When examined in terms of non-governmental organizations, it was seen that many organizations could not resist the pandemic and stopped their activities. The need to adapt to the conditions brought by the COVID-19 pandemic has emerged. It is seen that NGOs that can keep up with digitalization are able to continue their activities. In addition, the pandemic has turned into an opportunity at this point, increasing the inclusiveness of NGOs. However, directing the grants to the COVID-19 field has played a role in the financial problems of NGOs. Despite this, the existence of organizations that continue their work on the pandemic has kept the solidarity environment alive in the city. For this reason, the strength of local governments and non-governmental organizations in this process has been important in developing a response to the pandemic. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has reminded us once again of the importance of observing and developing the Sustainable Development Goals. The preparation of the Voluntary Local Evaluation Report every year is important in terms of observing the change in the Sustainable Development Goals.





4.

Sustainability Agenda of Industry and Business World

4.1 About Economic Development Coordination Board of İzmir (İzmir EDCB)

Economic Development Coordination Board of İzmir (İzmir EDCB) is the largest umbrella organization of the city, which was formed in 2009 under the leadership of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and includes high-level representatives of institutions and organizations that have a decisive role in the city's economy. Today, İzmir EDCB has reached 140 members with the representatives of İzmir's leading industry and business world, professional organizations, universities and non-governmental organizations. Members of İzmir EDCB gather at least once a month under the coordination of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality to express their views on major investments, projects, issues and problems related to the city and take concrete decisions. İzmir EDCB, which has carried out many important institutional studies related to the economic development of the city, has decided to establish a "Sustainability Commission" with the effect of the latest global developments (Climate Crisis, COVID-19, global inequality, etc.). Thus, it is aimed to ensure that all institutional actors that direct the daily life of the city, especially the industry and business world, are also directly aligned with the city's sustainability agenda and especially with the European Green Consensus process. İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network (İzmir SUDN) will officially provide expert support to all the works of the İzmir EDCB Sustainability Committee and will support all projects/activities that the committee will carry out within the scope of the European Green Consensus.

4.2 İzmir SUDN and İzmir EDCB

İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network held various meetings with İzmir EDCB member institutions and organizations to analyze the current situation of the industry and business world within the scope of the preparation processes of the VLR report. This part of the study reflects the current situation analysis of the city, mainly the sustainability perception and studies of the industry and business world.

4.3 Baseline Analysis of İzmir EDCB Voluntary Local Review Report

In order to reveal the institutional view on sustainability and to determine the current situation of the industry in İzmir regarding the Global Goals, private sector representatives within the body of İzmir EDCB, whose main purpose is to bridge the stakes in the city with the local government, were interviewed.

The interviewed companies reflect the views of different sectors, 14% from the Textile, Ready-to-Wear and Leather Sector, about 11% from the Tourism-Accommodation, Food and Beverage Sector, 72% from the Automotive Sector, and again 7% from the Information and Technology Sector, 7% selected from the Education Sector and 7% from the Food Sector; the rest were determined to represent other sectors operating in İzmir and to form a mixed structure.



The number of employees of the institutions interviewed also differs. The largest proportions were comprised of approximately 40% of institutions with 250 or more employees, and institutions with 51-100 employees and 1-10 employees with 18% each.

The general current situation of these institutions regarding sustainability was examined, it was questioned whether they had any activities that could remain within the scope of any SDG, and their opinions were taken for the future.

The issues that are remarkable with these perspectives and which are expected to be given more at-

tention in the future are highlighted as the subject of this report.

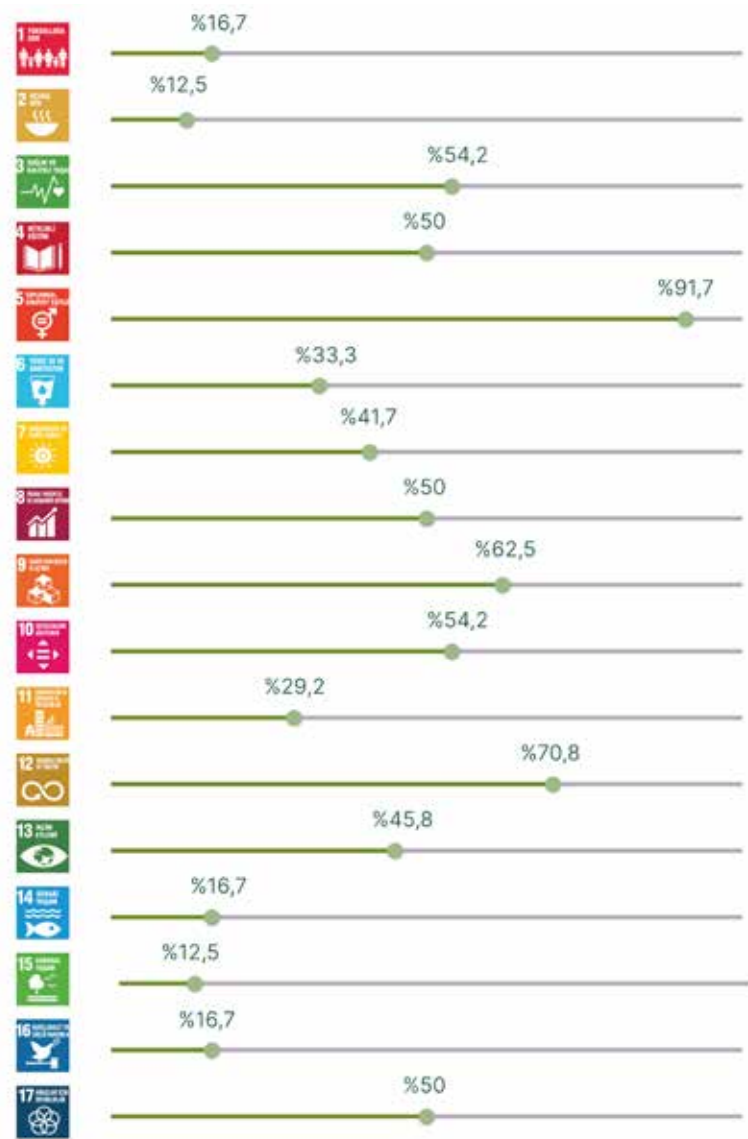
70% of the participants do not have a sustainability-related office and only 50% have a membership to a sustainability-related platform. In addition to these determinations, the rate of the participants who stated that no in-house sustainability training has been organized yet is 36%.

This is quite striking for institutions operating in a city

like Izmir, where importance is given to the subject and where sustainability is kept on the city's agenda, often with different studies.

The most important of the pleasing findings in this research is that the vast majority of the participants are quite familiar with the UN Global Goals. Again, the institutions that gave this answer have stated that the most investments were made for the Social Gender Equality, which is the 5th goal among SDGs. This finding is very compatible with the structure of the city. Second place is 12.

Relation between the Sustainable Development Goals and Existence of the Institution's Activities



The 12th goal is Responsible Production and Consumption. Some participant statements on this subject are as follows:

“We hold information meetings on ensuring gender equality and make statements on the importance of the issue on every platform... among our aims are to empower women by making the invisible labor of women in the countryside visible ...”

“...aware of gender-based salary differences, there is no difference in salaries in our institution.”

“...especially within the scope of SDG 12, wastes are used as alternative fuel or alternative raw material according to their qualities...”

“...While our human resources departments work towards equality of opportunity on gender equality, we also provide training to our employees...”

Regarding the Green Agreement, which is one of the most current issues on the sustainability agenda, 50% of the participants stated that they are very aware of the issue and that they anticipate that there will be additional responsibilities that it will bring.

Another of the most pleasing answers is that the importance of stakeholder relations has been recognized by all participants and the strengthening of internal/external communication is considered critical.

When the participants were asked what is the most important issue for their organization, 72% said “climate”, and when asked the same question within the scope of the social dimension, 80% said “Occupational Health and Safety” as the most important.

The participants made the most striking statements regarding the COVID-19 period, although the participants who thought that the business volume of their institution decreased and working conditions negatively affected the COVID-19 period, although the participants were high, the participants expressed positive opinions on these two issues with a rate of approximately 25%. Participants

78% of them mentioned that the importance of SDG 3 Healthy and Quality Life has increased a lot during COVID-19 Pandemic, and half of them mentioned that SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation and SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth comes in second place.

4.4 Suggestions and Comments:

The urgency of adopting and internalizing sustainability in all activities with both the sensitivity of the subject and the holistic perspective of the Sustainability Offices, which is underlined in the VLR report, is also revealed by the data. Of the institutions whose ideas were taken in this study, only

30% of them have departments related to the subject.

In addition, it is clear that sustainability trainings should be given more in the private sector in İzmir, where there is a formation such as the İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network and there are many volunteers in this regard.

It is clear that awareness of the green agreement and agility regarding the issue will be of great benefit to the planet, as well as it is thought that it will provide an advantage to the private sector of İzmir in terms of European and World exports.





1 NO POVERTY

İZMİR GÖSTERGELERİ

1.2.1

Poverty Ratio

1.2.2.

P80/P20 Ratio

1.3.1.

Proportion of Population Benefiting from Social Assistance

1.4.1

Municipal Population Ratio with Water Network Service Provided

1.5.2.

Ratio of direct economic losses caused by disasters to GDP

1.a.1.

Proportion of total public expenditure on education, health and social security and welfare services

1 NO POVERTY

SDG1 “No Poverty” aims to end all forms of poverty everywhere. SDG 1 covers increasing access to basic resources and services for the most vulnerable; and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters. In order to achieve this goal, 7 sub-breakdowns and 12 indicators have been determined at the global level. With the localization of SDG 1 for İzmir, 5 sub-targets and 6 indicators were determined.

SDG 10 GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

Individuals who have expenditure and income below a certain limit according to the general level of society are considered poor. The national poverty line is handled by TURKSTAT with the definition of relative poverty. According to TUIK Poverty Statistics, the poverty line in İzmir was determined as 15,835 TL for 2020, according to 50% of the median income, while the poverty rate was determined as 11.1%. In this situation, 477,000 people in the city are described as poor. When income distribution inequality is analyzed, while the Gini Coefficient for 2020 is 0.362 in İzmir, it is 0.410 for Turkey. The P80/P20 ratio, which is calculated as the ratio of the income of the 20% of the society that receives the largest share of the income, to the income of the 20% that receives the least share, was calculated as 8.0 for Turkey in 2020, while it was 6.2 for İzmir.

In-kind-cash aids, food package aids, social support cards, aids to needy students and military families are provided by the municipalities and the governor's office throughout İzmir. In this context, "Social Market", "Pending Invoice" and "Children İzmir Card" applications come to the fore. In 2020, 271,544 social aid applications were made to the Metropolitan Municipality. Among the applications, there are demands such as battery powered wheelchair, shopping support, soup kitchen, food aid, clothing, goods aid, Child İzmir Card, cash aid, material aid for sick citizens, fuel and tablet aid. In 2020, there has been an increase in social assistance to citizens compared to other years due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and natural disasters.



SDG 1 BEST PRACTICE

ANOTHER AGRICULTURE IS POSSIBLE: İZMİR AGRICULTURE

İzmir Agriculture Model was chosen as the best local sustainability practice with 62.2% of the votes at the workshop held with the participation of representatives from the public, private sector and civil society sectors in the city on 12-13 July 2021. İzmir Agriculture covers the whole process from the seed stage to the last stage reaching the consumer.

With the project, it is aimed to increase the ad-

ded value of the products by planning the sales and marketing process from the beginning. In this way, poverty was combated and welfare increased. The main backbone of İzmir Agriculture is the purchase guarantee given to the producer by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. İzmir Agriculture, acting with the vision of "Another Agriculture is Possible", aims to reduce rural poverty.

SDG 1

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

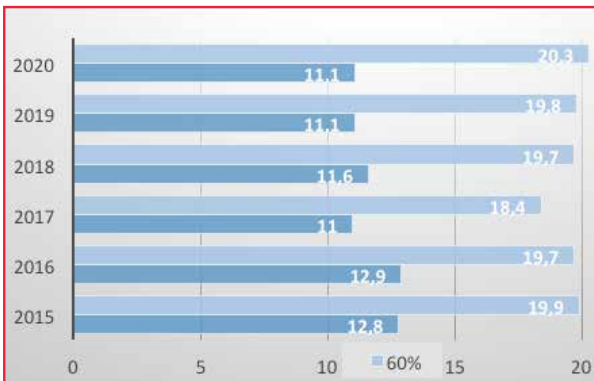
İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
1.2. To reduce the proportion of individuals living in poverty in İzmir by 2030.	1.2.1 Poverty Rate 1.2.2. P80/P20 Ratio
1.3. Developing social assistance systems that will significantly cover the poor and vulnerable in a way that will end the neediness.	1.3.1. Proportion of Population Benefiting from Social Assistance
1.4. By 2030, to ensure that all individuals, especially the poor and the vulnerable, have equal access to basic services in İzmir.	1.4.1 Municipality Population Ratio Provided Water Network Service
1.5. By 2030, reduce the vulnerability of the poor and vulnerable to extreme weather events, economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	1.5.2. Ratio of direct economic losses caused by disasters to GDP
1 a. Ensuring a significant mobilization of resources in order to end poverty in all its dimensions in İzmir.	1.a.1. Proportion of total public expenditure on education, health and social security and welfare services

TARGET 1.2 REDUCING THE PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN POVERTY IN İZMİR BY 2030

Two indicators are suggested for this target of İzmir. These consist of indicators that can be used both for urban poverty and regularly produced for Turkey on a national and provincial/regional basis. There is no distinction between rural and urban poverty rates at the provincial level in the available data for İzmir.

If the data is produced, it may be more appropriate to use the rural-urban poverty rate as an indicator. Considering that the agricultural models developed throughout the city, especially for İzmir, include the producer and the consumer, the evaluation of rural-urban poverty is also important from this axis.

Indicator 1.2.1 Poverty Rate



The first of the indicators determined to follow this target is the poverty rate. In the calculation of this indicator, based on the definition of relative poverty, the equivalent household disposable median income is calculated over 50% and 60%.

Those below this limit are defined as the population at risk of poverty. Considering 50% of the median income; It is seen that the poverty rate in İzmir decreased from 2015 to 2020. This rate did not change in the last year and was calculated as 11.1%. The poverty rate, which was determined according to the poverty line determined by considering 60% of the median income, increased by 0.5 points to

20.3% in 2020. This rate is 15% across Turkey. In other words, the poverty rate in İzmir is above the Turkey average

Indicator 1.2.2. P80/P20 Ratio

Another indicator for the target of reducing the rate of individuals living in poverty in İzmir is the P80/P20 ratio, which is the income of the 20 percent group with the highest income to the income of the 20 percent group with the lowest income.

In 2020, the P80/P20 ratio is 8.0 for Turkey. It is understood from this that the income difference between the richest and the poorest people is 8 times. In İzmir, this ratio increased by 0.3 points from 5.9 to 6.2 in 2020 compared to the previous year.



İzmir's P80/P20 ratio is below the Turkey average. However, this 6-fold difference between different income levels indicates that poverty is widespread in the city. In addition, the Gini coefficient, which is one of the income distribution inequality criteria; It is covered in detail in SDG 10. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita, which is one of the other indicators of income distribution, is discussed in detail within Objective 8 of the report.

TARGET 1.3. DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SYSTEMS TO SIGNIFICANTLY INCLUDING POOR AND VULNERABLE PEOPLE TO END BEING IN NEED

Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of Population Benefiting from Social Assistance

Social aids alone are not sufficient for the solution of poverty, it is important to develop social aid policies in a way that prevents the addiction of individuals. in İzmir

In 2020, within the scope of in-kind and cash aid by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality

64 million
902.219,58 TL

expenditure has been made.

Metropolitan and district municipalities, Provincial Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation provide social support cards, food, clothes, baby food-cloths, household goods, fuel and cash aid to citizens in need. Assistance is also provided to students in need, disabled citizens, citizens affected by disasters, and military families in line with their needs. In 2020, the Kovid-19 Pandemic and natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and fires caused an increase in the aid targeted by the municipalities. In 2020, a total of 392,498 people, including transportation, food, medical support, and student aid, were provided in kind and in cash by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. Since the existence of repetitive aids and data storage styles of institutions differ, an indicator related to this target could not be established.

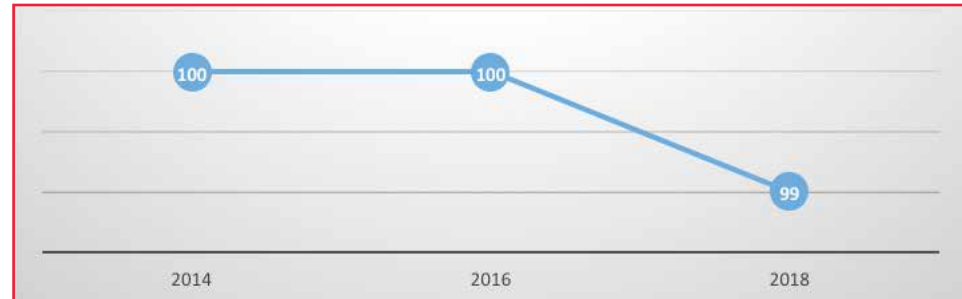
If the data is collected in a healthy way, an indicator can be created for the rate of population benefiting from social assistance throughout the city. In the next period, it is recommended to use the "Population Ratio of the Population Benefiting from Social Assistance" indicator within the scope of obtaining these data.

TARGET 1.4. ENSURING THE RIGHT OF EQUAL ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS, PRIVATELY THE POOR AND VULNERABLE, IN İZMİR BY 2030

The proportion of the population with access to health and education services is produced at the country level by TURKSTAT. For the first time in 2019, the proportion of population with easy access to public transportation was calculated for İzmir, İstanbul and Ankara. Producing the proportion of the population with easy access to education and health services at the provincial level is important for the healthy monitoring of the indicators. Information about the city in the fields of education, health and transportation systems, which are among the basic services, is given in detail in the indicators in SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG11. Since SDG 1 has a lot to do with other purposes, the set of indicators has been kept limited and references are given at relevant points for this SDG.

Indicator 1.4.1. Municipal Population Ratio with Water Network Service Provided

As of 2018, drinking and utility water services are provided to 99% of the municipal population in İzmir. Activities related to drinking and potable water are discussed in details within SDG 6.

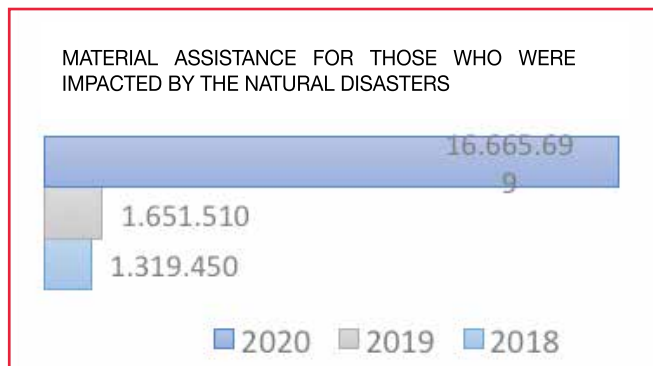


Rate of the Municipal Population served with Utility and Drinking Water Network to the Total Population (%)

TARGET 1.5. BY 2030, REDUCING THE VULNERABILITY OF THE POOR AND VULNERABLE PERSONS AGAINST EXTREME WEATHER, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SHOCKS AND DISASTERS

INDICATOR 1.5.2 Ratio of Direct Economic Losses Caused by Disasters to GDP

In case of producing relevant data for this target, which is also included in SDG 11, the following indicators are recommended to be used within the target. Number of People Affected, Disappeared and Died by Disasters Per 100,000 Populations, Ratio of Direct Economic Losses Caused by Disasters to GDP.



Apart from these, numerical data on some of the municipal aids and aid campaigns for those affected by disasters are as follows: In 2020, cash aid was provided to 27 citizens who were damaged by the flood, 436 citizens who were damaged by the fire, and 2394 citizens who were damaged by the earthquake in 2020. Biz Varız (We Are Here) campaign was renewed for earthquake survivors with the slogan of “Goodness is Hanged”. Thus, the aid made through Halkın Bakkalı and Biz İzmir was delivered to the citizens in need through the municipality. Between October 30 and November 20, 2020, volunteers from different NGOs who are members of the Disaster Platform took part in volunteer activities 3,136 times.

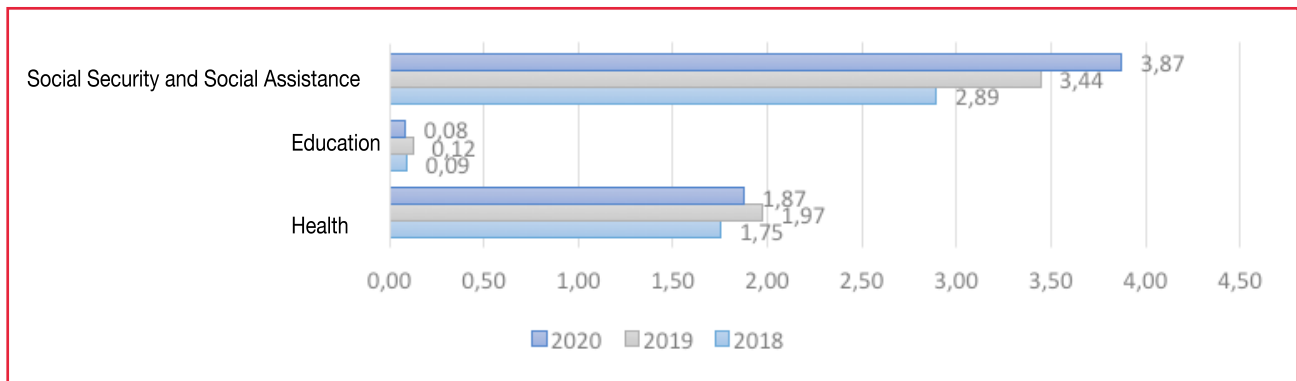
District municipalities also provide in-kind and cash assistance to individuals for shocks such as earthquakes, floods, fires and pandemics.

District municipalities have been active in many areas such as the repair of damaged houses, food aid, furniture aid, baby food aid, and psychosocial support.

A total of 16,665,699 TL financial aid was provided by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality for citizens affected by floods, earthquakes and fires in 2020. As a result of the 30 October 2020 İzmir Earthquake, 14,895,000 TL was given to the citizens.

TARGET 1.a. ENSURING SIGNIFICANT MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES FOR ENDING POVERTY IN ALL DIMENSIONS IN İZMİR**Indicator 1.a.1. Ratio of Total Public Expenditures Spent on Education, Health and Social Security and Social Aid Services**

Within the scope of the relevant indicator, the ratio of expenditures made by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality for the activities carried out within the scope of health, education, social security and social assistance services has been calculated. Expenditures within the scope of social security and social assistance services increase towards 2020.



SDG 1 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

The highlights of the activities carried out in İzmir with the aim of ending poverty are discussed in this section:

TURKEY LIBRARY FOR THE VISUALLY DISABLED

In order to increase the job opportunities of the citizens in the fragile group, the Turkish Library for the Visually Impaired prepared and sent free of charge embossed and audio documents for the visually impaired citizens to prepare for the job exams.

SOLIDARITY HOUSE

The “House of Solidarity” was established in order to provide assistance to families with low purchasing power living in Balçova. Clothing and household goods aids are provided with the motto “Bring if you don’t need it, take it away if you need it”. Surplus products were also distributed to families outside of Balçova. Clothing and home textile aids were provided to 1775 families in total.

SOCIAL MARKET

Thanks to the “Social Market” created by the İzmir district municipalities with the understanding of social municipality, cards with a certain limit are given to the citizens in need. People in need can shop in many areas from food to clothing with these cards.

KIDS İZMİRİM CARD

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality gives transportation cards with 10 monthly usage rights to low-income families with children aged 0-5 and receiving financial support. In 2020, 9,812 people were given transportation cards.

ONE HOME ONE RENTAL

After the 30 October 2020 İzmir Earthquake, the “One Rent One Home” solidarity campaign was launched for those who want to give rent support or open their empty house for use. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality brought together the demands of homeless citizens and those who supported the campaign. A time frame of 5 months has been determined for the campaign.

İZMİR EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO AND EARTHQUAKE MASTER PLAN

In 1999, İzmir became one of the 9 cities within the scope of the United Nations’ RADIUS project. In

this context, a protocol was signed between İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, İzmir Chamber of Architects and Boğaziçi University and “İzmir Earthquake Scenario and Earthquake Master Plan” was created. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality stated that they aim to revise the earthquake master plan after the 30 October 2020 İzmir Earthquake and create an “İzmir Integrated Disaster Management Master Plan” that covers all disaster risks.

İZMİR PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PLAN

Within the scope of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, it is aimed to minimize the loss of life and property by carrying out disaster risk reduction studies. İzmir Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction (İzmir İRAP) started on 08.01.2021 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Interior. “Consultancy Service Project Proposal Protocol” was arranged between Dokuz Eylül University Earthquake Research and Application Center Directorate and AFAD İzmir as a support committee.

MÜYESER TURFAN TEMPORARY MALE GUESTHOUSE

Müyeser Turfan Temporary Male Guesthouse, which is affiliated to İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Nursing Home Directorate, has been providing accommodation services to male citizens between the ages of 18-60 living on the street since 2006. In the guesthouse, services such as accommodation, food and beverage, health control are provided. 3-month accommodation service in the Guesthouse can be extended up to 6 months depending on the situation. Citizens who are suitable for age can go to a nursing home or nursing home; Those who are able to work are directed to the employment agency. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Department agreed with four of the hotels in the Basmane region to provide accommodation for the homeless as the weather got colder. Evka-4 transformed the Naim Süleymanoğlu Sports Complex into a temporary accommodation area. 168 homeless individuals benefited from these services in 26 days.



2 ZERO HUNGER



İZMİR GÖSTERGELERİ

2.1.1 Amount of food aid provided through soup kitchens

2.1.2 The value of the annual budget expenditures of the soup kitchens (TL)

2.2.1. Number of children aged 1-5 benefiting from the Dairy Lamb Project

2.2.2 Total amount of milk distributed (L.)

2.3.1 Value of total plant and animal production support provided to producers in İzmir (TL)

2.3.2. Value of purchases made from cooperatives by the Metropolitan Municipality in İzmir (TL)

2.4.1 Size of organic (vegetable) farming area in İzmir (ha)

2.4.2 Number of producers engaged in organic plant production in İzmir

2.5.1 The amount of genetic material stored in the National Gene Bank within the Aegean Agricultural Research Institute (ETAİ)

2.5.2 Amount of genetic material stored in Can Yücel Seed Centers

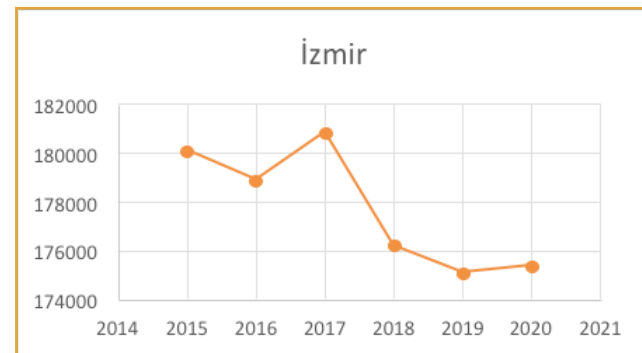
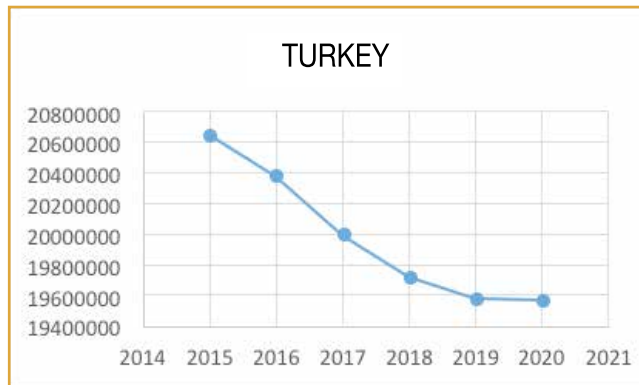
2 ZERO HUNGER



The scope of **SDG2 “No Hunger”** is to end hunger, achieve food security and good nutrition, and support sustainable agriculture. To achieve this goal, 5 sub-targets and 9 indicators are used at the global level. With the localization of SDG 2 for İzmir, 5 sub-targets and 10 indicators were determined.

SDG 2- GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

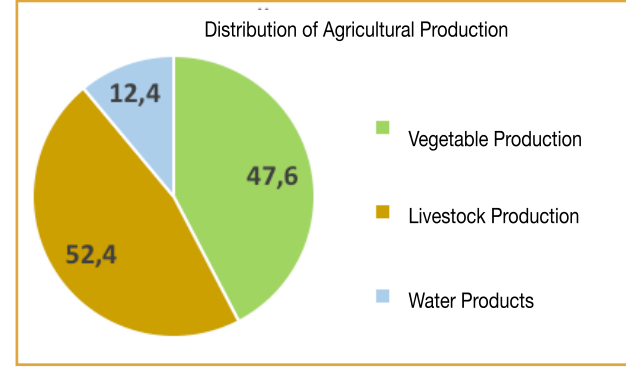
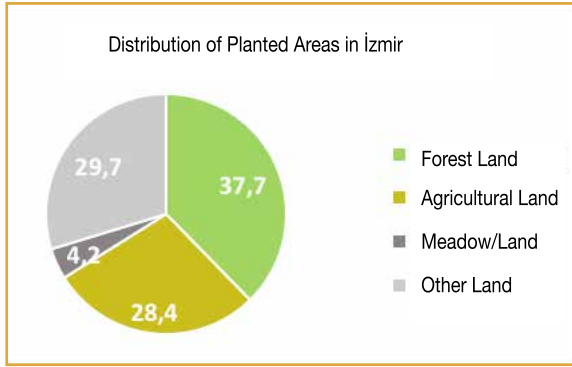
Except for the increase in İzmir in 2017 and 2020; There has been a decrease in the cultivated agricultural areas in Turkey and İzmir since 2015. According to 2018 data, approximately 4.5% of İzmir's total sectoral added value is produced by the agricultural sector. The share of agriculture in the total value added in İzmir always follows a course below the Turkey average over the years. Food prices in İzmir were also affected by the economic fluctuations experienced in recent years. Research in 2019 points to İzmir as the province with the highest hunger limit among the three big cities. In İzmir, where the cost of healthy nutrition is announced as 2.214 TL; the importance of the policies to be developed throughout the city within the scope of SDG-2 is clearly evident.



Change of Total Cultivated Agricultural Areas by Years (hectares)

According to the 2019 briefing of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, İzmir ranks 6th across the country with a 3.2% share in the total crop production value in Turkey, ranks second with a 4.1% share in the livestock value, 4% in the animal products production value, It is in the 2nd place with a share of 6, and in the 3rd place with a share of 3.8% in total production value in Turkey. In the city, a total of 343 thousand hectares of agricultural land; 41.8% is field, 28.1% is olive, 11% is vegetable, 9.7% is fruit and 3.6% is vineyard. On the other hand, 28.4% of the cultivated areas consist of agricultural lands.

Land Type	Turkey Cultivated Area	İzmir Cultivated Area	Ratio
Forest Land	22.622.000	455.570	2,01
Farmland	23.094.924	343.309	1,49
Meadow/Pasture	14.617.000	50.614	0,35
Other Land	17.670.376	359.118	2,03



As of 2019, the total agricultural production value in İzmir is 19.9 billion TL. Here, the largest share belongs to animal production (46.60%). This share is followed by vegetable production (42.36%) and aquaculture production (11.04%), respectively.

The total irrigable agricultural land in İzmir constitutes 57% of the total agricultural area.

%57

The irrigated area corresponds to 58% of the total agricultural area. 60% of the irrigated agricultural land (199 ha) throughout the province consists of the state and 40% consists of agricultural lands irrigated by the producers' own means.

In this context; İzmir's Agriculture strategy, which was designed within the framework of the vision of 'Another Agriculture is Possible', which was implemented in order to reverse the cycle of migrating to cities as cheap labor force by having to leave their lands for local producers who do not have a competitive advantage in the global market, constitutes one of the most comprehensive strategies implemented by the local government in the city. This local policy, implemented to find solutions to the problems in the agricultural sector, to increase the welfare of the farmers and to facilitate the access of everyone living in İzmir to healthy and sustainable food, aims to realize agricultural practices that are compatible with nature while fighting against poverty. The model consists of six stages: product inventory and planning, support to farmers, logistics, processing and branding, sales, marketing and export, research and development, training and certification processes, and agro tourism. Within the scope of the model, it is also planned to produce İzmir agricultural products in accordance with the 'Green Agreement' rules.

SDG 2 BEST PRACTICE



HALKIN BAKKALI (PEOPLE'S GROCERY) PROJECT

Bringing together about 300 products produced by 27 cooperatives from various cities of Turkey with the citizens of the city, the project aims to deliver natural and economic cooperative products to consumers. Halkın Bakkalı has also turned into a tool of urban solidarity in times of disaster. Through the project, a bridge of solidarity was established between families in need and helpful citizens during the pandemic and 2020 İzmir earthquake, enabling the sale of need packages. Citizens who want to contribute to this solidarity with “Biz Varız (We are here)” campaign can send the solidarity packages to those in need at www.halkinbakkali.com. The first branch of Halkın Bakkalı was opened in 2020, and as of August 2021, it serves the city with 9 branches. Halkın Bakkalı, which was created entirely with products of cooperative labor, was selected as the best practice in the city for SDG 2 with 34.2% in the workshop, with the scope of supporting small-scale farmer families, ensuring the sustainability of local production and delivering healthy local products to the consumer.

SDG 2

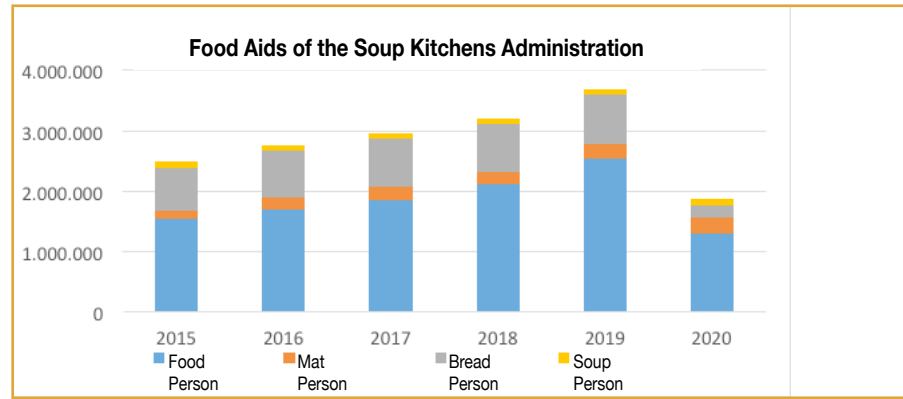
İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
2.1. Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food throughout the year for everyone, especially the poor and vulnerable people, including children, in the city of İzmir	2.1.1 Amount of food aid provided through soup kitchens 2.1.2 The value of the annual budget expenditures of the soup kitchens (TL)
2.3. Supporting small-scale producers operating in the agriculture and livestock sector in İzmir; Increasing their income by providing infrastructure, equipment, purchase guarantee, necessary raw materials and products	2.3.1 Value of total plant and animal production support provided to producers in İzmir (TL) 2.3.2. Value of purchases made from cooperatives by the Metropolitan Municipality in İzmir (TL)
2.4. Increasing organic agriculture and good agricultural practices in İzmir	2.4.1 The size of the organic (vegetable) farming area in İzmir (ha) 2.4.2 Number of organic producers in İzmir
2.5. Conservation of biodiversity by increasing the genetic materials taken under protection in seed gene banks in İzmir	2.5.1 The amount of genetic material stored in the National Gene Bank within the Aegean Agricultural Research Institute (ETAİ) 2.5.2 The amount of genetic material stored in the Can Yücel Seed Center

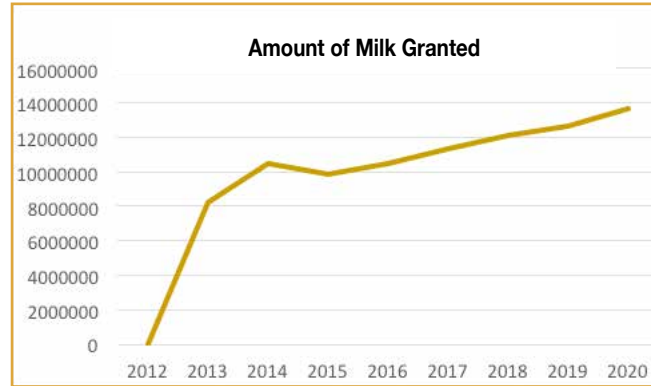
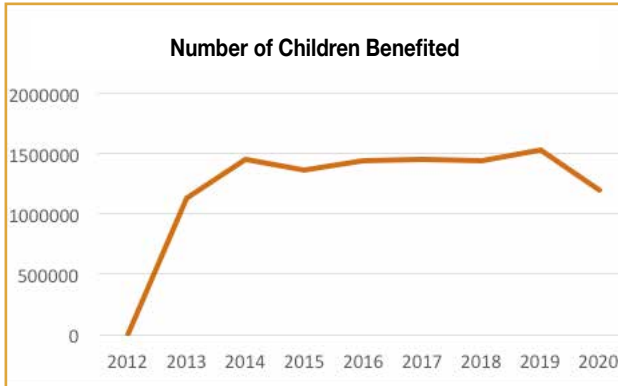
TARGET 2.1 ASSURANCE OF ACCESS TO SAFE, NUTRITIVE AND SUFFICIENT FOOD FOR EVERYONE IN İZMİR, PRIMARY OF THE POOR AND PEOPLE IN VULNERABLE CONDITIONS, INCLUDING CHILDREN, ALL OVER THE YEAR

Within the scope of this target, the amount of food aid made through soup kitchens was determined as a numerical indicator in the follow-up of the activities in the city.

Indicator 2.1.1 Amount of Food Aid Made Through Soup Kitchens (Aşevleri)

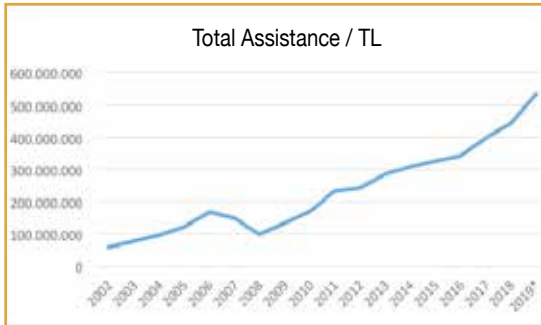


Indicator 2.1.2 Value of Annual Budget Expenditures of the Souvenirs Branch (TL)



İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Soup Houses Branch is one of the mechanisms that provide the largest volume of food aid throughout the city. These aids, which are especially important for vulnerable groups; As seen in the graph from 2015 to 2019, it has increased regularly over the years. In 2020, there was a decrease due to the pandemic.

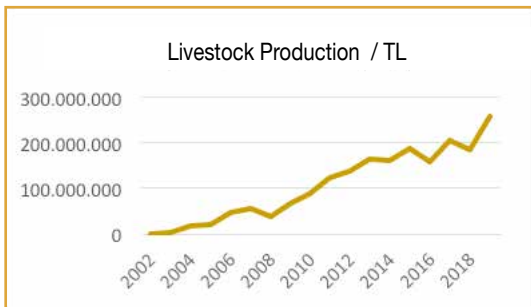
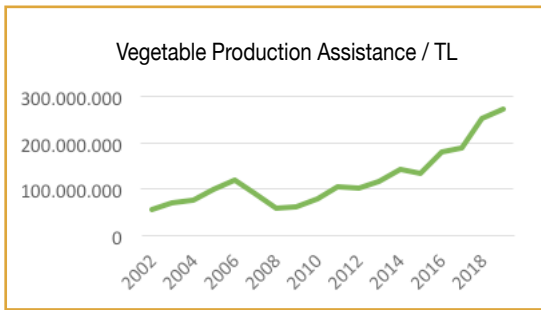
TARGET 2.3 SUPPORTING SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURERS OPERATING IN THE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN İZMİR; INCREASING INCOME BY PROVIDING INFRASTRUCTURE, EQUIPMENT, PURCHASING



Within the scope of this target, the agricultural supports (plant and animal production) provided by the İzmir Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry and the purchases made by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality from the cooperatives were determined as indicators.

Indicator 2.3.1 Value of total plant and animal production support provided to producers in İzmir (TL)

According to the 2019 briefing of the İzmir Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry, the change in the TL value of the agricultural supports given throughout İzmir between the years 2002-2019 is given below:



According to this graph, except for the exceptional decline in 2007-2008, a regular increase is observed in the supports provided. The changes in the crop and animal production sub-fractions of agricultural supports are shown in the graphs. Rural Development Investments Support Program (KKYDP), on the other hand, is the largest grant support in the province, which provides grant support by the central government to ensure economic and social development in rural areas, to encourage real and legal persons' investments in economic activity and their equity-based project investments in pressurized irrigation systems. voluminous rural development program. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the aim of the program, taking into account the protection of natural resources; raising the income level in rural areas, ensuring the integration of agricultural production and agro-industry, developing agricultural marketing infrastructure, strengthening food safety, creating alternative income sources in rural areas, developing pressurized irrigation systems, increasing the effectiveness of the rural development studies and creating a certain capacity in the rural community. In this context, the grant supports given according to the 2019 briefing of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture are as follows:



Economic Investments

441 Projects
453.966.563 TL Investment

176.376.643 TL Grant



Supporting Young Farmer Projects

573 Projects

17.186.800 TL Grant



Machinery Equipment Investments

3.241 Machinery and Equipment
36.923.200 TL Investment

17.654.263 TL Grant



Individual Irrigation Investments

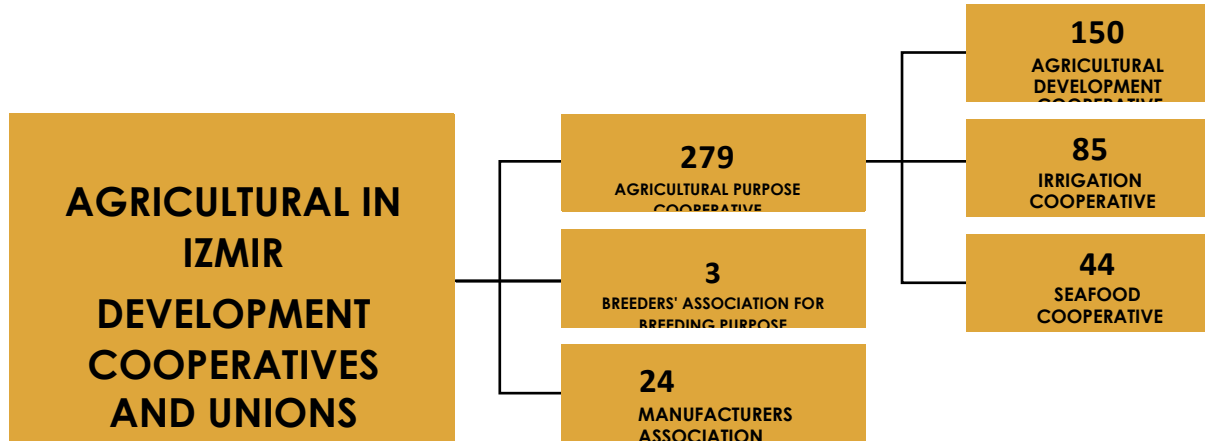
72 Projects

4.687.307 TL Investment

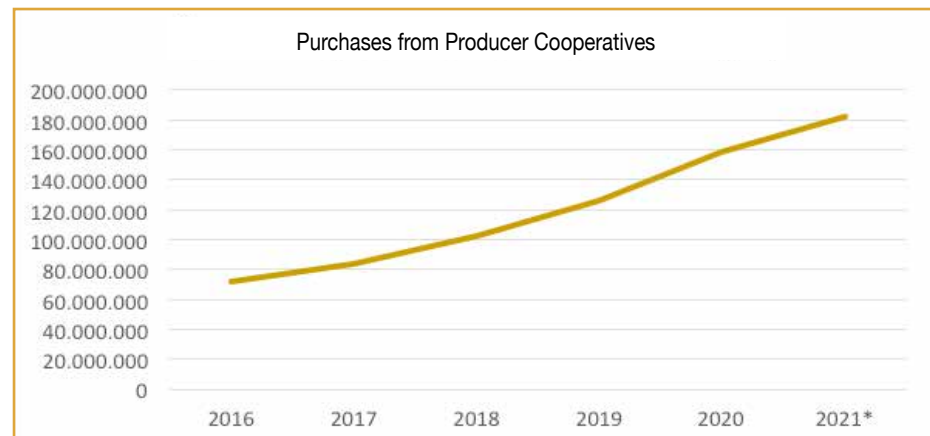
2.092.227 TL Grant

Indicator 2.3.2. Value of purchases made from cooperatives by the Metropolitan Municipality in İzmir (TL)

According to the data of İzmir Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry for 2019, there are 279 agricultural development cooperatives, 3 breeding associations for breeding and 24 producer associations in İzmir.



İzmir Metropolitan Municipality provides purchase guarantee support to producer cooperatives every year with the vision of Another Agriculture is Possible. In this context, the total value of purchases made from cooperatives between 2016-2021 is indicated in the chart below:

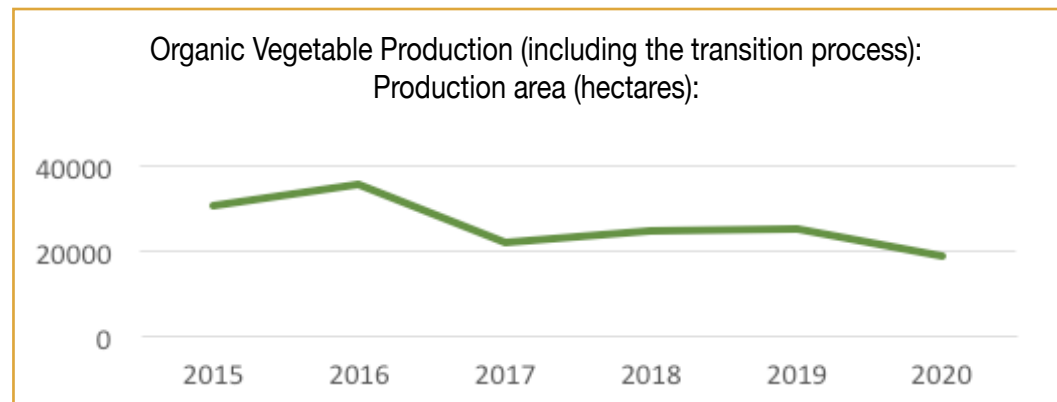


TARGET 2.4 INCREASING ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AND GOOD AGRICULTURE PRACTICES IN İZMİR

In the follow-up of increasing organic agriculture and good agricultural practices in İzmir, the size of the agricultural area and the number of producers engaged in organic plant production are taken as indicators.

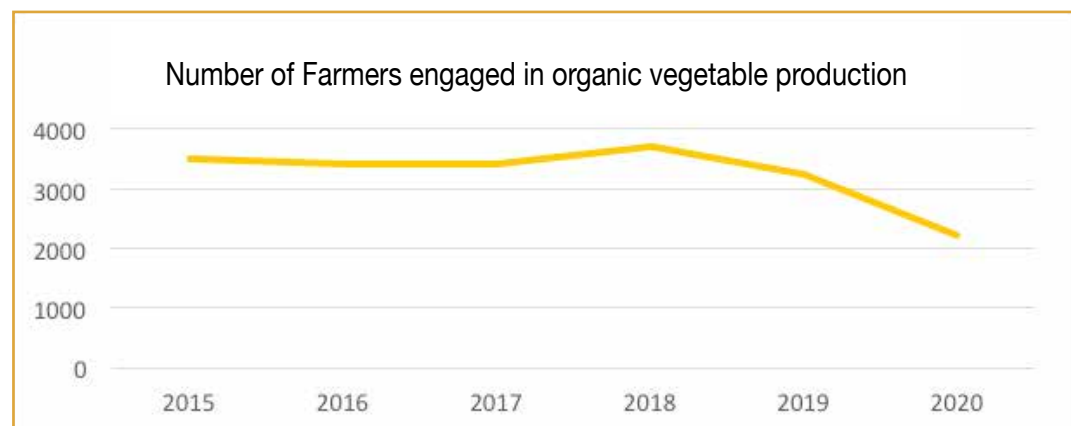
Indicator 2.4.1 Size of organic (vegetable) farming area in İzmir (ha)

The first organic production in Turkey started with seedless raisins in the mid-1980s in İzmir. Being the pioneer of organic agriculture, İzmir is one of the pioneers of this production today. There have been important developments in the development of organic agriculture in the city between 2004-2018. However, there has been a decrease in the number of producers engaged in organic farming since 2018 in statistics. Concentrating on projects and policies that can reverse this decline is of great importance within the scope of food security in the city.



Indicator 2.4.2 Number of organic producers in İzmir

Within the scope of this indicator, the number of producers engaged in organic production in the city is taken. This number has been decreasing since 2018.



TARGET 2.5 PROTECTING THE BIODIVERSITY THROUGH INCREASING GENETIC MATERIAL PROTECTED IN SEED GENE BANKS IN İZMİR

Indicator 2.5.1 The amount of genetic material stored in the National Gene Bank of the Aegean Agricultural Research Institute (ETAİ)

Within the scope of this target, the amount of food aid made through soup kitchens was determined as a numerical indicator in the follow-up of the activities in the city.

ETAİ National Gene Bank Turkey Seed Genetic Bank Inventory	Number of Species	Number of Samples	Distribution of Species
Cereals	58	12.386	28
Edible grains and legumes	19	9.250	21
forage crops	545	8.280	17
endemic	932	1.826	2
Medicinal Plants	535	2.128	16
industrial plants	50	7.845	1
other species	438	1.198	13
ornamental plants	700	1.696	1
Vegetable	21	10.320	1
Total	3.298	54.929	3.298

Indicator 2.5.2 Number of Genetic Materials in Can Yücel Seed Centers / (Bornova-Seferihisar)

Seferihisar Can Yücel Seed Center was established in 2011 and is the first local seed center in Turkey. The center, which works for the protection of traditional agricultural culture and biodiversity, carries out important activities for the protection of ancestral seeds and the sustainability of local production. It is aimed to ensure the conservation of local seeds, especially to transfer the seed/gene diversity that is on the verge of extinction to future generations.

Seferihisar Can Yücel Seed Center has approximately 800 different types of seeds. The analyzes of 98 kinds of seeds were completed and they were deemed suitable for reproduction and distribution. About 20 kinds of seeds are produced every year.

Bornova Can Yücel Seed Center was opened with 352 seed varieties and aims to add 41 different kinds of seeds to its inventory this season.

Education and awareness activities for students are also carried out in the center. Practical trainings on the journey of the seed until the harvest time and studies aimed at raising the awareness of the younger generations are carried out. In addition, 100,000 seedlings and 1520 thousand seed packages are distributed free of charge to the participants of the Seferihisar Seed Exchange Festival, which is held every year. The second Can Yücel Seed Center was opened in Bornova in 2021. Bornova Can Yücel Seed Center was opened with 352 seed varieties and aims to add 41 different kinds of seeds to its inventory this season.

SDG 2 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

LOCAL MANUFACTURER MARKETS

Producer markets, implemented in four different districts of İzmir, constitute an important pillar of İzmir's agriculture strategy in line with the goal of increasing welfare in the city and fair distribution. Markets bring villagers and farmers from different parts of the city together with the citizens of the city without intermediaries. Thus, by shortening the supply chain, consumers are provided with access to reliable, healthy and cheap food and local producers are supported.



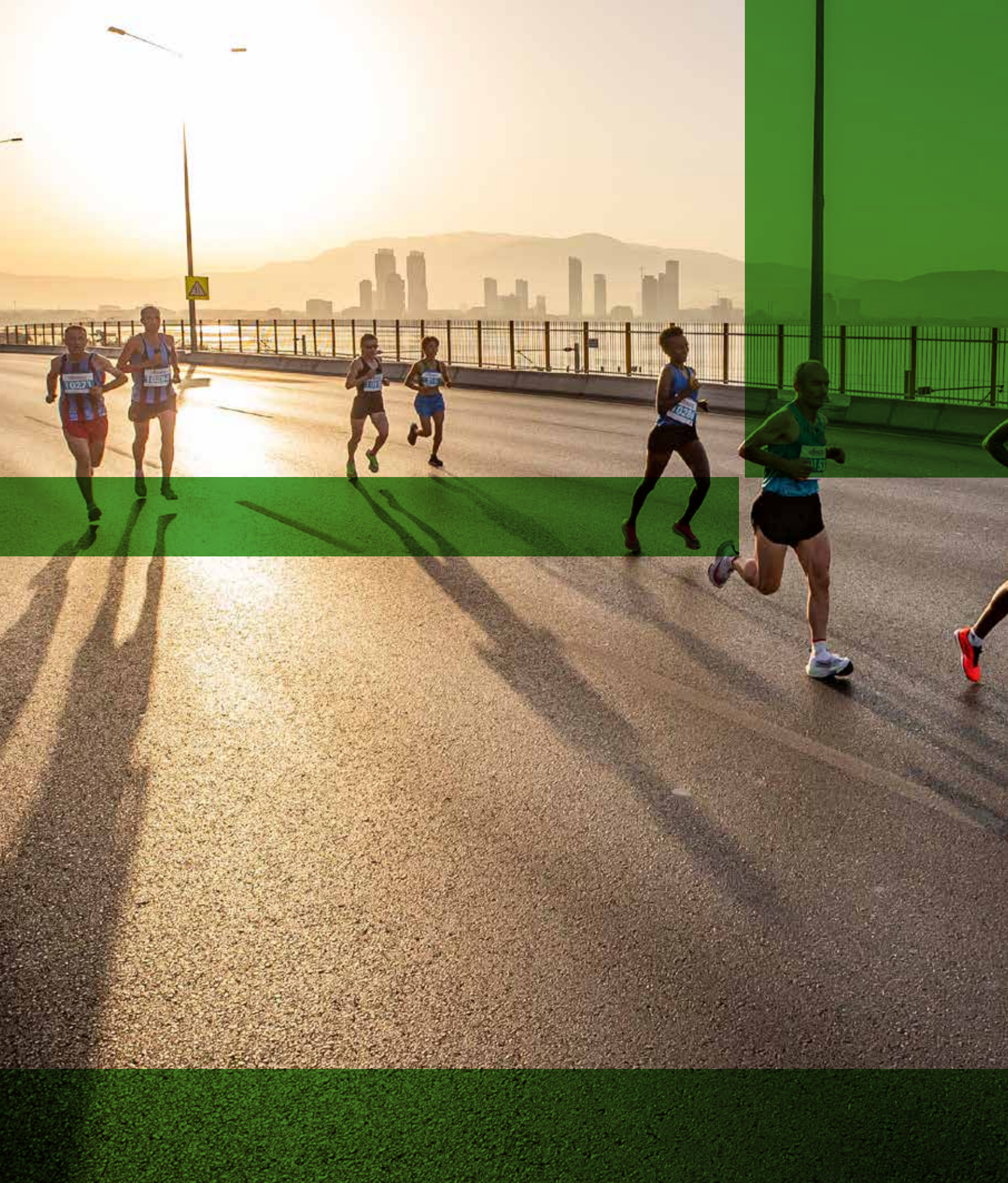


ATALIK TOHUM KARAKILCIK WHEAT EXTENSION PROJECT

With the project, which was initiated within the scope of supporting local seed planting in İzmir, it was aimed to revive the production of ancestral seed bark powdered wheat, and for the dissemination of local seeds, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality planted close to one thousand decares of bark wheat in 13 districts in 2020.

İZMİR AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER

The project, implemented in İzmir with the cooperation of the public, universities, civil society and private sector, aims to bring agriculture and technology together. Today, when the need for an independent environment where technology producers and agricultural producers can come together in order to determine the needs correctly and analyze their applicability, this center will act as a bridge for the development of agricultural technologies, determine the rules as an interface, create a common language among the stakeholders, can be owned. It has been implemented as an independent structure as a center of attraction for agricultural technologies and initiatives and a R&D base for agricultural technologies. It was established to contribute to the sustainability of the country's agriculture in harmony with the changing conditions and to the development of new and effective technologies.





3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



İZMİR INDICATORS

3.1.1 Maternal mortality rate in İzmir

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate in İzmir

3.3.2 Tuberculosis case rate in İzmir

3.4.1 Rate of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases in İzmir

3.4.2 İzmir suicide death rate

3.6.1 Mortality rates due to road traffic accidents

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate per 1000 women in the 15-19 age group

3.a.1 Tobacco use rate of individuals aged 15 and over

3.c.1 Distribution of health workers and per capita health personnel

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING

The scope of **SDG3 “Health and Quality of Life”** purpose is to secure a healthy and quality life at all ages. To achieve this goal, 13 sub-targets and 25 indicators have been determined at the global level. A total of 8 sub-targets and 9 indicators have been determined for this purpose for İzmir.

SDG 3- GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

Regarding SDG 3, various studies are carried out at the public, private sector and NGO levels regarding the necessary infrastructures, supports and incentives for individuals throughout the city of İzmir to lead a healthy and quality life in all processes of life from birth. According to 2019 data, there are 60 hospitals in total in İzmir. The number of family medicine physicians is 1348. The population per family practice is 3240 people for the same year. The total number of specialist physicians is 11,183 and the number of persons per physician is 391. For this purpose, an indicator set consisting of formal indicators was used in İzmir in general. The reports and studies of TÜİK, Ministry of Health, Provincial Health Directorate and İzmir Metropolitan Municipality were utilized.

SDG 10 BEST PRACTICE



İZMİR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY EŞREFPAŞA MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

Eşrefpaşa Municipality Hospital, which was chosen as the best practice with 46.7% of the participants in the workshop, has been transferred to the municipality since 1950 and has been managed by the municipality since that date. During this period, Eşrefpaşa Hospital also served the Medical Faculties of two universities in the city. Since 2005, it has been offered to the citizens of the city as Eşrefpaşa Hospital by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. The hospital, which develops with continuous innovations and technological equipment in this field, provides both preventive health services and diagnosis and treatment services as a second level health institution to all segments of the society. To be a health institution that is easily accessible for all citizens living in İzmir, which aims to provide an equal, free and quality health service that follows scientific developments, adheres to ethical values, prioritizes patient and employee safety, respects patient and employee rights, is environmentally friendly, and is free of charge. A total of 26 units provide services in the institution aimed at the target.

SDG 3

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
3.1 Reduction of maternal mortality throughout the city	3.1.1 Maternal mortality rate in İzmir (%)
3.2 Ending all preventable deaths under the age of five in İzmir	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate in İzmir
3.3 Fighting infectious diseases in the city	3.3.2 Tuberculosis case rate in İzmir
3.4 Reducing deaths from non-communicable diseases and supporting mental health in İzmir	3.4.1 The rate of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases in İzmir 3.4.2 Suicide death rate in İzmir
3.6 Reducing injuries and deaths caused by traffic accidents in İzmir	3.6.1 Death rates due to road traffic accidents in İzmir
3.7 Access to sexual and reproductive health, family planning and education in İzmir	3.7.2 Adolescent fertility rate in the 15-19 age group in İzmir
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco in all countries and at local level as appropriate	3.a.1 Tobacco use status among young people aged 13-15 in İzmir (%)
3.c Increasing and supporting the health workforce potential in İzmir	3.c.1 Distribution of health workers and per capita health personnel in İzmir

TARGET 3.1 REDUCING MATERNAL MORTALITY OVER THE CITY

Within the scope of this sub-target, it is aimed to prevent maternal deaths, to monitor maternal mortality rates in İzmir and to reduce this rate to zero with related policies. The maternal mortality rate was chosen as an indicator to monitor this target. This indicator is defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in a year. Maternal death is the death of a woman during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, regardless of the duration and location of the pregnancy, from a cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy process.

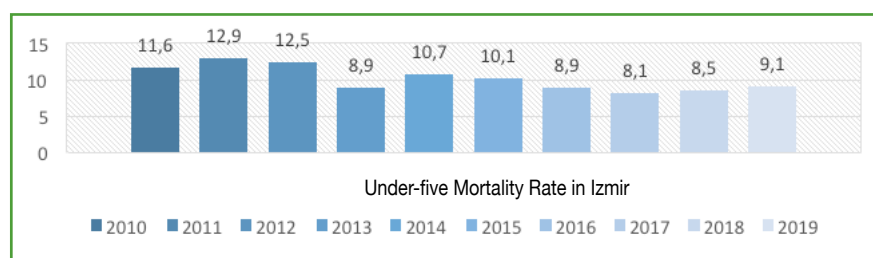
Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Rate in İzmir

This rate is collected by the İzmir Provincial Health Directorate for the city and is not disclosed as a real value on a provincial basis. The situation in the city regarding this value, which is published every year at the Turkish level, is expressed in the figures below. Accordingly, the average for Turkey is 13.6% of maternal mortality, while the value for the Aegean region is 15%. The maternal mortality rate in İzmir takes a value between 0.1% and 14.7%.

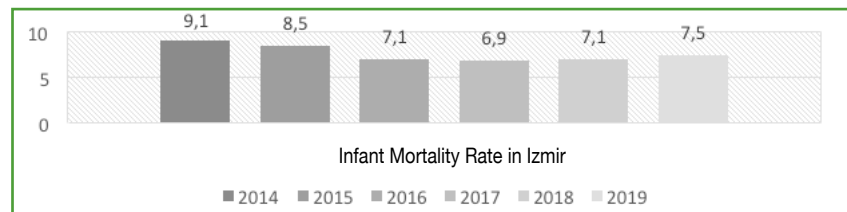


TARGET 3.2 ENDING ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE IN İZMİR

Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five Mortality Rate in İzmir



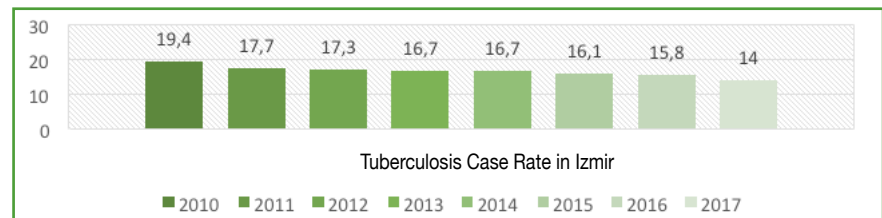
Considering the infant mortality rates in İzmir, according to the data of the last 6 years; the infant mortality rate was 7.1% in 2019, below the Turkey average of 9.1%.



TARGET 3.3 FIGHTING COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE CITY

Within the scope of the sub-goal of combating communicable diseases in İzmir, it is aimed to reduce the number of individuals afflicted with communicable diseases in the city and to support individuals in the fight against these diseases. Tuberculosis case rate was used as an indicator of this target. In 2018, the incidence of tuberculosis with a value of 13.9 is below the Turkey average of 14.1.

Indicator 3.3.2 Tuberculosis Case Rate in İzmir

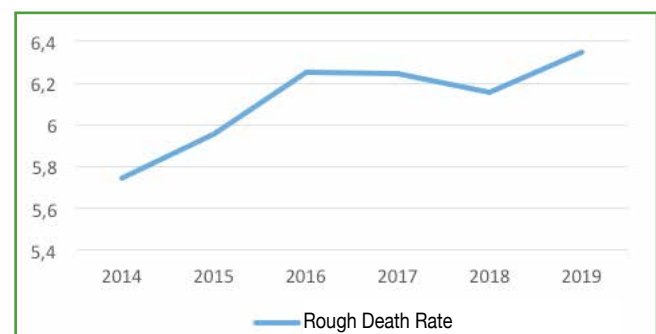
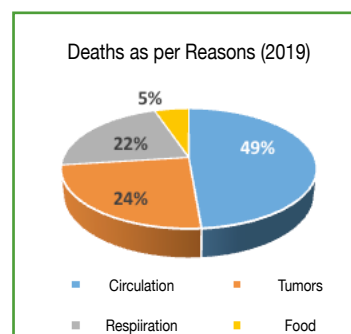


TARGET 3.4 REDUCING DEATH CAUSED FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH IN İZMİR

The death rate from circulatory system, benign and malignant tumors, respiratory system diseases and endocrine, nutrition and metabolic diseases is 78.8 in İzmir in 2019. Considering the distribution of these diseases within themselves, it is seen that the biggest share is the deaths caused by the circulatory system with 49%. It is followed by tumors (24%), respiratory (22%), endocrine and nutrition-related deaths (5%).

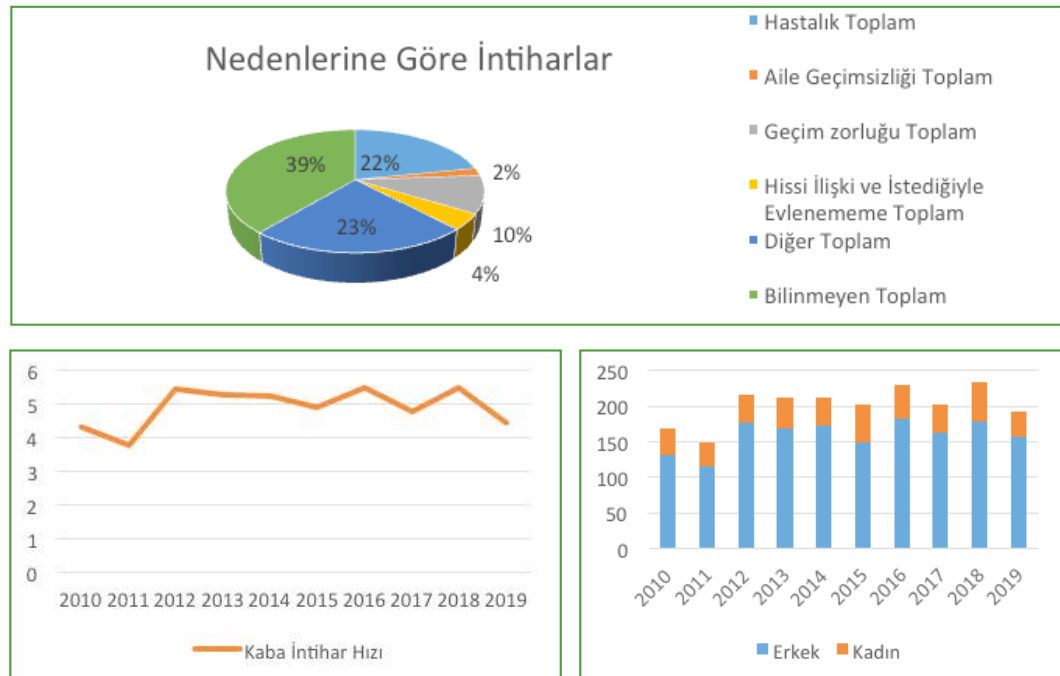
Indicator 3.4.1 Rate of Deaths Due to Cardiovascular Diseases, Cancer, Diabetes and Chronic Respiratory Diseases in İzmir

In 2019, circulatory-related deaths take the first place among deaths caused by circulation, tumors, respiration and nutrition in İzmir, with a rate of 49%. Crude death rate, which is the number of deaths per thousand population in a given year in İzmir, takes the value of 6.3 per thousand in 2019. The Turkey average of this value is 5.3 per thousand in the same year.



Indicator 3.4.2 Suicide Mortality Rate in İzmir

When suicides are examined according to their causes, for 2019, 39% of cases due to unknown reasons, 23% of other cases, 22% of cases due to disease, 10% of suicides due to livelihoods, 4% of suicides due to emotional relationships and not being able to marry as they want, and % of cases due to family discord. It appears to be 2. When evaluated according to gender, it is seen that 81% of the total suicides in 2019 were male and 19% were female. Uncategorized suicides due to other reasons take the first place among the causes of suicide for women, while suicides of unknown cause for men take the first place. The crude suicide rate, which expresses the number of suicides per hundred thousand population, was 4.44 per hundred thousand in 2019. This variable had its lowest value in the last ten years as 3.77 per hundred thousand in 2011.



TARGET 3.6 REDUCTION OF INJURY AND DEATH CAUSED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN İZMİR

In 2020, the death rate due to road traffic accidents in İzmir is 5.34 per 100,000 people. Again, according to TUIK data, the rate of fatal and injury accident per thousand vehicles for the same year is 5.9. The average for Turkey for this year was 6.2. The total number of deaths in traffic accidents decreased by 6% in 2020 compared to the previous year. While the total number of motor vehicles increased by 4.9 in 2020 compared to the previous year, the total number of accidents decreased by 12.9.



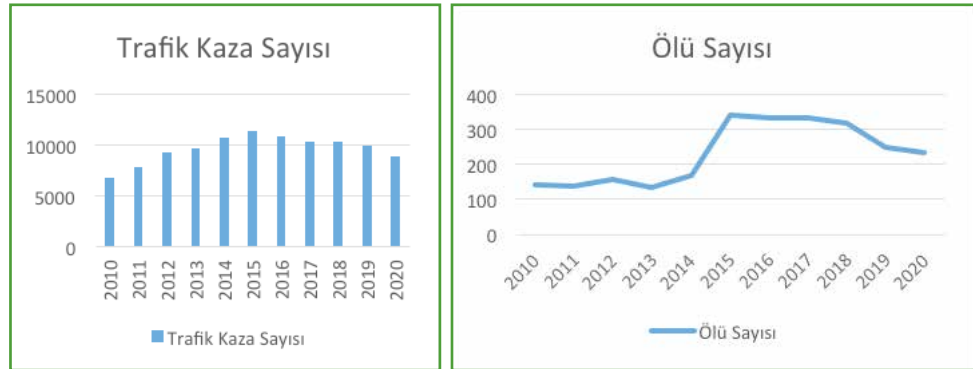
A total of 235 people died in road traffic accidents in İzmir in 2020.



Mortality rate due to road traffic accidents in İzmir in 2020 It is 5.34 per 100,000 people.

Indicator 3.6.1 Mortality Rates Due to Road Traffic Accidents in İzmir

In 2019, circulatory-related deaths take the first place among deaths caused by circulation, tumors, respiration and nutrition in İzmir, with a rate of 49%. Crude death rate, which is the number of deaths per thousand population in a given year in İzmir, takes the value of 6.3 per thousand in 2019. The Turkey average of this value is 5.3 per thousand in the same year.



TARGET 3.7 ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND EDUCATION IN İZMİR

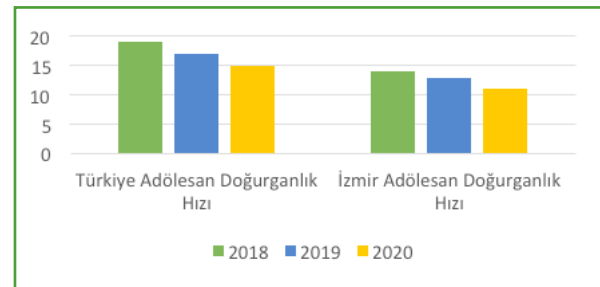
In Turkey, the number of people aged 15-19 who became mothers in 2020 is 45,876. In İzmir, this number is 1413 for the same year. As an indicator for this sub-target, the fertility rate indicator according to the age group of the mother, produced on a yearly basis, was used.

Indicator 3.7.2 Adolescent Fertility Rate in the 15-19 Age Group in İzmir

Crude birth rate in İzmir in 2020 is 10.1%. The average maternal age at first birth is 27.8. According to the age group of the mother, the average number of live births per woman in İzmir between the ages of 15-19 was 11 in 2020. In 2020, there were 1413 births between the ages of 15-19.



İzmir's share in the number of adolescent births in the 15-19 age group in Turkey is 3.08%. (2020)

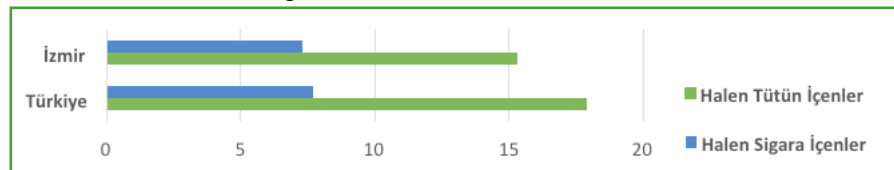


TARGET 3.a STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TOBACCO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION IN ALL COUNTRIES AND AT THE LOCAL LEVEL, AS APPROVED

Indicator 3.a.1 Tobacco Use Status of Young People aged 13-15 in İzmir (%)

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (KGTA) started to be implemented in 1999 as a joint venture of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the US Centers for Disease Prevention and Control (CDC). KGTA, one of the largest public health surveillance systems, is currently being carried out in more than 185 countries. Our country has also been included in this system after signing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in 2004. The Global Youth Tobacco Survey, which aims to systematically monitor youth tobacco use and key indicators of tobacco use, was conducted in 2017 as a school-based survey representing students aged 13-15 at the national level. It was made in 2017 in such a way that it could obtain province-based data, and it will be repeated every 2 years in the next period so that province-based data can be obtained. Therefore, it is taken as an indicator for this sub-target.

Tobacco Use Status of Young People aged 13-15 in İzmir (%)



TARGET 3.c INCREASING AND SUPPORTING THE HEALTH WORKFORCE POTENTIAL IN İZMİR

Indicator 3.c.1 Distribution of Healthcare Professionals in İzmir and Healthcare Personnel Per Capita

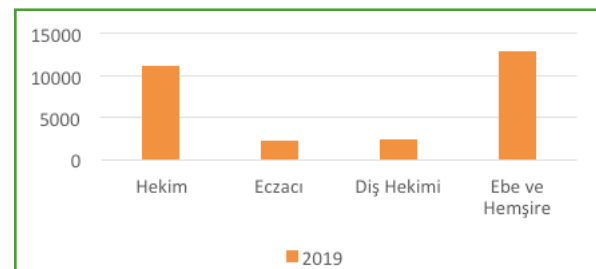
According to the most recently published 2019 health data in İzmir, the number of hospitals is 60, the number of hospital beds is 12,248, the number of beds per 10,000 people is 28, the number of intensive care beds is 1904, and the number of intensive care beds per 10,000 people is 4.4. The number of family medicine units is 1348, and the population per family medicine unit is 3240. In 2019, the number of specialist physicians in İzmir was 6299 and the total number of physicians was 11183. The total number of dentists is 2309, the number of pharmacists is 2144, the number of nurses is 10.219, the number of midwives is 2684 and the number of other health personnel is 9189.



The number of hospital beds per 100,000 people is 277. (2018)



The total number of specialist physicians is 11,183 and the number of persons per physician is 391. (2018)



SDG 3 - IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY



INTERNATIONAL İZMİR ENJOYABLE AGING FAIR AND CONGRESS

The fair and congress, the main theme of which was determined as being a pleasant and healthy age, and held twice in İzmir, was organized in order to increase the health standards of the aged citizens, as well as their quality of life, and to support their lives in an active aging process. It is aimed to bring together the families of aged people and service providers for academic and practical purposes, and to develop an environment of exchange of ideas and cooperation. Citizens who participated in the Pleasant Aging Fair and Congress, which is the only fair in Turkey in this field, held workshops by discussing the biological, psychological, social and cultural dimensions of aging, together with academics who are experts in their fields and celebrities who have become public figures with their achievements.

HOPE WORKSHOP

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality hosts women with cancer who are treated in İzmir at the Hope Workshop. The Hope Workshop, which was implemented by the Metropolitan Municipality and the Quality in Health Association with the support of the Balçova Municipality, has opened its doors to 170 people since it was put into service on August 9, 2016.



ATATÜRK YOUTH AND SPORTS CENTER

Atatürk Youth and Sports Center, which was started to be built on 32 acres in Karabağlar Municipality Uzundere Recreation Area, has a football field with a capacity of 3.000 spectators, 3 outdoor basketball courts, tennis courts in accordance with standards, 8300 square meters of green area, where official matches can be played and indoor and outdoor areas for many branches.



ENSURING SAFE BICYCLE TRANSPORTATION STRUCTURE

Bicycle Transport Development Platform (BUGEP) is composed of representatives of bicycle clubs, associations and groups in İzmir, by organizing information, interviews, events and campaigns to ensure a safe bicycle transport infrastructure, and conveying requests and projects in this regard to the central government and local government. and works on its dissemination. It provides follow-up by reporting the urban road problems to the Hemşehri Communication Center (HİM) regularly. Bisidestek Cycling Volunteer Assistance Team carries out activities such as BiDiBike-friendly business certificate program, BUGEP Academy-Sustainable Urban Transportation Consultancy, BUGEP Law-Providing national legal consultancy to bicycle users, BUGEP Health-Providing insurance and health services to bicycle users.





4 QUALITY EDUCATION



İZMİR INDICATORS

4.1.1 Number of students graduating in İzmir by residence and education level

4.1.2 Net schooling rate in İzmir

4.1.3 Number of students in transported secondary education by gender

4.2.1 The net enrollment rate for 5 years of age in İzmir

4.3.1 Proportion of those who are placed in a university by type of university

4.3.2 Those who are placed in Associate and Undergraduate programs (Open Education Except Open Education)

4.3.3 Number of faculty members (by gender)

4.5.1 Number of female and male teachers by education level

4.6.1 Adult literacy rate

4.6.2 Utilization rate of Public Libraries

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



The aim of SDG4 “Quality Education” is to provide inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. In order to achieve this goal, 10 sub-targets and 11 indicators have been determined at the global level. For this purpose for İzmir A total of 5 sub-targets and 10 indicators were determined.

SDG 4- GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

In this voluntary local evaluation report in İzmir for the purpose of Quality Education, an indicator set consisting of more formal indicators for İzmir-specific targets was used. Many of these indicators are produced at national and regional level on a regular basis. There are important activities of many institutions/organizations related to this purpose in İzmir, therefore, the subject of practices in the city has been discussed in a broad axis. Among the number of students graduating at the end of the 2018-2019 academic year, there are 54,152 people who graduated from primary education level and 47,613 people who graduated from secondary education level. The net schooling rate in primary education in İzmir in the 2019-2020 academic year is 97.63. The same rate was realized as 89.37 at secondary education level. The net enrollment rate for the age of 5 in İzmir was 73.74 in the same period. The ratio of the 20-25 age group among the university graduates in the total workforce in İzmir is 26%, and the 25-30 age group is 38%. İzmir ranks third in Turkey in terms of youth employment with university graduates.

SDG 4- BEST PRACTICE



SUSTAINABILITY AMBASSADERS TRAINING PROGRAM

The Sustainability Envoys Training Program, which was selected as the best practice for SDG 4 with a rate of 25% in the workshop; It was organized by the European Union Delegation to Turkey, ESIAD İzmir EU Information Center and İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network in cooperation with İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, Sustainable Development Youth Leaders Training Program (SÜGEP) and Boğaziçi University SDSN Turkey, and the first one started on 5 June 2021. Young people, who received specially designed training on “Sustainability Competencies” during the 12-week program in total, had the opportunity to do a 6-week internship at workplaces with sustainability offices in the public and private sectors at the end of the 6-week training within the scope of the European Green Consensus. The program, which aims to raise awareness of young people about new technologies and solutions, and to prepare them for the future in terms of new areas of expertise in this field, will continue throughout the year.

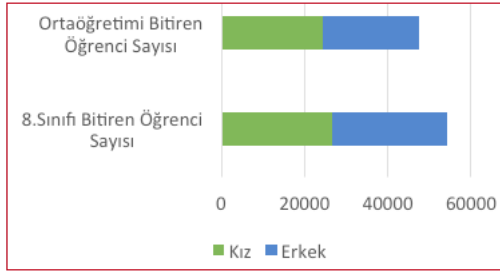
SDG 4

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys in the city complete free, equal and quality primary and secondary education	4.1.1 Number of students graduating in İzmir by residence and education level 4.1.2 Net schooling rate in İzmir 4.1.3 Number of students in transported secondary education by gender
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all urban girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development and care services and pre-school education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 The net enrollment rate for 5 years of age in İzmir
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access to affordable and quality vocational and technical education and higher education, including university education, for all citizens in the city	4.3.1 Proportion of those who are placed in a university by type of university 4.3.2 Those who are placed in Associate and Undergraduate programs (Open Education Except Open Education) 4.3.3 Number of faculty members (by gender)
4.5 To end gender inequalities in education and ensure equal access of all vulnerable groups to education and vocational courses at all levels by 2030 in İzmir	4.5.1 Number of female and male teachers by education level
4.6 By 2030, to ensure that all young people and the majority of adults, male and female, are literate and acquire numerical skills in İzmir	4.6.1 Literacy rate among adults 4.6.2 Utilization rate of public libraries

TARGET 4.1 ENSURING FREE, EQUAL AND QUALITY PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION TO ALL GUYS IN THE CITY BY 2030

Indicator 4.1.1 Number of Graduates in İzmir by Place of Residence and Educational Level



While the number of students who graduated from general secondary education at the secondary level at the end of the 2018-2019 academic year in İzmir is 27,812, the number of students who completed vocational and technical secondary education is 19,801. Among the number of students graduating at the end of the 2018-2019 academic year in İzmir, by location and education level, by gender; 49.4% of the 54,152 people who graduated from primary education are female students and 50.6% are male students. In the same period, 51.1% of the 47,613 people who graduated from secondary education were female students and 48.9% were male students.

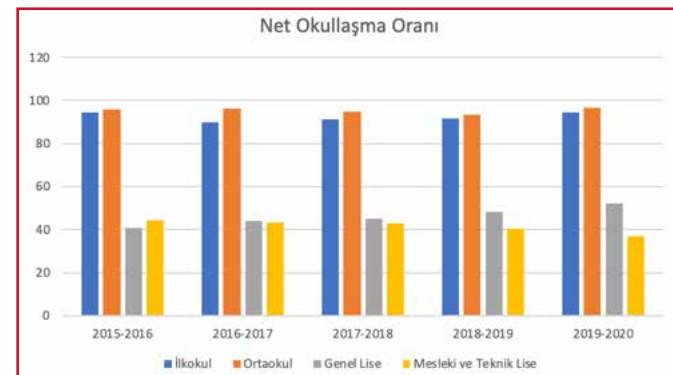
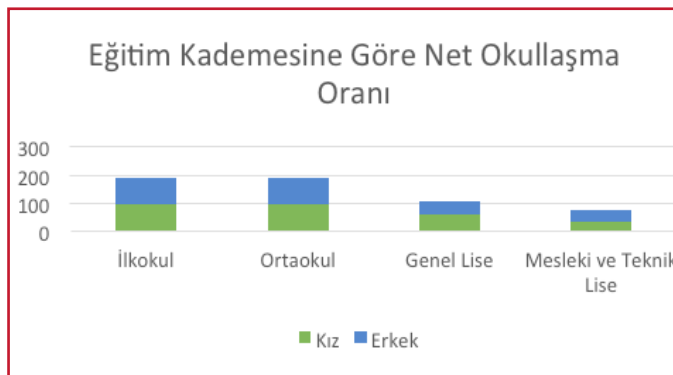


Eğitim Düzeyine Göre Mezunlar



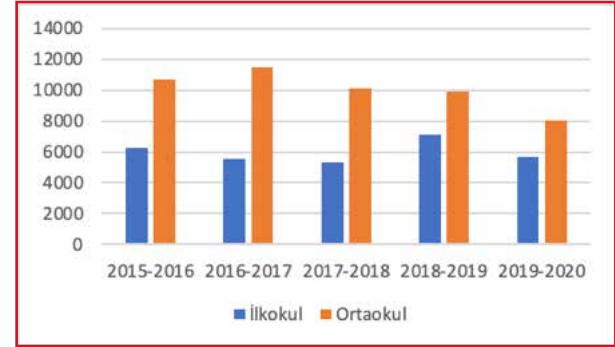
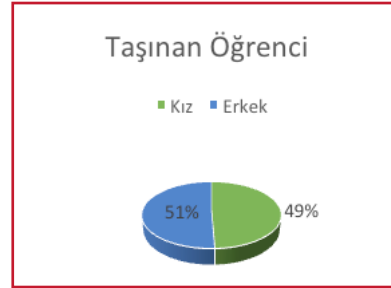
Indicator 4.1.2 Net Schooling Rate in İzmir

In this indicator, the net schooling rate in İzmir according to primary and secondary education levels is considered. The net schooling rate in primary education in İzmir in the 2019-2020 academic year is 97.63. The same rate was realized as 89.37 at secondary education level. The distribution of schooling rate by gender is given in the graphs below. Accordingly, the net enrollment rate for female students at primary education level is 97.73, and 97.53 for male students. The gender-related net schooling rate at secondary education level is; It is 89.87 for female students and 88.90 for male students.



Indicator 4.1.3 Number of Students in Bussed Secondary Education by Gender

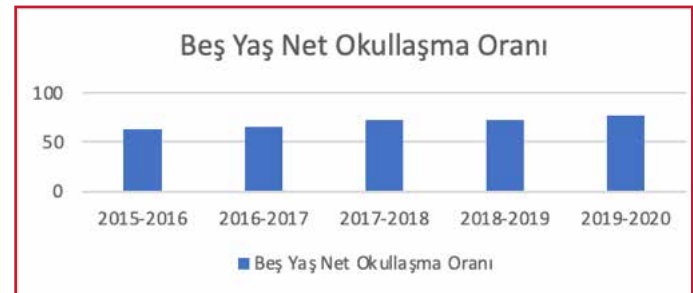
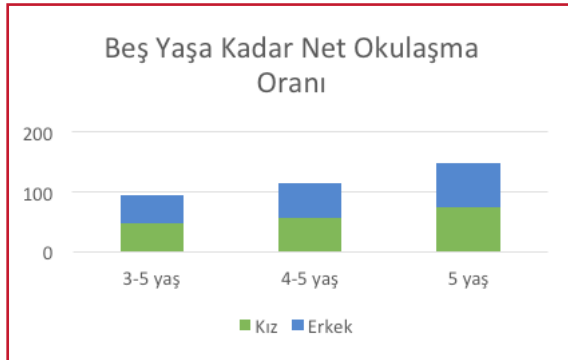
In the 2019-2020 academic year in İzmir, the number of central schools with bussed secondary education is 65. Of the 3266 students who moved, 1612 are female students and 1654 are male students.



TARGET 4.2 PROVIDING ACCESS TO QUALIFIED EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND CARE SERVICES AND ACCESS TO PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION TO MAKE ALL URBAN GIRLS AND BOYS READY FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL BY 2030

Indicator 4.2.1 Net Schooling Rate for 5 Ages in İzmir

As an indicator of this target, the net enrollment rate for the age of 5 has been determined in İzmir. The net enrollment rate for the age of 5 in the 2019/2020 academic year is 71.22 in total for Turkey. Considering the gender, this ratio is 51.99 for girls and 72 for boys. The net enrollment rate for the age of 5 in İzmir was 73.74 in the same period. This value is observed as 73.38 for girls and 74.08 for boys.



TARGET 4.3 PROVIDING EQUAL ACCESS TO ALL INDIVIDUALS IN THE CITY TO HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING AN AFFORDABLE AND QUALITY VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION BY 2030

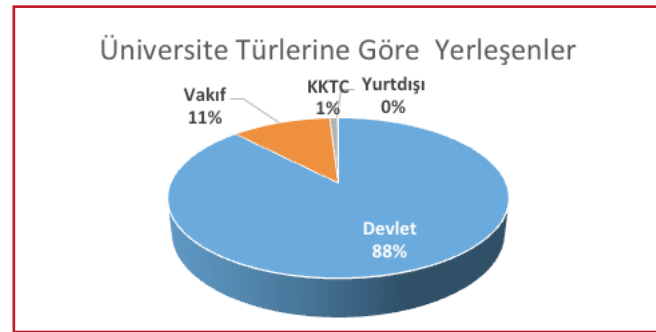
The ratio of the 20-25 age group among the university graduates in the total workforce in İzmir is 26%, and the 25-30 age group is 38%. İzmir ranks third in Turkey in terms of youth employment with university graduates. Three indicators were selected for the traceability of this target in İzmir.

Indicator 4.3.1 Proportion of University Admissions by Type of University

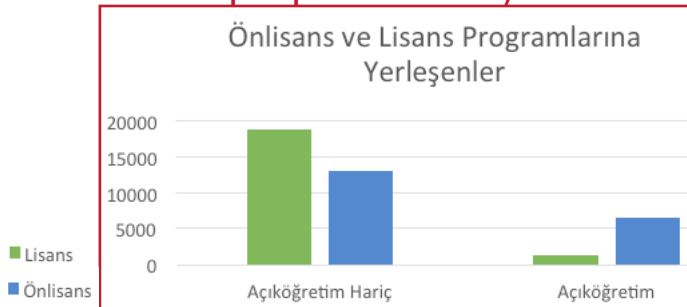
In the distribution of those residing in İzmir in 2018 according to the types of universities they placed, the rate of those who settled in state universities is 87.77%, the rate of those who settled in foundation universities is 11.26%, the rate of those who settled in a university in the TRNC is 0.89%, and the rate of those who settled in a university abroad is 0.08%. In 2018, 39,609 of the 55,501 people who preferred after YKS were placed in undergraduate and associate degree programs.



İzmir'deYKS'ye
başvuran aday sayısı
2018 yılında 102.545'tir.

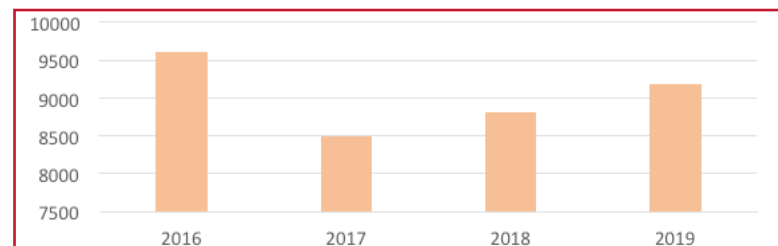


Indicator 4.3.2 Those who are placed in Associate and Undergraduate Programs (Open Education Except Open Education)



The total values of the residents of İzmir according to the programs they have settled in in 2018, excluding open education programs, are given in the chart below. 31,837 people residing in İzmir and settled in a university (excluding open education); 12,970 of them were admitted to associate degree programs and 18,867 of them were accepted to undergraduate programs. When open education is included, 19,970 of the 39,609 people in total were placed in associate degree programs and 20,139 in undergraduate programs for 2018.

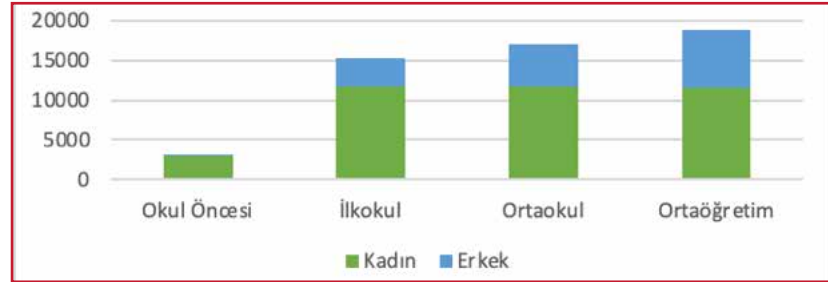
Indicator 4.3.3 Number of Faculty Members



TARGET 4.5 ENDING GENDER INEQUALITIES IN EDUCATION BY 2030 IN İZMİR AND PROVIDE EQUAL ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL COURSES AT ALL LEVELS OF VULNERABLE SECTIONS

Indicator 4.5.1 Number of Female and Male Teachers by Education Levels

İzmir'de 2019-2020 Öğretim Yılında Eğitim Kademelerine Göre Öğretmen Sayıları

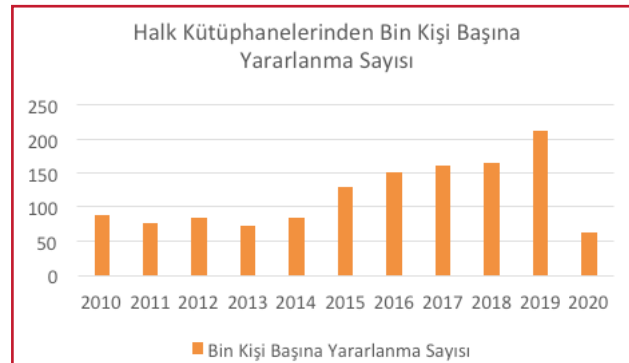


TARGET 4.6 ENSURING THAT ALL YOUTH AND THE MAJORITY OF ADULTS MALE AND FEMALE ARE LITERATE AND GAVE NUMERICAL SKILLS BY 2030 IN İZMİR

Indicator 4.6.1 Adult Literacy Rate



Indicator 4.6.2 Utilization Rate of Public Libraries



SDG 4 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

NEDİM UYSAL VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL

Private İzmir Atatürk Organized Industrial Zone Nedim Uysal Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School was established in 2014 by İzmir Atatürk Organized Industrial Zone's Management. All students receive education with 100% full scholarship, including education, transportation, clothing, food, books and stationery.



IZTECH CHILDREN'S UNIVERSITY

At the Children's University, which was brought to life with the support of IZTECH Faculty Members, it is aimed for children to have a fun period with workshops as well as introduction to basic sciences. 70 students between the ages of 8-14 participated in the program for two weeks, including coding, robotics, game design, fashion design, gastronomy, foreign language(s), digital agriculture and animal husbandry, data science, space sciences, archeology, indoor sports, painting, music.

DIGITAL LIBRARY

Şato Kütüphanesi (Castle Library) was established in order to provide all kinds of resources to İzmir through electronic media. The library can use intellectual technology and is open 24/7. There are many copyrighted books, e-books, journals and articles in the digital library database.

CHILD FRIENDLY CITY

'Child Friendly City' covers the activities carried out to ensure that children's rights are reflected in all policies, practices and budgets, and that the convention on children's rights is met at the local level, so that İzmir meets UNICEF's 'Child Friendly City' criterion.



CREATIVE INNOVATIVE TEACHER SEMINARS

YYÖS (Creative Innovative Teacher Seminar), organized by EÇEV every year since 2004; It is the product of the work created by teachers who think about how I can do better studies in the field of education, how I can improve the world of my students and who worry about this change, and it is a project that has been planned and implemented by the Aegean Contemporary Education Foundation and has become a brand in education. YYÖS is a sharing platform that multiplies education and experience. The creative works, practices and materials that our teachers do in their classrooms inspire hundreds of educators who attend the seminar. In addition to teacher presentations, YYÖS includes a full-day program in which invited presentations, workshops, and competent names who made opening and closing speeches in the field of educational science took part as guest speakers.

ECOLOGICAL LITERACY EDUCATION

Since 2017, Zeytin Ecological Life Support Association and Olive School volunteers have been carrying out various projects, workshops and trainings, and activities that involve many segments of the city on sustainable living. With the Ecological Literacy Seminars for All, organized three times in total for urban residents since 2019, under the coordination of the Mediterranean Academy, participants from different age and occupational groups have been included in a five-week training program that includes theoretical and practical training on their understanding of the city and individual life, a total of 300 participants in these trainings. certificate has been given. With Ecological Literacy Trainings, 1000 people were reached throughout the city.

CHILD AND YOUTH CENTERS (ÇOĞEM)

Yenişehir Child and Youth Center, 20 November 2009, Çiğli; November 2013, Uzundere Child and Youth Center; Since November 2015 and October 2016, Buca Child and Youth Center has been serving children and young people between the ages of 07-15, with limited access to urban facilities, and their families. It supports children and young people by preparing an enjoyable, safe environment that supports their development.

HERKES İÇİN EKOLOJİK OKURYAZARLIK SEMİNERLERİ-III



"Yeryüzünün dilini
anlamak için..."

KAYIT İÇİN BAŞVURU 1-6 Aralık 2020

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HERKES İÇİN EKOLOJİK OKURYAZARLIK SEMİNERLERİ-III BAŞLIYOR

Ekolojik Okuryazarlık esas olarak sürdürülebilir bir yaşam öğretisidir. Sürdürülebilirlik, günümüzde uluslararası işbirliğinin öncü küresel çerçevesi olan *Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Gündemi 2030* ve ilgili *Küresel Amaçlarının* temelini oluşturmaktadır. Ekolojik Okuryazarlık çalışmaları, son on beş yıldır çeşitli ölçeklerde ve katılımcı düzeylerinde yaygınlaşarak gelişmektedir. Ekolojik okuryazarlık, bir sürdürülebilir yaşam eğitimi olarak doğanın kendine özgü dilinin kodlarının anlaşılmasını, yani yeryüzünde hayatı milyarlarca yıldır mümkün kılan ekolojik süreçlerinin işleyiş prensiplerini öğretmeyi amaçlar. Böylelikle katılımcıların gerek bireysel gerekse kolektif yaşamlarında doğayla uyumlu olabilecek sürdürülebilir yaşam biçimlerini hayata geçirebilmelerine zemin hazırlanmaktadır.

Seminerlerin Amacı
Katılımcıların insan-doğa etkileşimini ve ekolojik sorunları anlama, öğrenme ve değerlendirmeye ilişkin farkındalıklarını ve kapasitelerini geliştirmektir.
Katılımcılara, gerek bireysel hayatlarını gerekse kent yaşamını kavrayışlarında, yeni ve kapsayıcı bir beşik açısı kazandırmak; böylelikle "iyi yaşamın" olanaklarına dair ufku ve yaratıcılığı genişletmektir.
İzmir'de sürdürülebilir yaşam pratiklerinin desteklenmesi, tasarlanması ve hayata geçirilmesine katkı sağlamaktır.

Seminerler Tarihi ve Yöntemi
Seminerler; 8, 10, 15, 17, 22, 24 Aralık 2020 ve 5, 7 Ocak 2021 tarihlerinde çevrimiçi gerçekleştirilecektir.

Başvuru ve Kayıt
Kontenjan sınırlıdır. Katılım için başvuru 1-6 Aralık 2020 tarihleri arasında, www.izmeda.org adresinden başvuru formunu indirip, doldurarak imzalı bir şekilde med@izmeda.org mail adresine gönderilerek gerçekleştirilecektir. Çevrimiçi seminerlere katılım için ilgili bağlantı linki ve şifre katılımcıların mail adresine iletilecektir. Katılım ücretsizdir. Seminerleri tamamlamış olan katılımcılara dijital katılım belgesi verilecektir.









5 GENDER
EQUALITY



İZMİR INDICATORS

5.1.1 Proportion of registered female working population in İzmir
5.1.2 Proportion of women with at least secondary education in İzmir
5.2.1. Number of femicides in İzmir
5.2.2 Number of women applying to ŞÖNİM in İzmir
5.2.3 Capacity of women's shelters in İzmir
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married before the age of 18
5.4.1.
5.4.2 Proportion of children attending nursery or kindergarten in İzmir
5.5.1 Representation rate of female deputies in central governments
5.5.2 Proportion of female City council members
5.5.3 Proportion of female mukhtars
5.5.4 Proportion of women working in managerial positions
5.5.5 Gender equality of wages for women in similar jobs
5.c.1 Whether protocols exist to implement, strengthen and promote gender discrimination and equality
5.c.2 The rate of budget appropriation allocated by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality for the execution of gender equality activities

5 GENDER
EQUALITY

The scope of **SDG 5 “Gender Equality”** is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. To achieve this goal, 10 sub-targets and 16 indicators have been determined at the global level. For the local targets of İzmir, 7 sub-targets and 13 indicators have been determined within the scope of SDG 5.

SDG 5 - GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

Data from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK), İzmir Development Agency, Umut Foundation, TEPAV and CEID were used to reveal the current situation of İzmir, and the websites of the relevant institutions were scanned. Women constitute 50.23% of the population of İzmir province. The gender equality index in İzmir is 0.532. According to this index, it is the second most egalitarian province in Turkey. The average age at marriage for women in İzmir is 29.4, and the average life expectancy is 81.6. İzmir is also one of the provinces where the membership of the association is intense. There are 6006 associations in total in the city, 93 of which are rights and advocacy associations. According to 2017 data, 26.83% of the members of the association are women and 72.41% are men.

SDG 5 - BEST PRACTICE



İZMİR BAR LGBTI+ RIGHTS COMMISSION

For the first time in Turkey, the İzmir Bar Association LGBTI+ Rights Commission was established under the Presidency of the İzmir Bar Association. In the workshop, the best practice was chosen by the votes of 35% of the participants. The purpose of the commission is to make LGBTI+ rights visible and to raise awareness among lawyers. The Commission aims to carry out research and work with an interdisciplinary approach towards professional, theoretical and practical in terms of making the rights claims of LGBTI+ individuals visible. In order to coordinate the activities and maintain communication with the board of directors, the activities are carried out by two non-same-sex co-coordinators.

SDG 5

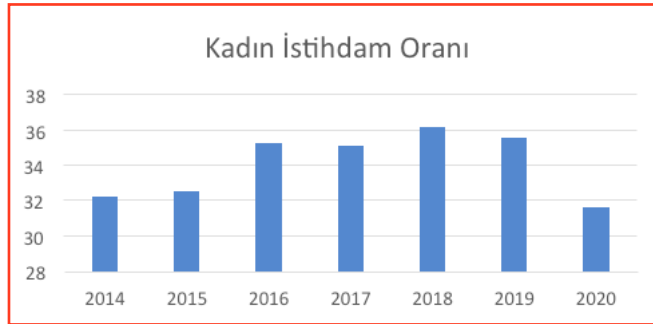
İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR ALT HEDEFLERİ	İZMİR GÖSTERGELERİ
5.1. Reducing all forms of discrimination against women and girls throughout the city	5.1.1 Proportion of registered female working population in İzmir 5.1.2 Proportion of women with at least secondary education in İzmir
5.2. Combating all forms of violence against all women and girls, including trafficking in women, sexual and all kinds of abuse, in public and private spaces	5.2.1. Number of femicides in İzmir 5.2.2 Number of women applying to ŞÖNİM in İzmir 5.2.3 Capacity of women's shelters in İzmir
5.3. Reducing practices such as forced marriage at a young age	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married before the age of 18
5.4. Developing and appreciating the appropriate sharing of unpaid care and household chores within the family	5.4.1. 5.4.2 Proportion of children attending nursery or kindergarten in İzmir
5.5. Ensuring women's full and effective participation in decision-making processes in political, economic and social life and equal opportunities for women to be leaders in decision-making at all levels	5.5.1 Representation rate of women deputies in central governments 5.5.2 Proportion of female city council members 5.5.3 Ratio of female headmen 5.5.4 Proportion of women working in managerial positions 5.5.5 Gender equality ratio of women for similar jobs
5.7. Reducing all kinds of discrimination experienced by LGBTI+ individuals throughout the city	
5.c. Administration and strengthening solid policies and legally applicable legislation to advance gender equality and empowerment of women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Whether protocols exist to implement, strengthen and promote gender discrimination and equality 5.c.2 The rate of budget appropriation allocated by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality for the execution of gender equality activities

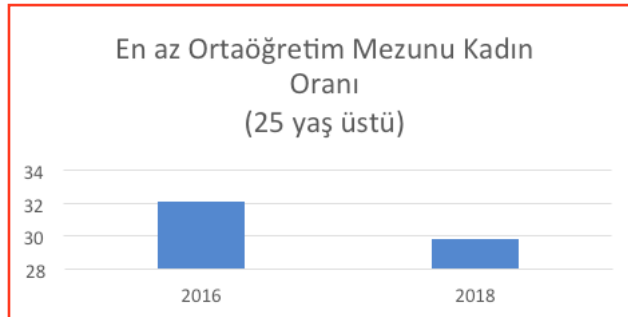
TARGET 5.1 REDUCTION OF ALL KINDS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE CITY-WIDE

Women's participation in employment has greatly affected the status of women in society for many years. In order to reduce all kinds of discrimination against women throughout the city, it is important for women to earn an income economically. The fact that a good education is provided to everyone without discrimination between men and women throughout the city also enables a city to be strong in every field. Women should have equal opportunities in education and benefit from their right to education without discrimination.

Indicator 5.1.1 Female employment rate in İzmir



Indicator 5.1.2 Proportion of women with at least secondary education in İzmir



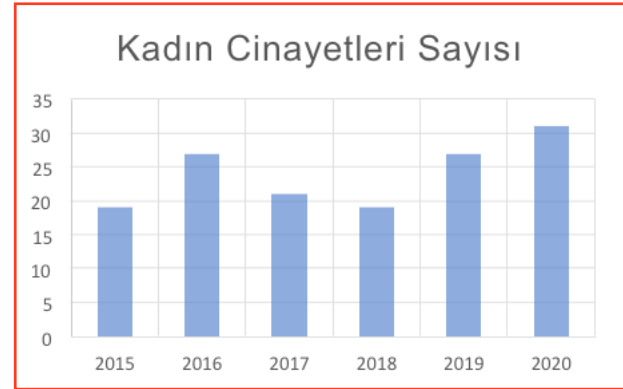
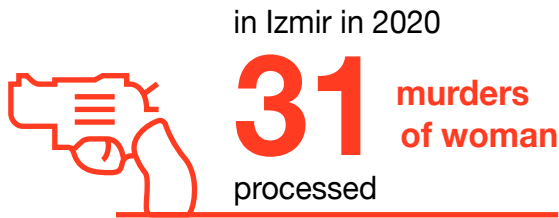
Example of Employment Equality Policies

In professions known as male-dominated business lines or in which a social perception is created in that direction, women from İzmir have implemented practices that will eliminate prejudices. With the incentives of the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, women's employment is gradually increasing in professions such as bus driver and fireman, and employment is provided for women in these occupational groups.

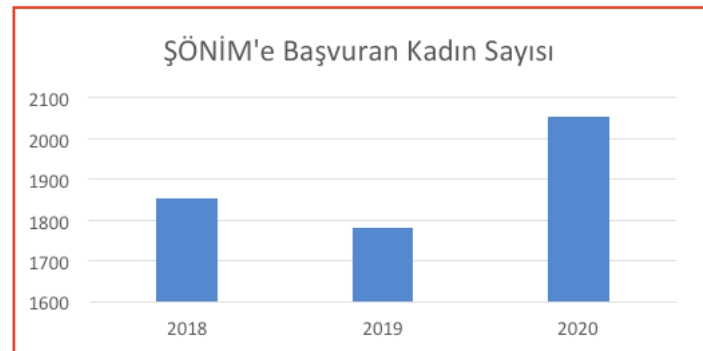
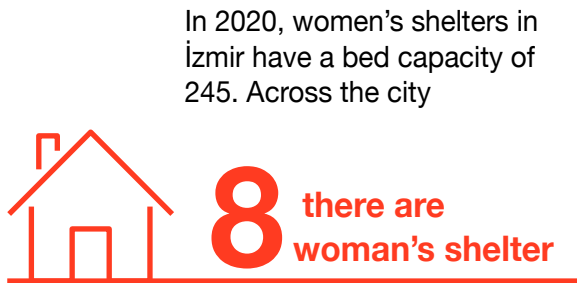
TARGET 5.2 FIGHTING ALL TYPES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AREAS, INCLUDING FEMALE TRADING, SEXUAL AND ANY ABUSE

It is possible to say that aggressive policies that rise over gender inequality and turn into physical violence are dominant both in Turkey and in the world. One of the most important and fundamental factors of domestic violence is the problem of gender inequality. In line with the aim of combating all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces, femicides should be followed and stopped throughout the city. Effective studies should be carried out to prevent violence against women, to make women more visible in all areas of life and to ensure gender equality.

Indicator 5.2.1 Number of femicides in İzmir



Indicator 5.2.1 Number of femicides in İzmir

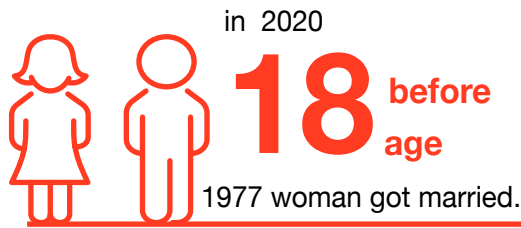


There are shelters in Aliağa, Bayraklı, Karşıyaka, Ödemiş and Urla districts.

TARGET 5.3 REDUCE PRACTICES SUCH AS FORCED MARRIAGE AT THE CHILD AGE

The legal age of marriage in Turkey is 18. Although the age of marriage is increasing day by day, child marriages are a serious problem in Turkey. This situation; It is a reflection of gender inequality that increases gender judgments about girls, hinders their education, jeopardizes their health, and exposes them to the risk of violence and poverty. In order to reduce practices such as forced marriage at a young age, the proportion of women who were married before the age of 18 should be monitored throughout the city.

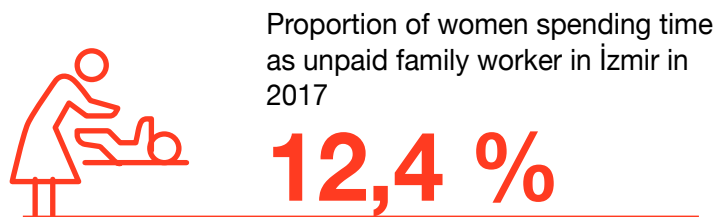
Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married before the age of 18



TARGET 5.4 DEVELOP AND VALUE SHARING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CARE AND HOMEWORK WITHIN THE FAMILY IN A SUITABLE FAMILY

Even if women participate in the working life, as a result of the gender-based division of labor in the household, they spend more time on activities such as housework and babysitting by spending more unpaid labor than their spouses. In line with the aim of developing and appreciating the appropriate sharing of the responsibility of unpaid care and housework within the family, the balanced distribution of labor within the household should be encouraged and women's labor should be made more visible.

Indicator 5.4.1 Proportion of time women spend on unpaid housework and babysitting



Indicator 5.4.2 Proportion of children attending nursery or kindergarten in İzmir



6,1 % of
children in İzmir
attends kindergarten or
kindergarten.

TARGET 5.5 OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN TO BE LEADERS IN DECISION-MAKING MECHANISMS, AT ALL LEVELS

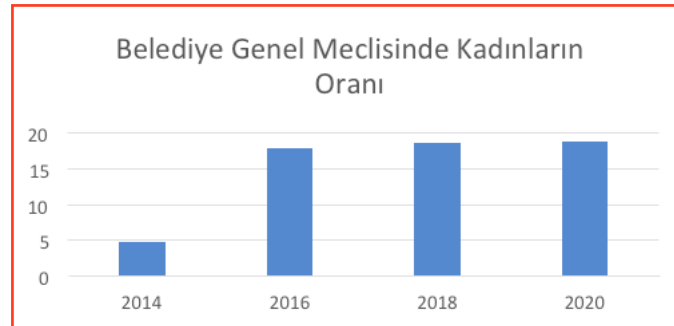
According to the gender inequality report published by the World Economic Forum in 2019, Turkey's lowest score is in the field of empowering women's political participation. When the rate of female parliamentarians in İzmir is compared with the country in general, it is seen that İzmir lags far behind with 14.3%. İzmir, which has a total of 30 district municipalities within its borders, has the Equality Unit of the Metropolitan Municipality and Karabağlar Municipality.

Indicator 5.5.1 Ratio of female MPs in central governments



In 2018, the representation rate of women in the Turkish Grand National Assembly was **17,3**.
In 2018, the rate of female MPs in İzmir was **14,3**.

Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of female city council members

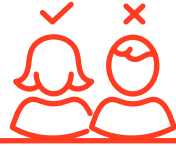


Indicator 5.5.3 Proportion of female mukhtars

In 2014, the rate of female mukhtars in İzmir was 5.19%.



Indicator 5.5.4 Proportion of women working in managerial positions



The ratio of women working in managerial positions in İzmir in 2020 is **2,2 %**

Indicator 5.5.5 Gender equality ratio of women for similar jobs

In 2020, the gender equality of wages for women in similar jobs in İzmir is **13.7%**.



TARGET 5.7 REDUCING ALL KINDS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LGBTI+ INDIVIDUALS ACROSS THE CITY

Ending violence and discrimination against individuals on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity is a major human rights problem that needs to be overcome. LGBT individuals experience discrimination in many areas of their daily lives. Formal discrimination, whether in the form of State laws and policies that criminalize homosexuality, ban homosexuals from certain jobs, or fail to grant benefits; They suffer from informal discrimination such as social stigma, exclusion and prejudice, both at work, at home, at school and in health institutions. There were difficulties in creating an indicator in line with the 5.7 target, which was determined specifically for İzmir. It has not been possible to reach the data source for all the indicators suggested in order to follow this target. However, data collection is required to follow this target and produce indicators.

TARGET 5.C ADMINISTRATION AND STRENGTHENING SOLID POLICIES AND LEGALLY APPLICABLE LEGISLATION TO ADVANCE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AT ALL LEVELS

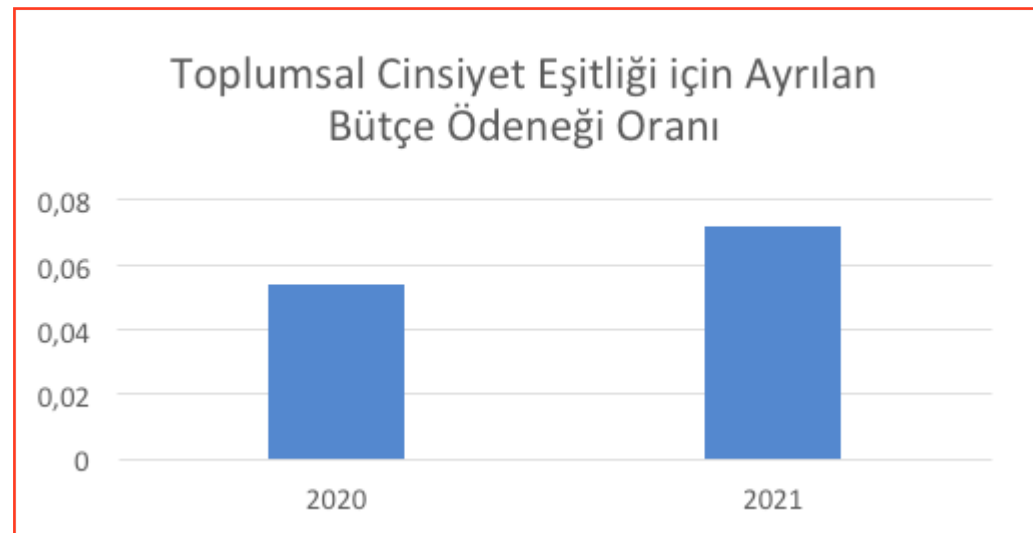
Indicator 5.c.1 Whether there are protocols to implement, strengthen and promote gender discrimination and equality

Signed Protocols

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality decided to cooperate with non-governmental organizations working in this field in order to take an active role in the prevention of violence against women and gender equality and signed some protocols.

The “Emergency Helpline” protocol was signed with the President of the Federation of Women’s Associations of Turkey. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality contributes to awareness activities by supporting communication and promotion campaigns so that women who are exposed to violence in İzmir can call this hotline and get support. The second protocol was signed with the Foundation for the Evaluation of Women’s Work (KEDV). This protocol envisages cooperation to develop gender-sensitive policies of women, local women’s organizations, producer women’s co-operatives, and efforts to promote and support women’s cooperatives in Turkey, and is supported financially by the EU. The third protocol was between İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and TMMOB Chamber of Civil Engineers İzmir Branch and Turkish University Women’s Association İzmir Branch. Accordingly, cooperation was made for the implementation of the “Women in White Helmets Project”. The fourth protocol, the Young LGBTI+ Association, signed the LGBTI+ Friendly Municipality Protocol, which it prepared together with SPoD.

Indicator 5.c.2 The rate of budget appropriation allocated by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality for the execution of gender equality activities



SDG 5 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY



GENDER EQUALITY CARTOONS AT ESHOT

The works that won a degree and entered the top 100 in the Gender Equality International Cartoon Contest were dressed on the ESHOT buses, which serve on the heavily used lines. Each cartoon is aimed to increase social awareness through buses serving on different lines. 549 cartoonists from 62 countries participated in the Gender Equality International Cartoon Contest organized by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, with a total of 1,672 works. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, which has the title of “Women Friendly City” since 2010, within the framework of the United Nations Joint Program for the Protection and Promotion of the Human Rights of Women and Girls, has decided to exhibit these cartoons in different media. The works that entered the top 100 in the competition were dressed on ESHOT buses accordingly.

COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN FOR GENDER EQUALITY

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, which carries out a series of studies on gender equality, has started a communication campaign with the slogan “We are Equal Everywhere”.

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality carries out communication activities to raise awareness about gender equality, which can be defined as the “equal participation of women and men in all areas of social life”, and to prevent gender discrimination. With the video and various communication materials prepared in line with the council decision taken by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality on July 8, 2019, it is aimed to change the perception of the society in general. The slogan of the communication campaign, which will be supported by videos and images to be used in indoor and outdoor spaces, billboards, public transportation and digital billboards in İzmir, has been determined as “We Are Equal Everywhere”. The campaign questions the roles assigned to men and women by society through jobs and professions.

WOMEN'S REFUGE

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality is preparing to open the second women's shelter. There are shelters belonging to the metropolitan and some district municipalities as well. With the shelter, a home environment is provided where every woman and her child will be welcomed with a sense of solidarity in the face of psychological or physical violence, and where they will become stronger and participate in life again. This activity, carried out by the municipality, constitutes the main framework of the works aimed at women's participation in socio-economic life and leading an equal life. It is aimed to continue the activities effectively in order for women to lead an equal and free life and to end violence against women in İzmir.

SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND LEGAL SUPPORT TO WOMEN FROM THE WOMEN'S SOLIDARITY ASSOCIATION

The women's counseling center within the body of the Women's Solidarity Foundation provides the social, legal and psychological support that women who have been exposed to violence may need while fighting this violence, on the basis of "solidarity" rather than "help", and free of charge. Social support is carried out by social workers and foundation volunteer women at the women's counseling center. Legal support includes providing legal information in line with the client's needs, informing about the mechanisms for combating violence against women and legal rights, and directing them to the relevant institutions. Psychological support is provided to women who have been subjected to violence to reduce the effects of the trauma caused by violence, to balance women's emotional states, to enable them to make decisions about their own lives, and to become stronger together. The interviews, which last 50 minutes, last between 6 months and 1 year.



FAIRY HOUSE

The essence of the Fairy Tale House project is to carry out educational activities to support the physical, mental and social development of preschool children at the Fairy Tale House. Vocational and skill courses are also given to mothers. In this way, Masal Evi supports the participation of non-working mothers in the workforce by gaining a profession.

YOUNG LGBTI ASSOCIATION CONSULTING SERVICES

Young LGBTI+ Association provides face-to-face peer counseling, online counseling, hotline, legal counseling, academic counseling, and expert guidance. He continues his services in the fields of military service, rights-based demands, sexual health, sexual orientation, questions about gender identity and body transition process. The Young LGBTI+ Association strengthens its service resources by developing new partnerships day by day and diversifies the issues it provides consultancy by producing new policies.



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



İZMİR INDICATORS

6.1.1. Proportion of population using reliably managed drinking water services

6.2.1 Proportion of population using reliably managed wastewater and sewage services, including handwashing with soap and water

6.3.1. Reliably treated wastewater rate

6.3.2. Proportion of water areas with good water quality environment

6.4.1. Change in water use efficiency over time

6.5.1. Evaluation of Gediz and its basin providing water to İzmir

6.6.1. Basin Protection and Afforestation

6.a.1. Sludge Management Master Plan

6.b.1. Ratio of awareness about water saving among citizens

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



SDG6 “Clean water and Sanitation” aims at tackling challenges including drinking water, sterile and hygienic conditions as well as water-related ecosystems. To achieve this goal, 8 sub-targets and 15 indicators have been determined at the global level. In order to harmonize these targets with İzmir and to monitor this target, a total of 8 sub-targets and 13 indicators have been determined.

SDG 6 GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

Water, with a volume of 1 billion 338 million km³ on earth, is mostly found in oceans and seas, as salt water that people cannot use in a healthy and economical way. This amount corresponds to 96.5% of the total water amount calculated on the earth. Glaciers with 24 million km³ and salty groundwater with 12 million 870 thousand km³ are the other main water resources, respectively. However, water resources that people can safely consume for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes are only a small portion of the world's total water resources, such as 2.5%. On the other hand, if it is remembered that water resources are not distributed evenly for all people and countries in the world, it is an undeniable fact that how much water and water use will affect the policies of countries. With less than 1,000 m³ of usable water per person per year, İzmir is a poor city in terms of water. However, thanks to the projects, applications, researches and investments, the details of which you can find within SDG 6, İzmir aims to use its existing water more efficiently as a city, and has a vision to create new water resources and protect the ecosystem.

SDG 6- BEST PRACTICE



DRINKING WATER MASTER PLAN “TARGET 2050”

“Drinking Water Master Plan” was prepared by İZSU for 30 districts according to the population of 2050 in order to prepare the city against global climate change and create a new roadmap against possible water shortages, which was chosen as the best practice with a rate of 26.1% in the workshop. As a result of the field studies carried out in all of these districts, the water need that may occur in the following years was determined and the economic and technical conditions of the new facilities to be established were consulted. According to the Master Plan, it is foreseen that the 2050 population of İzmir will be 8 million 177 thousand 565 people and the water requirement will be 856.58 million cubic meters per year. Within the framework of the “Drinking Water Master Plan”, water transfer opportunities from the center of İzmir to the surrounding settlements were examined, and places where new dam investments could be made were determined.

SDG 6

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

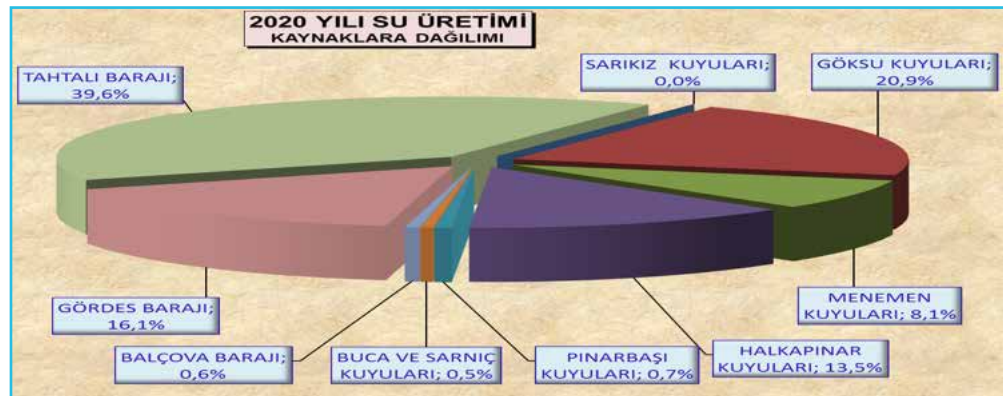
İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
6.1. Providing reliable and continuous quality drinking water to the entire city	6.1.1 Proportion of population using reliably managed drinking water services (%)
6.2. To increase the efficiency and productivity of the wastewater transmission system.	6.2.1 Proportion of population using reliably managed wastewater and sewage services, including handwashing with soap and water (%)
6.3. To create and implement plans and projects that will ensure the reuse of treated water throughout the city.	6.3.1. Reliably treated wastewater rate 6.3.2. Proportion of water areas with good water quality environment
6.4. Constructing and developing the necessary facilities, creating new water resources and minimizing water losses by increasing the efficiency of existing resources in order to ensure that waste water is delivered to waste water treatment plants.	6.4.1. Change in water use efficiency over time
6.5. To produce water policies and projects that can be applied locally and globally	6.5.1. Evaluation of the Gediz basin providing water to İzmir
6.6. Protection of natural areas and water basins in İzmir, increasing green areas	6.6.1. Basin Protection and Afforestation
6.a. Developing technologies suitable for increasing the water quality and recycling used throughout İzmir	6.a.1. Sludge Management Master Plan
6.b. Informing all citizens about water saving with İzmir water management awareness studies	6.b.1. Awareness raising programs about water conservation among citizens

TARGET 6.1 PROVIDING RELIABLE AND CONTINUOUS QUALITY DRINKING WATER TO THE WHOLE CITY GENERAL

The supply of healthy drinking and utility water for İzmir Province is carried out uninterruptedly with the treatment plants operated by İZSU. These sources are the sources that feed the 11 Districts of the Old Metropolis of İzmir Province. Surrounding Districts have their own local wells. It is fed from dams in some districts. In 2019, 41.2% of the water needs of 11 central districts (approximately 70% of the population) were met from surface waters and 58.8% from groundwater.



Water treatment plants remove arsenic from deep well water, and water obtained from surface water sources is processed in drinking water treatment plants. 250,939.125 m3 of water was treated in 2019 (1,563,157 m3/day with 54 facilities) and 220 million m3 of 292 million m3 of annual water delivered to the city in 2019 was consumed in metropolises.

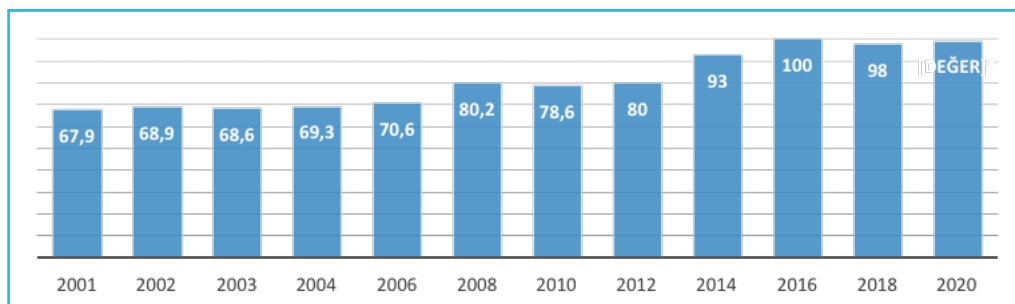


Indicator 6.1.1. Proportion of population using reliably managed drinking water services

Within the scope of this target, the number of municipalities served with drinking and utility water network and treatment plant, and the ratio of the municipal population accessing this service to the total municipal population are used as indicators.

TARGET 6.2 -INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE WASTE WATER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

Indicator 6.2.1 Proportion of population using reliably managed wastewater and sewerage services, including handwashing with soap and water



The ratio of the population served by the wastewater treatment plant to the total municipal population in İzmir between 2008-2020

TARGET 6.3 CREATING AND IMPLEMENTING PLAN AND PROJECTS TO ENSURE THE REUSE OF TREATED WATER THROUGHOUT THE CITY

Indicator 6.3.1. Reliably treated wastewater rate

The table below shows the amount of wastewater treated in 2020 and information about the wastewater treatment plants operated by the Wastewater Treatment Department of the General Directorate of İZSU. With a total of 67 wastewater treatment plants, 277,240,868 m³ of wastewater is treated annually. The amount of water produced in the treatment plant was considered as an indicator in monitoring the development within the scope of this target.

Indicator 6.3.2. Proportion of water areas with good water quality environment

Dam Name	Treatment plant	Capacity (L/s)	Water Production in 2020 (m3/year)
Tahtali Dam	Tahtali Drinking Water Treatment Plant	6.000	96.147.500
Gordes Dam	Sarıköz Drinking Water Treatment Plant	1.500	38.129.442
Balçova Dam	Balçova Drinking Water Treatment Plant	800	1.369.380
Urkmez Dam	Urkmez Drinking Water Treatment Plant	109	1.539.677
Guzelhisar Dam	Aliaga Drinking Water Treatment Plant	70	1.664.097
Kutlu Aktas Dam	Çeşme Drinking Water Treatment Plant	300	4.678.304
Suçıktı and Pıtrak	Ödemiş Drinking Water Treatment Plant	215	2.608.338
TOTAL			146.136.738

Well Area/Location	Treatment plant	Capacity (L/s)	Water Production in 2020 (m3/year)
Sarıköz and Göksu Wells	Çullu Arsenic Drinking Water Treatment Plant	3.000	49.651.964
Menemen and Çavuşköy Wells	Menemen Emergency Arsenic Drinking Water Treatment Plant	600	19.435.509
Halkapınar Wells	Halkapınar Arsenic Drinking Water Treatment Plant	1.000	31.677.432
Menemen K5 Wells	Menemen K5 Wells Arsenic Drinking Water Treatment Plant	250	3.280.228
TOTAL			104.045.133

TARGET 6.4 CONSTRUCTING AND DEVELOP THE NECESSARY FACILITIES TO ENSURE THE TRANSFER OF WASTEWATER TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, MINIMIZING WATER LOSSES BY INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF NEW WATER RESOURCES

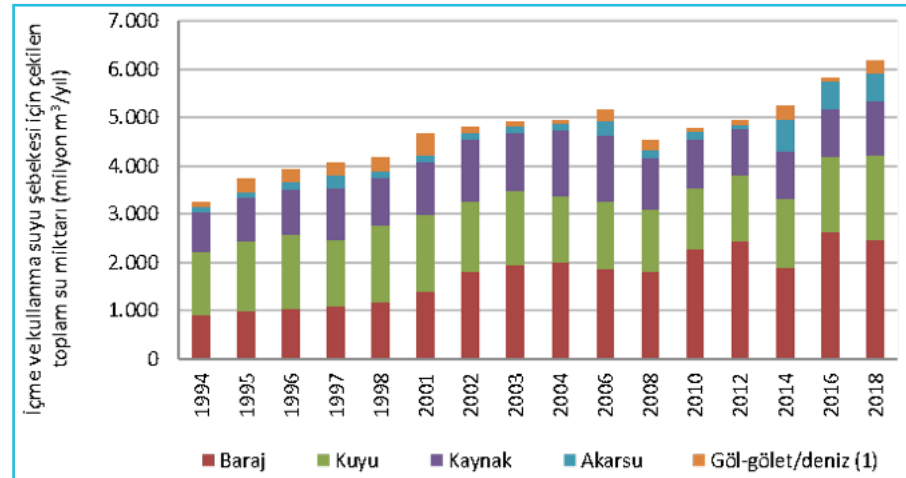
Within the scope of this target, the year 2020 belonging to the districts within the scope of the Regional Enterprises Maintenance and Repair Department; Information on the amount of water withdrawn from the source and the types of sources are given in the table and graphic below.

WELL(m ³)	SOURCEm ³)	DAM(m ³)
34.523.705	5.975.771	1.823.464



Indicator 6.4.1. Change in water use efficiency over time

In 2018, 39.9% of the water drawn for drinking and utility water networks in Turkey was from dams, 26.1% from wells, 18.4% from springs, 9% from rivers and 4.6% from taken from lake-pond/sea



Years	m3/year	Average m3/day	Average lt/sec
2015	204.464.376	560.176	6.465,80
2016	216.971.270	592.818	6.861,30
2017	224.751.150	615.757	7.126,80
2018	229.309.910	628.246	7.271,40
2019	231.473.030	634.173	7.340,00

İzmir Water use by years

The water usage values used in tracking the change in water usage for İzmir by years reveal that the amount of water usage in the city has increased by approximately 27 million cubic meters in the last five years, and the average water usage per day has increased by 73,997 cubic meters per day in the last five years.

TARGET 6.5 PRODUCE APPLICABLE LOCAL AND GLOBAL WATER POLICIES AND PROJECTS

Indicator 6.5.2. Evaluation of the Gediz basin providing water to İzmir

Gediz Basin is located in the western part of Turkey, in the Aegean Region, and covers the area between the North Aegean, Susurluk and Küçük Menderes Basins, which empty their waters into the Aegean Sea via Gediz River and its tributaries. The Gediz Basin covers an area of 1,703,394 ha and constitutes 2.17% of Turkey's surface area.

Provinces	Average Altitude (m)	Total Area (ha)	Area of the Province in the Basin (ha)	The Basin Part of the Province (%)	Distribution of the Basin by Provinces (%)
Manisa	71	1.331.517	1.096.555	82	64
Kütahya	970	1.167.990	153.495	13	9
Uşak	878	535.482	216.753	40	13
İzmir	2	1.209.827	184.359	15	11
Denizli	354	1.177.936	31.566	3	2
Aydın	64	793.217	2.144	0	0
Balıkesir	117	1.436.570	18.714	1	1
Total	-	7.652.539	1.703.586	-	100

Researches and studies are continuing to eliminate the pollution of the Gediz River, which also feeds the drinking water sources to the city of İzmir.

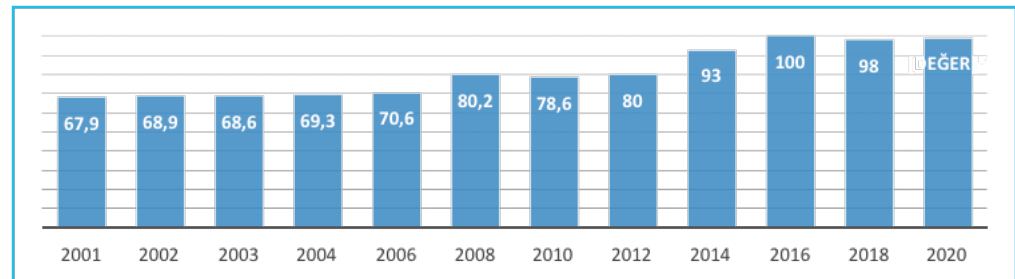
TARGET 6.6 PROTECTING NATURAL AREAS AND WATER BASINS IN İZMİR, INCREASING GREEN AREAS

Indicator 6.6.1. Basin Protection and Afforestation

In the period of 2015-2016, 90,000 plantings were completed in the 3.4.5 and 6th Stage Afforestation areas, and 980.00 saplings were planted in an area of 640 hectares. In the period of 2016-2017, 40,000 saplings were planted in the 3.4. and 6. stage fields as completion planting and the number was 1.020.000. 3.4.5 in the 2017-2018 period. and 6. The number of saplings reached 1.070.000 by planting 50.000 complete saplings in the Stage Afforestation Fields.

TARGET 6.a DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES SUITABLE FOR INCREASING WATER QUALITY AND RECYCLING USED OVER İZMİR

Establishment and operation of Chlorination Systems for the disinfection of drinking and utility water belonging to the settlements within the borders of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, transferring the chlorination systems established in the surrounding districts and their subsidiaries to the relevant Departments for operational operation, maintenance, repair, new installation and supply of chlorine needs, upon request. provides support. In pursuit of the goal of developing technologies suitable for increasing the water quality and recycling used throughout İzmir, the ratio of the population served by the wastewater treatment plant to the total municipal population and wastewater analysis laboratory parameters in İzmir between the years 2008-2020 were used.



The ratio of the population served by the wastewater treatment plant to the total municipal population in İzmir between 2008-2020

Indicator 6.a.1. Sludge Management Master Plan

In the plans of the General Directorate of İZSU for the years 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2050 of 30 districts, there are researches carried out to collect and reuse the sludge formed in the treatment plants in the most economical way without harming the nature. İZSU General Directorate, which is the leader of Turkey with the treatment plants it has established at European standards, put into service the giant sludge digestion and drying facility in Çiğli last month, which decomposes the treatment sludge to turn it into biogas and also brings the dried sludge into the economy. The “Sludge Digestion and Drying Facility” established within the Çiğli Waste Water Treatment Plant site is the largest in Europe with a drying capacity of 800 tons per day, and is among the largest facilities in the world with a digesting capacity of 60,000 cubic meters. Dried sludge is also used as additional fuel in lime and cement factories.

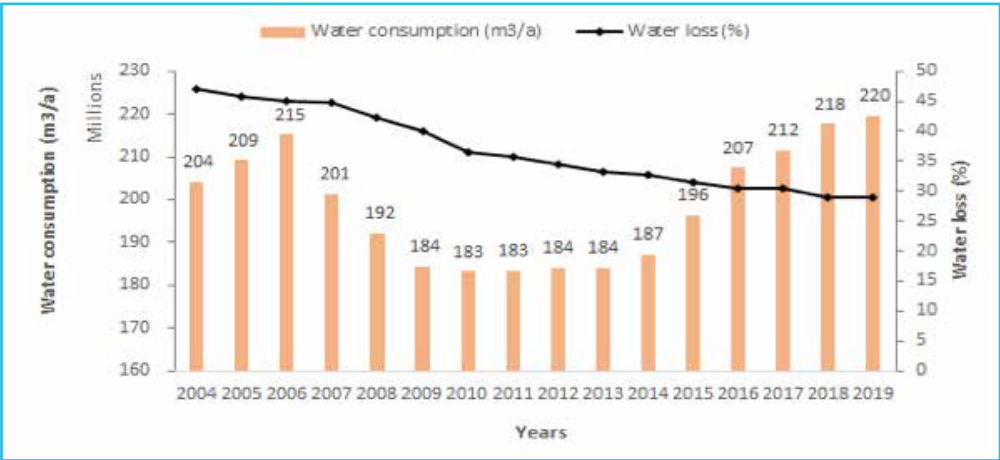
TARGET 6.b INFORMING ALL CITIZENS ON WATER SAVING THROUGH İZMİR WATER MANAGEMENT AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

“Regulation on Control of Water Losses in Drinking Water Supply and Distribution Systems”, which entered into force in May 2014, was published in the 9th Official Gazette dated 31.08.2019 and numbered 30874. According to the provisions of the article; “Metropolitan and provincial municipalities will reduce their water losses to a maximum of 30% until 2023, and to a maximum of 25% until 2028; other municipalities are obliged to reduce water losses to a maximum of 35% until 2023, to a maximum of 30% until 2028, and to a maximum of 25% until 2033. İZSU continues its activities to ensure that the network system is operated effectively and efficiently in order to reduce the water losses in the drinking water network system to the targeted level. In this context, by creating isolated zones; monitoring, evaluation, pressure regulation, and detection of pipe failures that do not rise to the surface and elimination of the malfunctions are carried out.

Indicator 6.b.1. Awareness raising programs about water conservation among citizens

Water Saving Campaign

The ongoing “Water Saving Campaign” aims to raise awareness among citizens and change their behavior. İZSU applies gradual rates to encourage water saving in the city. (0-13; 14 20; over 21 m3),



SDG 6 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY



SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE WATER POLICIES IN CITIES

Within the scope of the event held in Fair İzmir, the Presidents' Summit was held with the theme of "Leadership and Policies in Water Management". İzmir Metropolitan Mayor Tunç Soyer, who was the moderator of the summit, signed the Water Manifesto together with other CHP mayors after the speeches.

In the manifesto, in order to be successful in combating drought by reducing the effects of the climate crisis on water resources, “creating a participatory water management model” in water management, “managing demand, not supply in all usage areas”, “planning water investments at the basin scale”, “protecting the water cycle of nature” and “It was stated that 5 principle changes should be made under the headings of “Ecosystem and intersectoral cyclical use of water”.

In addition, 10 concrete steps that should be taken immediately in line with these principles were also explained in the manifesto.

Among these concrete steps are the enactment of a Water Law prepared with the agreement of all stakeholders, making local governments strong and authorized structures in water basin planning and practices, making water investments in accordance with water and wastewater master plans in line with basin-scale integrated plans, and the Paris Climate Agreement being urgently signed. Articles such as the approval of the Law on Climate Change, the intensification of studies on the Draft Law on Climate Change, the restoration of the destruction of Salda Lake, Burdur Lake, Tuz Lake, Seyfe Lake and other wetlands and the protection of natural water cycles came to the fore.


DRINKING WATER FILLING FACILITY

The sources that supply water to the filling facilities belonging to the municipality in İzmir are in the depths of the Homer Valley, near the rocks where Homer is assumed to have lived, and are 7 km away from all human and environmental pollution. are far away. All the necessary hygienic and technical requirements are fulfilled from these sources, which the people of İzmir have been using with pleasure for years, with the transmission line created using special pipes produced for the purpose of transporting drinking water, completely isolated from the external environment without being exposed to any external factors, and all the necessary equipment at the entrance. It is collected in warehouses under the control of the automation system where analyzes can be made. The water produced in the facilities established at world standards is in accordance with the health criteria specified in the recommendations of the World Health Organization, the European Union Directives and the Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption, with the aim of maintaining the quality standards from the source to the end point reached by the consumer, in 19-liter carboys that are filled untouched by using modern automation systems. offered to the public. The filling facility was built on a total area of 5662m² at the entrance of the Homeros Valley of the Bornova District of İzmir, using the latest technological machinery and equipment from the installation stage to the production stage, without compromising on quality, and is fully automatically managed and controlled by the SCADA system.

GRAND CHANNEL PROJECT

Increasing population and industrialization in the 1960s necessitated both the search for new water sources and taking new measures against water pollution. Taking action due to these obligations, the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works had Camp – Harris – Massera Group prepare an İzmir Project Master Plan on new drinking water sources and waste water disposal in 1969. According to the plan named “Camp Harris Masera Master Plan”, while it is foreseen to provide clean water to the city from Göksu, Göldeğirmeni and Sarıkız springs, it is suggested that the wastewater generated in İzmir be collected through a bonding channel and treated in Çiğli and discharged to the middle bay by deep discharge method. This plan is important in terms of forming the first core of the “Grand Canal Project”. Starting from Güzelbahçe and continuing to the UWWTP in the south of Çiğli, the canal surrounds the entire gulf area with a length of 65 km. The collection system of the Grand Canal project consists of approximately 95 km of secondary collectors that carry İzmir waste water to the main belt canal and an existing 3000 km sewerage network. The Grand Canal Project is filling its capacity. This burden will be reduced with ongoing rainwater separation projects.





7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



İZMİR INDICATORS

7.1.1. Elektriğe erişebilen nüfusun oranı
7.1.2. Isıtma, aydınlatma ve yemek yapmada temiz yakıt ve teknoloji kullanan nüfus oranı - Katı yakıt merkezi apartman ve konut sayısı
7.1.3. Elektrikli otobüs sayısı ve Elektrikli şarj istasyonu sayısı
7.1.4. LEED Sertifikası
7.2.1. Toplam nihai enerji tüketimindeki yenilenebilir enerji payı
7.2.2. Biyogaz ve Elektrik üretim tesisleri
7.2.3. Çöp Gazından (LFG) elektrik üretimi
7.2.4. Atıklardan enerji üretimi
7.2.5. 8PV Güneş enerji santralleri
7.3.1 Toplu taşımada verimlilik çalışmaları
7.3.2 Yaya ve Bisiklet yolculuğunun artırılması kapsamında yapılan çalışmalar
7.3.3 Ekonominin enerji yoğunluğu

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



SDG 7 “Accessible and CleanEnergy” aims to work on accessible clean energy (Green) energy for the realization of projects within the scope of clean energy applied in a way that will reveal the energy potential . To achieve this goal, 5 sub-targets and 21 indicators have been determined at the global level. For this purpose, there are a total of 3 sub-targets and 12 indicators for İzmir.

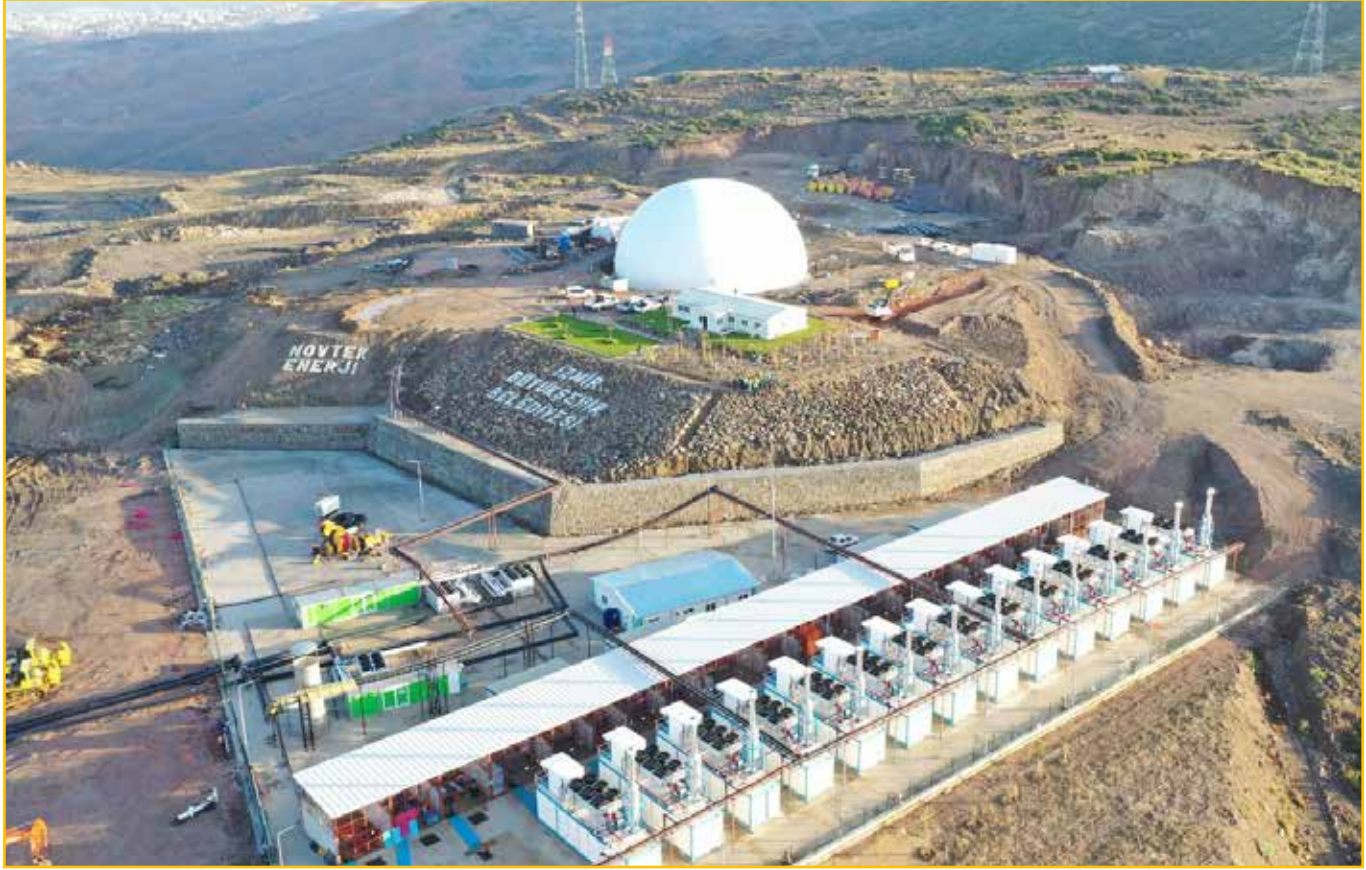
SDG 7 GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY



İzmir, which has a very high potential for clean energy and renewable energy, is in an important position for clean energy in Turkey in this context. With the investments made and the attitude it displays on climate change, İzmir stands out as the city that makes us experience a different geography. Wind energy According to the report of the European Wind Energy Association (EWEA), the installed wind power plant power in the Union countries increased by 18% and reached 57,136 MW in 2007, and reached 94,112 MW with an increase of 27% throughout the world. In Turkey, it increased by 94% and reached 146 MW. A total of 249.15 MW installed power is in operation, including those that entered service in 2008, and 90.4 MW (36%) of this power is in the İzmir region. İzmir province is very rich in terms of wind energy with its theoretical capacity of 11,815 MW, and the total amount of energy to be produced with this potential will be 31 billion kWh/year if the capacity factor is taken as 30%. This value is greater than the total electricity consumption of the Aegean region (~21 Billion kWh in 2005). In our country, the average annual sunshine duration is 2640 hours (7,2 hours per day), and the annual solar radiation intensity is 1311 kWh/m² (a total of 3.6 kWh/m² per day).

Geothermal energy is based on producing energy directly or indirectly from hot water, steam and gases containing various chemicals, formed by the heat accumulated in various depths of the earth's crust. İzmir province is one of the important geothermal centers in the Aegean region in terms of hot water resources and usage. The main water resources around the city are in the regions of Dikili-Bergama, Aliağa, Karşıyaka-Çiğli, Balçova, Urla Gülbahçe, Ulukent, Çeşme, Bayındır-Ergenli and Seferihisar-Cumalı, Karakoç, Doğanbey. These resources are used in spa, residential and greenhouse heating, thermal tourism and treatment areas. Despite the renewable energy potential in İzmir, the projects that are considered to be realized must also be in line with the ideas of the people of the region. The fact that the projects made in İzmir have to be realized as a result of the approval of the public despite such potential, also reveals the awareness of the people about the environment in order to evaluate the investments made on the basis of other environmental effects and, if necessary, to protect their environment and nature by standing in front of this work.

SDG 6 - BEST PRACTICE



HARMANDALI BIOGAS PLANT (İZMİR, THE CAPITAL OF RENEWABLE ENERGY)

At Harmandalı Biogas Facility, which was chosen as the best practice with a rate of .38.5% in the workshop, 80 million cubic meters of methane gas per year will be disposed of and approximately 160 thousand MWh of electrical energy will be produced annually. Considering the energy consumption amounts of a family of four (according to the Chamber of Electrical Engineers data), it will have the potential to produce electricity as much as the energy needs of 90 thousand households (based on TUIK data). When the “Harmandalı Waste Landfill Rehabilitation” works are completed, the garbage in Harmandalı will be replaced by a lush vegetation. The parts of the field that were closed to storage will be rehabilitated, afforestation and planting works will be carried out, and İzmir will gain a lush valley of 90 hectares. Within the scope of the first phase of the rehabilitation process, the planting-afforestation works of 32 thousand m² area have been completed. 30 thousand plants (Crow’s feet, Mulesnails) and 20 thousand trees (false acacia, Mediterranean cypress, redbud, maple tree) were planted in the area. In addition, 3 tons of oat seeds were used.

In addition, within the scope of rehabilitation works in the field, a rainwater collection and drainage system is built to discharge the garbage leachate, and the land is reshaped by terraced and compacted.

SDG 7

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
7.1. Increasing the number of clean, reliable and renewable energy facilities within the city of İzmir and presenting them to the service of the people of the city.	7.1.1. Proportion of the population with access to electricity 7.1.2. Proportion of population using clean fuel and technology for heating, lighting and cooking Number of flats and residences with solid fuel center 7.1.3. Electric bus-vehicle number and Electric charging station number 7.1.4. LEED Certification
7.2. Increasing the number of renewable energy facilities in İzmir by using the renewable energy potential	7.2.1. Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption 7.2.2. Biogas and Electricity production facilities 7.2.3. Electricity generation from Landfill Gas (LFG) 7.2.4. Energy production from waste 7.2.5. 8PV Solar power plants
7.3. Evaluating the global energy studies implemented as a pilot region in İzmir increasing efficiency	7.3.1 Efficiency studies in public transport 7.3.2 Studies carried out within the scope of increasing pedestrian and bicycle travel 7.3.3. Energy Intensity of the Economy

TARGET 7.1 INCREASING THE NUMBER OF CLEAN, RELIABLE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITIES IN İZMİR PROVINCE AND PROVIDE THEIR SERVICE TO THE URBAN PUBLIC

Indicator 7.1.1. Proportion of the population with access to electricity

Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Indicator 7.1.2. Proportion of population using clean fuel and technology for heating, lighting and cooking -Number of flats and residences in solid fuel centers

Indicator 7.1.3. Number of electric bus vehicles and number of electric charging stations

Integrating electric buses into its bus fleet has been an important step for IMM. 20 100% electric buses have joined the municipality's fleet. The municipality not only bought the buses, but also installed the charging infrastructure. This is Turkey's first and largest electric bus fleet. Electric buses have eliminated 1,534,361 L of diesel fuel, reducing 4,112 tons of CO₂ since 2017.

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality has added 40 electric vehicles to its Electric and Shared Vehicle Systems in line with its transportation vision and the Transportation Master Plan with 2030 projections. 30 of the electric vehicles are within the municipality; control services, climate change, environmental protection, municipal police, traffic, zoning will be used in units. The other 10 cars have been included in the shared car system within the Moov application, which is supported by the municipality and serves with the application installed on mobile phones since January. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality has installed electric vehicle charging stations in 3 parking lots in the city. İzelman AŞ, which installed 3 stations in the first stage, has prepared an environment where citizens who pay the parking fee can charge their cars free of charge. With this environmentally friendly investment, the number of electric cars in İzmir is expected to increase. Electric charging stations are still active in the multi-storey car park in Alsancak,

It provides service in Kültürpark underground car park and Konak multi-storey car park. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality was the first municipality in Turkey to invest in this field with its own resources. Private electric vehicle charging stations service is also provided by ZES (Zorlu Holding Electric Charging Station) at 81 points throughout the city.

Indicator 7.1.4 LEED Certification

The energy saving potentials of the energy-intensive buildings in the city were calculated. Multi-populated sites (2981 flats), newly built by the private sector, perform better as 21 of the hotels and shopping malls are LEED certified. Criteria for this certificate:

- Creating the green building concept in consciousness and creating measurable standards
- To create and support environmental leadership in the construction industry,
- To support green building and to increase the number of people who support the importance of this concept,
- It is to privatize the market with the concept of green-friendly sustainability and to cause the sector to shift to it and to create competition.

TARGET 7.2 INCREASING THE NUMBER OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITIES IN İZMİR, BY USING ITS RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL

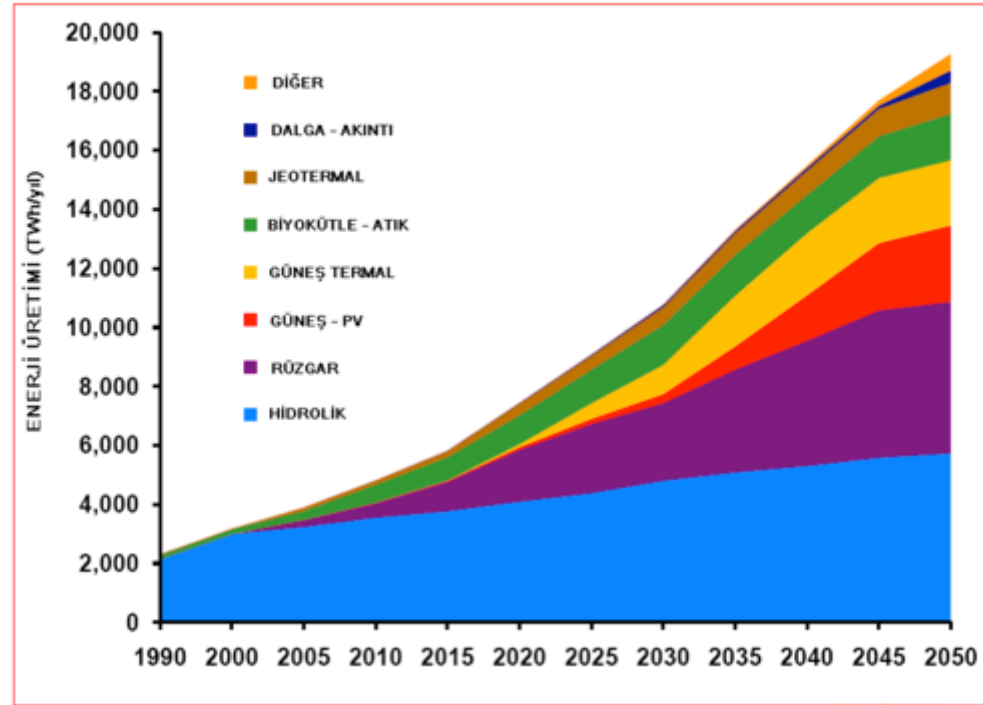
With a theoretical capacity of 11,854.2 MW, the city is very rich in wind energy, but only 2.6% of this potential can be used. The amount of energy to be produced by evaluating the potential is greater than the total electricity consumption of the Aegean Region. Infrastructure investment areas related to wind energy in İzmir should be evaluated by taking into account the environmental impacts.

It is one of the most advantageous cities in terms of the potential to benefit from solar energy. The rate is 20% in Antalya region, which has the highest solar capacity ratio in Turkey, and around 15-18% in İzmir. It is a disadvantage that the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources is not among the regions where electricity generation from solar energy can be granted investment permission. The production of solar energy technologies in the region emerges as a strategic approach that will contribute to the development of the region in terms of advanced technologies.

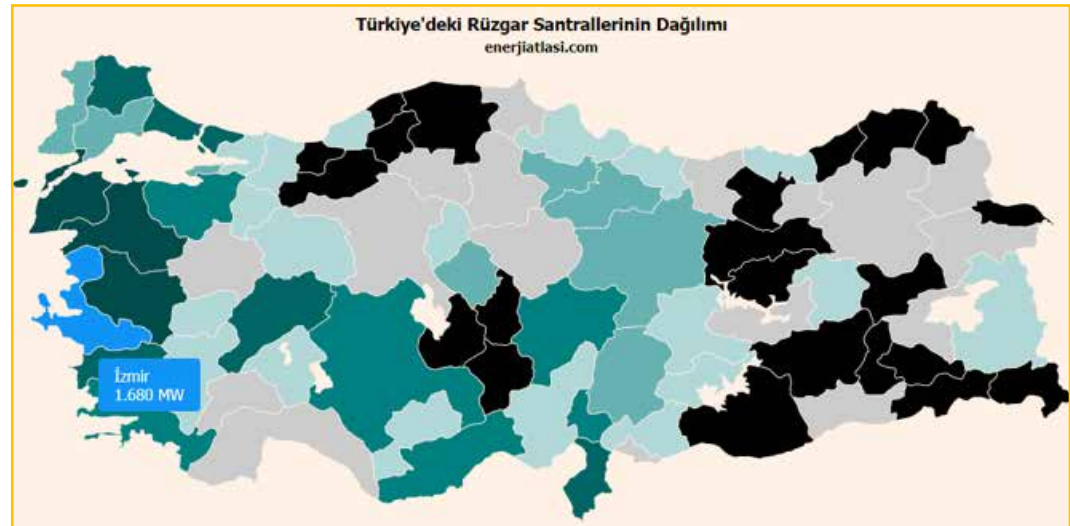
Depending on the availability of agricultural areas suitable for use and the amount of animal and vegetable waste in İzmir, the electricity generation potential from biogas is around 537 MW. There is no institution/organization in İzmir that has obtained a biomass license.

Geothermal resources, on the other hand, vary in terms of temperatures and offer the opportunity to be used in different areas. With the use of the geothermal potential in the existing geothermal fields in İzmir, it is seen that 5 times more residences can be heated.

YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARININ GELİŞİMİ VE GELECEK KULLANIMI



Indicator 7.2.1. Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption

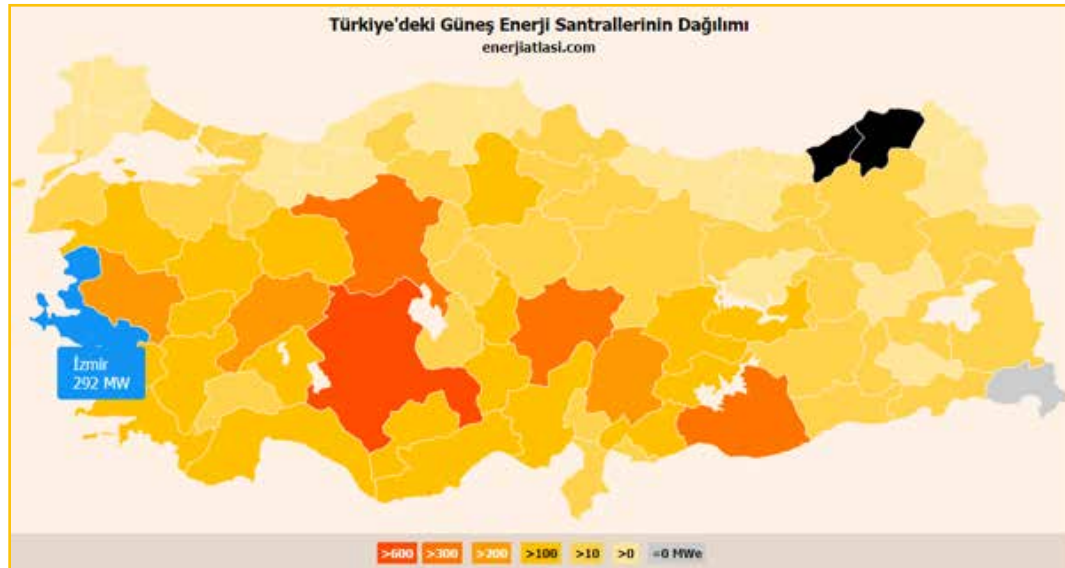


İzmir, Wind Farms in Operation: **55 power plants, 1.680 MWe İzmir,**

Wind Farms in Operation: **55 power plants, 1.680 MWe İzmir,**

Wind Farms with Pre-license: **1 power plant, 23 MWe**

Indicator 7.2.1. Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption



İzmir, Solar Power Plants in Operation: **40 plants, 292 MWe**

Indicator 7.2.2 Biogas and Electricity production facilities

Year	Amount of Treated Sludge (tons)	Amount of Biogas Produced (m3)
2015	11.650	11.775.000
2016	4.242	9.027.652
2017	7.655	8.353.016
2018	10.354	7.944.336
2019	5.519	5.533.176

İzmir is one of the leading cities of Turkey with projects such as Harmandalı Organized Storage Area (102.6 million TL) and Biogas and Electricity Production Facility rehabilitation. The Storage Area, which has been serving the city for many years, has been generating electricity from renewable energy sources since 2019, and the current 20.58 MWe capacity of the facility is expected to reach 40 MWe. with the current capacity, the electrical energy needs of approximately 96,000 households are met. In addition, rehabilitation and afforestation works carried out in 37 hectares of the 90-hectare storage area closed to dumping were completed, and 50 thousand trees were planted on an area of 25 thousand m². Biogas production by years is given in the table below.

Indicator 7.2.3. Electricity generation from Landfill Gas (LFG)

Electricity generation from landfill gas (LFG) started at the Harmandalı Landfill. A 20.58 MW LFG power plant was recently installed and has been operational since October 2019. The switchboard and field are open to students, and some field trips are organized. The planned expanded capacity will be 39.69 MWe. The plant generates 131,000 MWh of electricity and removes 66,417 tons of CO₂e per year.

Indicator 7.2.4. Energy production from waste

The construction of Ödemiş and Bergama Integrated Solid Waste Management Facilities is ongoing and is planned to be completed in 2021. Bergama and Ödemiş Integrated Solid Waste Management Facilities will produce 3.47 MW and 7.8 MW from biogas, respectively.

Number of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities (Municipal)	2
Number of Licensed Packaging Waste Collection, Separation and Recovery Facilities	-
Number of Hazardous Waste Recovery Facilities	-
Number of Waste Oil Recovery Facilities	-
Number of Waste Vegetable Oil Recovery Facilities	-
Number of Waste Battery and Accumulator Recovery Facilities	-
Number of End-of-Life Tire Recovery Facilities	-
Number of Medical Waste Sterilization Facilities	1
Number of Non-Hazardous Waste Recovery Facilities	-
Number of Waste Electrical and Electronic Goods Processing Plants	-
Number of Mine Waste Disposal Facilities	-

Indicator 7.2.5. 8PV Solar power plants

The use of renewable energy has long been one of the priorities of the municipality. Since 2017, 8 solar PV plants with a total of 1829.88 KW of various capacities have been installed on the roofs of several selected town halls. These PV plants will generate electricity and excess energy will be sold. A total of 1256 tons of CO₂ will be saved through these facilities. More PV installations are already planned and will eventually be expanded to cover all municipal buildings.

TARGET 7.3 INCREASING AND EXTENDING THE CAPACITY OF GLOBAL ENERGY WORKS IMPLEMENTED IN İZMİR AS A PILOT REGION

7.3.1 Efficiency studies in public transport

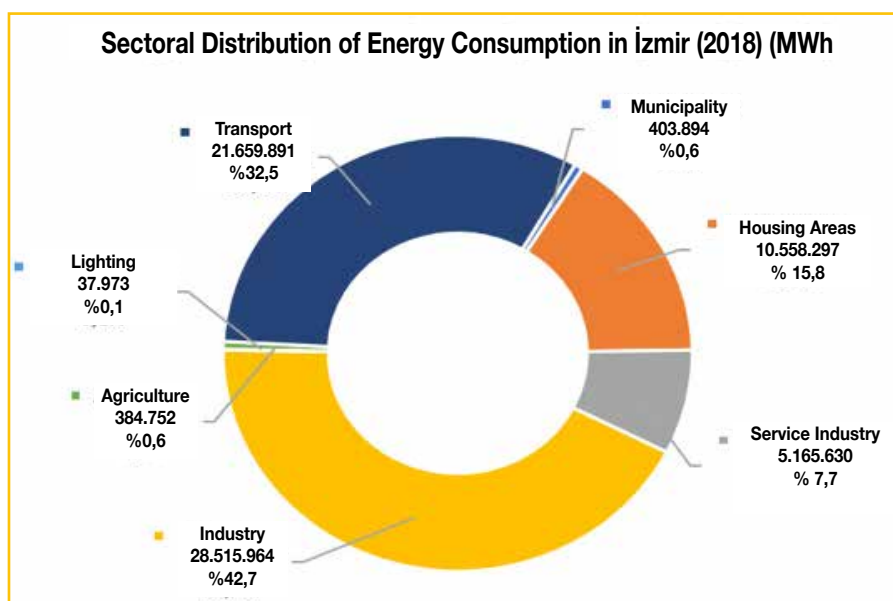
An important measure is to increase efficiency by encouraging people to use public transport. Two tram lines have been opened on both sides of İzmir recently. The 8.8 km tram line is in service in Karşıyaka district and has 14 stations. A 12.8 km tram line has been put into service in Konak. In general, the railway system in the city has been increased from 11 km to 180 km in just 14 years. İzmir Tram carried 40 million passengers in 2019. The tram set with a capacity of 285 people has a passenger capacity of 150 cars and has eliminated 100 thousand tons of CO₂ in İzmir.

7.3.2 Studies carried out within the scope of increasing pedestrian and bicycle travel

Increasing pedestrian and bicycle transport is also an important step towards the transition to a carbon-neutral city. Cycle lanes have been expanded by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality to cover more than 60 km from the north to the south of the İzmir bay. 40 stations have been established on the bicycle route with 550 rental bicycles. It is aimed to expand the capacity of bicycle transportation in the city by planning connection roads to towns and transfer points.

Indicator 7.3.3. Energy Intensity of the Economy

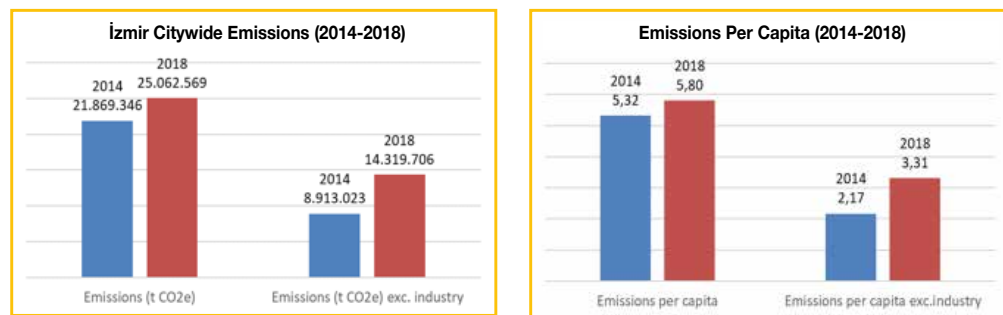
According to 2018 data, in the distribution of the energy intensity of the economy by sectors in İzmir, industry ranks first with 43%, transportation ranks second with 33%, and household use ranks third with 16%.



SDG 7 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

City Air Project

Over the last decade the central authority has tried to lower air quality limit values in line with EU standards (although for some pollutants the process has been extended until 2024). “Clean air action plans” were prepared to meet new needs, and the CityAir project, financed by Turkey and the EU, was implemented to improve air quality on a city basis. A large workshop was held in İzmir within the scope of the project.



CityFied Project

The CITYFIED project aimed to reduce energy demand and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by increasing the use of renewable energy technologies. It has achieved this by applying innovative technologies and methods in building renovation, creating an example of smart grid and transportation that implements information technologies in energy systems, and district heating applications. İzmir is one of the 11 cluster cities in the CITYFIED project, which is carried out to implement a series of large-scale example retrofit programs in selected demo cities as a way to significantly increase the energy efficiency of residential areas.

Near Zero Region Project

The Energy Efficiency Project (Near Zero Zone Project NZZ), organized in cooperation with the TR Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the TR Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology and the US Ministry of Energy, has chosen İzmir Atatürk Organized Industrial Zone (IAOSB) as the pilot region in Turkey and Preliminary and detailed studies on energy efficiency were conducted at the facilities of 20 industrial companies operating in the region. With the project, energy savings of 15-30% have been achieved. Within the scope of the project, complementary practices were carried out for the transition to a cleaner and energy efficient economy.

IPA 4 Project

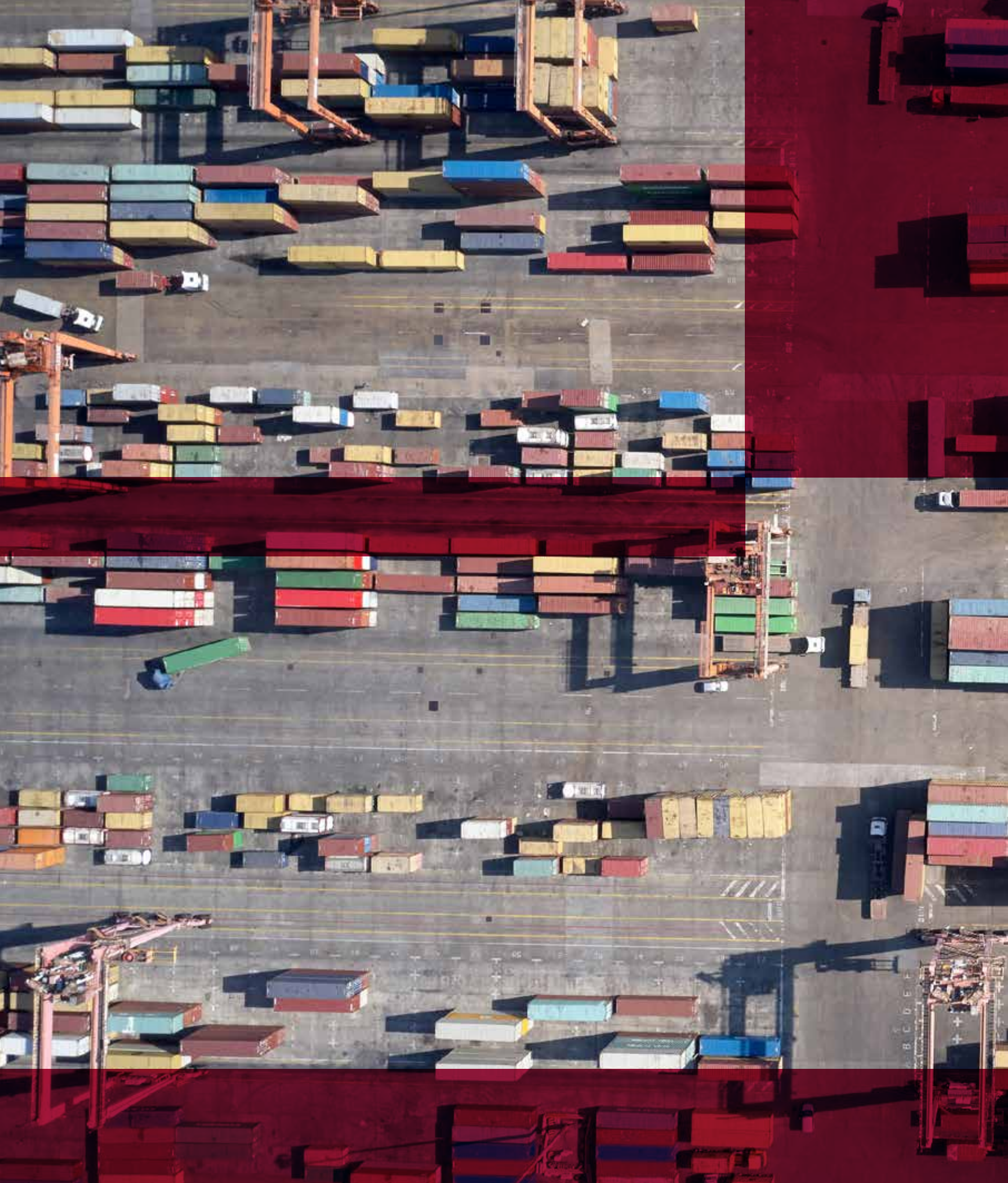
The IPA 4 project, which aims to increase the vocational and technical training capacity in the field of renewable energy technologies, was completed in 2016. With this project, it is aimed to increase the capacity of vocational and technical education professionals on renewable energy. It was conducted with Bornova Municipality, Çınarlı and Buca Industrial Vocational High Schools and Enisolar.

Aliağa WPP Assessment

Aliağa draws attention with its RES investments, 267 gwh electricity is produced annually in Aliağa. Hosting Turkey's most important industrial establishments, Aliağa also draws attention with its renewable energy investments in recent years. In Aliağa, which was an agricultural town until the 1960s, the demand for energy increased with the rapid industrialization and the continuous increase in the population. Economic values such as Petkim, Tüpraş, Aliağa Organized Industrial Zone, iron and steel establishments, LNG and LPG filling facilities within the boundaries of the district provide great support to the country's economy. In order to meet the energy needs, investments have been directed to wind power plants (RES), which is the most important of the renewable energy sources in recent years, while many industrial establishments are trying to meet their energy needs with wind power plants in Aliağa, which is among the first among İzmir districts in terms of wind potential. Annual Production is 267 GWh. While the total number of turbines in Aliağa, where there are seven active wind power plants, is 75, their total installed power is determined as 150.8 Megawatts (MW). The generation capacity of the wind power plants in the district has reached 411,1053 Gigawatts (GWh) /year and the annual electricity production has reached 267 Gigawatts. It has been learned that this figure is at a level that can meet the electricity needs of a total of 84,694 residences.

BEST for Energy

BEST for Energy (Boosting Effective and Sustainable Transformation for Energy) Project is implemented by İzmir Development Agency (İZKA) in partnership with the Energy Industrialists and Businessmen Association (ENSIİA). The project is carried out within the scope of the Competitive Sectors Program, financed within the framework of the financial cooperation of the European Union and the Republic of Turkey and carried out by the Ministry of Industry and Technology. Competitive Sectors Program aims to provide social and economic development by increasing the competitiveness of industrialists, SMEs and entrepreneurs in different regions of Turkey. With the BEST for Energy Project, it is aimed to contribute to the purpose of the program by developing a competitive cluster in the Clean Energy and Clean Technology Sector.



An aerial photograph of a large shipping yard or port. The ground is paved and filled with numerous stacks of intermodal containers in various colors, including red, blue, yellow, and green. Several forklifts and other industrial vehicles are visible moving between the stacks. The image is split vertically: the left half is a solid dark red, and the right half is a lighter, semi-transparent red overlay.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



İZMİR INDICATORS
8.1.1 Gross Domestic Product Per Capita
8.2.1 Shares of Sectors in İzmir's Total Gross Added Value
8.3.1 Informal Employment Rates
8.3.2 Number of Employees in the Information Intensive Service Sector in İzmir
8.3.3 Share of High School Graduates in Total Employment in İzmir.
8.5.1 Unemployment Rate
8.5.2 Unemployment Rate by Gender
8.5.3 Non-Farm Unemployment
8.5.4 Labor Force Participation Rate
8.6.1 Youth Unemployment Rate
8.8.1 Number of workers who died as a result of work accidents
8.9.1 Number of foreign tourists visiting İzmir
8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches in İzmir
8.10.2 Number of ATMs in İzmir

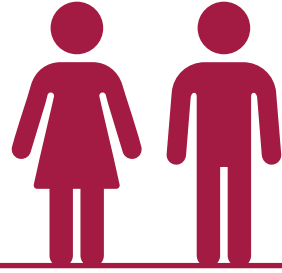
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



SDG8 “Decent Work and Economic Growth” aims to promote economic growth, full and productive employment, decent work for all women and men. The contribution of more people to production and the realization of the development of the country will benefit the whole society. Increasing decent job opportunities and empowering young people and women economically are important for a fair globalization and the fight against poverty. In order to achieve this goal, 12 sub-breakdowns and 17 indicators have been determined at the global level. In İzmir Voluntary Local Review Report, the global targets have been localized at the level of İzmir and the current situation of İzmir has been tried to be shown in the context of SDG 8. 8 sub-targets and 15 indicators have been determined within the scope of this aim in İzmir.

SDG 8 GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

İzmir’s GDP, which was 26 billion dollars (38 billion TL) in 2004, reached 49 billion dollars (234 billion TL) in 2018. Turkey’s GDP share is around 6% and there has been no significant change in this rate in the last 15 years. Indicators for unemployment rates and forms of unemployment are important for SDG 8. There is no consensus in the literature on calculating unemployment and defining unemployment. The data concerning this topic have been compiled from TURKSTAT. It is based on the results of the Household Labor Force Survey, which has been regularly administered by the Turkish Statistical Institute since 1988. The survey, of those employed; economic activity, occupation (or job held), status at work and working time, for the unemployed; It is applied to compile information about the duration of their job search, the occupation (or job) they are looking for, and similar characteristics, and is the main data source (supply side) that provides information about the characteristics of the labor market in the country. When we examine the locality of İzmir, the rate which was 13.8% in 2018 increased to 16.0 in 2019. In the same period, the country averages were 11% and 13.7%. As can be seen, unemployment rates in İzmir are above the Turkey average. In this context, İzmir has to complete its economic growth with the target of full employment. For this purpose, there is a need for more cooperation between the local government and the private sector. In addition, especially for women’s employment in the issues of youth unemployment and women’s unemployment within the employment structure in İzmir; There is a need to develop collaborations with civil society, local government, private sector and university-private sector collaborations in order to reduce youth unemployment.



Number of Persons Oriented to
**Employment as a result of Occupational
Factory Activities 6.600**

Within the scope of the Golden Bracelet project implemented by the Bornova Municipality, **1800 people were employed in the 2020 and 2021 periods.**

SDG 8- BEST PRACTICE



İZMİR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY VOCATIONAL FACTORY

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Vocational Factory was chosen as the best local sustainability practice by the participants with 25.5% in the workshop. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Vocational Factory, with the cooperation of relevant institutions and organizations in order to increase the welfare level of the people of İzmir, to support the reduction of unemployment with vocational and technical trainings by providing the training of qualified workforce in the areas needed by the local labor market; To contribute to encouraging creative thinking and increasing entrepreneurship by creating design environments.

All unemployed people in İzmir, especially women and young unemployed, can benefit from the trainings given at the Vocational Factory within the framework of the labor needs of the private sector.

Businesses operating in various sectors in İzmir, especially renewable energy and environmental technologies, information and communication technologies, clothing, industry and tourism sectors and needing intermediate staff, can be found in the active labor force working in a certain field but wanting to gain qualifications or increase their qualifications. Students who study in technical departments of universities and high schools can benefit from the training.

SDG 8

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
8.1 Sustaining the per capita income increase in İzmir in accordance with national conditions and ensuring a regular growth in the gross domestic product	8.1.1 Gross Domestic Product Per Capita
8.2 Increasing economic efficiency and sectoral diversity in İzmir to high levels	8.2.1 Shares of Sectors in İzmir's Total Gross Added Value
8.3 Supporting development-oriented policies that support creativity and innovation and creating decent employment in İzmir	8.3.1 Informal Employment Rates 8.3.2 Number of Employees in the Information Intensive Service Sector in İzmir 8.3.3 Share of High School Graduates in Total Employment in İzmir.
8.5 By 2030, all women and men, including the youth and the disabled, will have full and Ensuring access to productive employment and decent work	8.5.1 Unemployment rate 8.5.2 Unemployment Rate by Gender 8.5.3 Non-Farm Unemployment 8.5.4 Labor Force Participation Rate
8.6 Ensuring the reduction of youth unemployment in İzmir	8.6.1 Youth Unemployment Rate
8.8 Ensuring safe working environments for all employees	8.8.1 Number of workers who died as a result of work accidents 8.8.2 The total number of occupational accidents in the city
8.9 Creating and implementing policies for sustainable tourism	8.9.1 Number of foreign tourists visiting İzmir
8.10 Ensuring increased access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches in İzmir 8.10.2 Number of ATMs in İzmir

TARGET 8.1 CONTINUING INCREASING INCOME PER CAPITA IN İZMİR IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL CONDITIONS AND ENSURE REGULAR GROWTH IN GROSS DOMESTIC INCOME

GDP per capita is a key indicator of economic performance and is often used to determine nations’ average living standards and measure their economic well-being. GDP is a measure of economic activity, defined as the value of all goods and services produced minus the value of all goods and services used in their production. The gross domestic product per capita in İzmir, which was calculated as 7,359 dollars in 2004, with a value of 11,505 dollars in 2018, exceeded the gross domestic product per capita of 9,693 dollars in Turkey for the same year.

Indicator 8.1.1 Gross Domestic Product Per Capita in İzmir and Turkey

	GDP per capita in İzmir	GDP per capita in Turkey
2012	13.654	11.588
2013	14.695	12.480
2014	14.257	12.112
2015	12.626	11.109
2016	12.508	10.883
2017	12.362	10.616
2018	11.505	9.693

TARGET 8.2 ATTRACTING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND SECTORAL DIVERSITY TO HIGH LEVELS IN İZMİR

Increasing economic efficiency is critical in increasing economic growth. The most important prerequisite for increasing economic efficiency is the effective use of production factors. In this context, various programs and trainings are organized for the qualification of labor through the projects and activities of local governments in İzmir.

Indicator 8.2.1 Shares of Sectors in İzmir's Total Gross Value Added

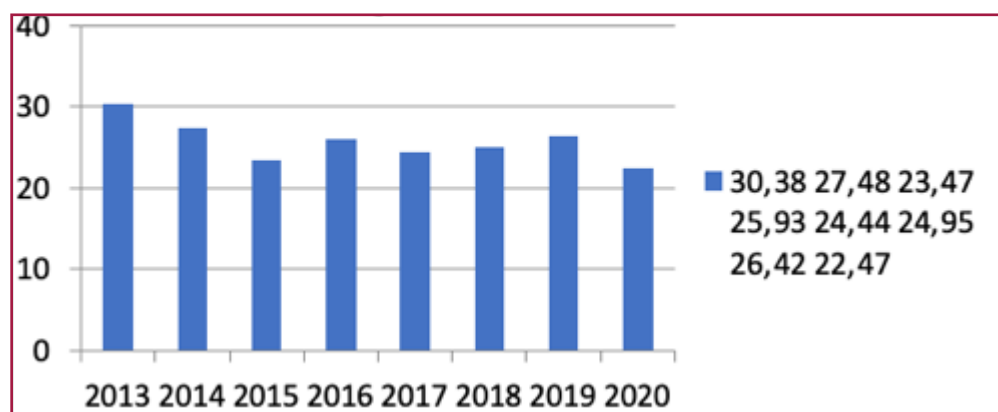
Services	57.1
Industry	38.4
Agriculture	4.5

TARGET 8.3 SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT-FOCUSED POLICIES THAT SUPPORT CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION AND CREATE DECENT EMPLOYMENT IN İZMİR

Supporting creativity and innovation in business life is important in reducing unemployment and increasing new employment opportunities. As a result of globalization and digital transformations in the business world, there is a need to increase the quality and qualification of labor. In order to increase the entrepreneurship ecosystem, the public and private sectors should act together and contribute to this field. The “Entrepreneurship Center-Izmir” project, implemented in the local area of Izmir by the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality together with TUSIAD and supported by Yaşar University, aims to contribute to the emergence of business ideas for the development of the city. Another target to be addressed in the context of this sub-target is to reduce the informal economy and unregistered employment. It is possible to define informal employment as employment that is included in legal production activities, but whose activities are not included in public records and statistics, or that are missing. in 2013

The unregistered employment rate, which was 30.38%, decreased to 22.47 by 2020, and progress has been made in this area.

Indicator 8.3.1 Informal Employment Rates



Indicator 8.3.2 Number of Employees in Information Intensive Service Industries in İzmir

2009	298.100
2010	306.000
2011	297.800
2012	315.400
2013	301.900
2014	318.200
2015	326.600
2016	343.400
2017	376.660
2018	441.200

Indicator 8.3.3 Share of Higher Education Graduates in Total Employment (%)

	İzmir	Türkiye
2010	23,4	15,8
2011	22,4	16,7
2012	23,3	18,3
2013	22,3	19,1
2014	23,5	19,8
2015	24,9	21,2
2016	25,8	22,6
2017	28,2	23,2
2018	29,8	23,8
2019	29,2	25,3

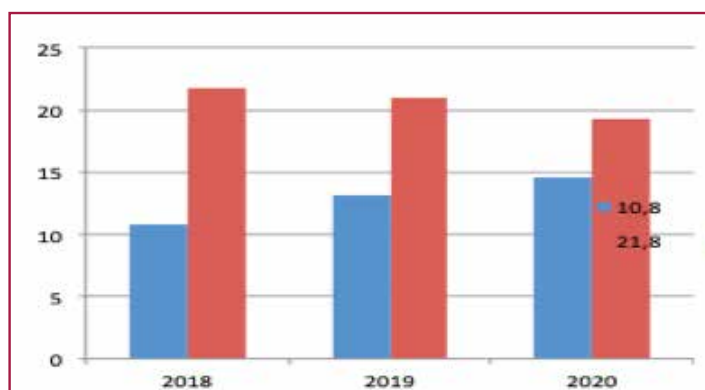
TARGET 8.5 ENSURING FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND ACCESS TO DECENT WORK FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN, INCLUDING YOUTH AND THE DISABLED, BY 2030 IN İZMİR

The increase in unemployment directly affects all areas of life. The goal of providing full and productive employment is also important for the realization of other sustainable development goals. Unemployment rates are an important indicator in terms of employment at this point. While the unemployment rate in İzmir was 16.0 in 2019, this rate is higher than the Turkey average of 13.7. In this respect, efforts should be made to reduce unemployment rates in the local area of İzmir. Under this target, in order to understand all dimensions of unemployment in İzmir, unemployment by gender, non-agricultural unemployment rate and labor force participation rate will be given as indicators.

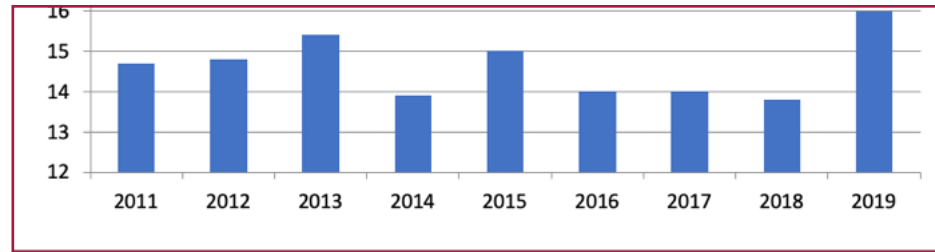
Indicator 8.5.1 Unemployment Rate(%) in İzmir and Turkey

	İzmir	Türkiye
2010	15,1	11,9
2011	14,7	9,8
2012	14,8	9,2
2013	15,4	9,7
2014	13,9	9,9
2015	15	10,3
2016	14	10,9
2017	14	10,9
2018	13.8	11
2019	16	13,7

Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment Rates for Women and Men (%)



Indicator 8.5.3 Non-Farm Unemployment Rate(%)



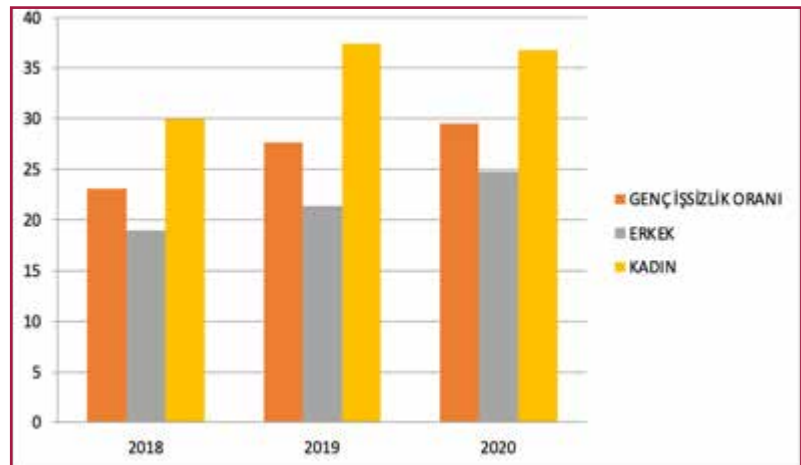
Indicator 8.5.4 Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

2016	55,4
2017	55,2
2018	56,2
2019	56,1

TARGET 8.6 REDUCING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN İZMİR

International Labor Organization youth unemployment; It defines people between the ages of 15-24 who have not worked more than one hour in this zone and who are actively looking for a job. Among the causes of youth unemployment in developing countries, reasons such as the lack of employment policies prepared for young people, the excess of the young population, and the inadequacy of educational opportunities can be counted. In order to reduce youth unemployment, it is necessary to increase the qualifications of young people and to provide employment opportunities for young people. Even though it would be more explanatory to construct “the ratio of young people who are not involved in employment, education and training system” as an indicator, this data could not be produced at the İzmir level. Instead, the “youth unemployment” rate in İzmir will be used as an indicator. According to TUIK data, 573,697 people between the ages of 15-24 live in İzmir. As a city with a high young population, İzmir should produce long-term, sustainable policies in cooperation with the public and private sectors to reduce youth unemployment

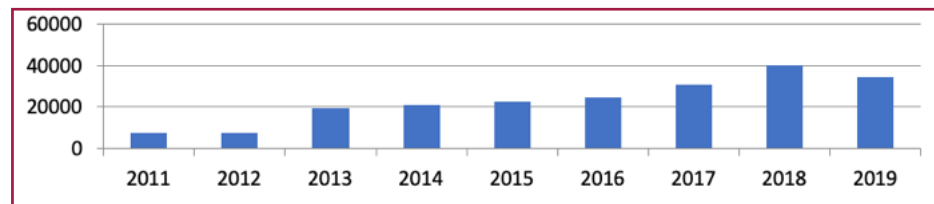
Indicator 8.6.1 Youth Unemployment Rate



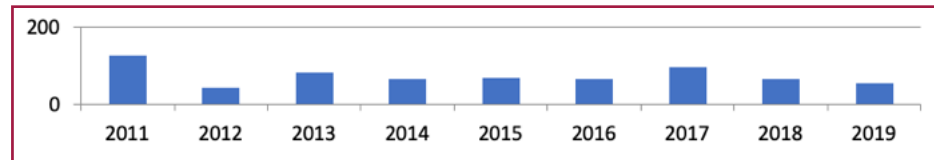
TARGET 8.8 PROVIDING SAFE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

The World Health Organization has defined occupational health not only as the occurrence of disease and disability, but also as a state of physical, mental and social well-being. With the transition to industrial society, occupational accidents and occupational diseases have become an important problem in the field of work. In this context, it is an important point to make business areas risk-free for employees in order to achieve the goal of “decent work”. Occupational safety at the national level should be guaranteed by law. At the workplace level, it should be ensured that the occupational safety procedures are fully fulfilled.

Indicator 8.8.1 Total Number of Occupational Accidents in İzmir



Indicator 8.8.2 Number of Fatal Occupational Accidents in İzmir

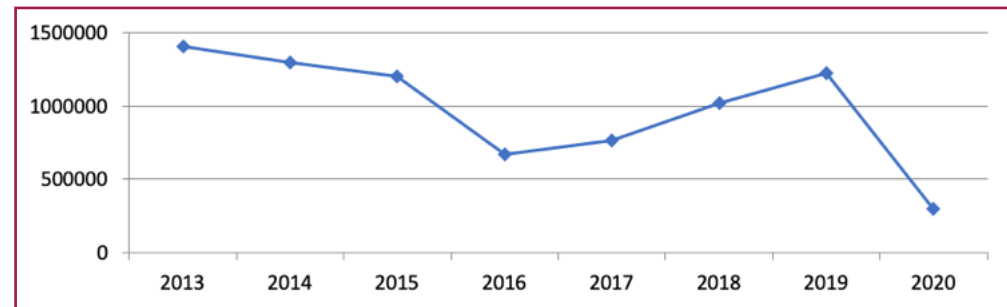


TARGET 8.9 PROTECTING CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN İZMİR

With the development of transportation systems, the tourism sector has been one of the fastest growing sectors in the world economy since the 1950s. Tourism has become a sector that expands its business volume, provides income and opens new employment opportunities. In the city, which has the vision and claim of being a world city, it is aimed to make İzmir a meeting center on a world scale through tourism supported by the public and civil society. In this context, the tourism potential of the city, which also hosts national and international events, is enormous. Turkey's first virtual tourism fair was opened in İzmir in 2021. Under the auspices of the TR Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the TR Ministry of Commerce; İzmir Metropolitan Municipality hosted, İzmir Chamber of Commerce, TÜRSAB, TÜROFED, İzmir Foundation with the support of İZFAŞ and TÜRSAB Fuarcılık A.Ş. organized by the 14th Travel Turkey İzmir Digital Fair brought together the sector representatives and evaluated the opportunities expected in tourism after the pandemic.

In the context of this sub-target, the impact of the tourism sector on the total GDP in İzmir was considered as an indicator, but no data could be found in this area. Therefore, in the context of this sub-target, the change in the number of foreign tourists coming to İzmir over the years has been constructed as an indicator. The reason for the decrease in the number of foreigners visiting İzmir in recent years is the pandemic process.

Indicator 8.9.1 Number of Foreign Tourists Visiting İzmir



TARGET 8.10 STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN İZMİR AND ENSURING ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES

Strengthening financial institutions and ensuring everyone's access to financial services, especially banking, is important in terms of ensuring the sustainability of the goal of full and productive employment. Two indicators were chosen to monitor this sub-target.

Indicator 8.10.1 Number of Commercial Bank Branches in İzmir

There is at least one bank branch in all districts of İzmir. While Beydağ and Karaburun are the districts with one bank branch and the fewest bank branches, Konak is the district with the most bank branches with 190 bank branches. There are 728 bank branches and 1881 ATMs throughout İzmir. Based on the 2020 population of İzmir, there are 16.5 banks per 100,000 people.

Indicator 8.10.2 Number of ATMs in İzmir

Another indicator chosen for this target is the number of ATMs in the city. The number of ATMs per 100,000 people in 2020 is 42.8.

SDG 8 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

ENTREPRENEURSHIP CENTER-İZMİR

The program, implemented in partnership with İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and TÜSİAD and supported by Yaşar University, aims to contribute to the development of İzmir's entrepreneurship ecosystem and to help entrepreneurs develop business ideas by supporting them in designated areas. Entrepreneurship Center is an entrepreneurship program implemented in different thematic areas determined every year by considering the strategic priorities of our city of İzmir. The program plans to support initiatives that focus on the production of social and economic benefits and develop products and services that are sensitive to people, society and nature. The theme of the program for 2021 was agriculture. Through the program, it is aimed to implement innovative solutions needed by the agricultural sector, whose strategic importance has been understood after the pandemic process.



GOLD BRACELET PROJECT

The Golden Bracelet Project, implemented by the Bornova Municipality at the end of 2019, aims to be a bridge between job seekers and employers. Through this program, it also aims to reduce unemployment in Bornova district. The program organizes various courses in order to contribute to the creation of the skilled workforce needed by the business world. Since the beginning of 2020, 1663 people have been employed by the Bornova Municipality's Golden Bracelet Project.



CV BANK

The application called "CV Bank" was launched in 2009 by Gazimir Municipality in order to support citizens in their job search. CV Bank aims to reduce poverty. In this context, in 2020, 2,302 CVs were recorded, 1,740 CVs were updated, and 206 CVs were directed to 193 companies.



BUCA CAREER PLATFORM

Buca Municipality, on the other hand, brings the job seeker and employer together through the Buca Career Platform. This platform acts as a bridge to place applicants in suitable jobs. In addition, meetings are held to bring employers and job seekers together in line with the job applications of citizens coming to the Social Communication Center.





9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



İZMİR INDICATORS

9.1.4 Share of green buses with alternative fuel (electricity, hydrogen, LNG, etc.) in the city %
9.2.1 Share of manufacturing enterprises in total enterprises %
9.2.2 Share of manufacturing in total gross domestic product %
9.2.3 Share of industry in gross value added %
9.2.4 The share of manufacturing in imports and exports %
9.2.5 Number of employment in the High Technology Manufacturing industry
9.2.6 Total number of employees in the industrial sector
9.4.1 Emissions from gross capital formation (tonnes)
9.5.1 Gross Domestic R&D Expenditures (1000tl) and Gross Domestic R&D Manpower (Person)
9.5.3 TUBITAK AR-DEB and TEYDEB supports
9.5.4 Number of R&D centers, technology development zones, technology transfer offices and design centers
9.c.1. Total number of subscribers of a mobile network in İzmir by technology type

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG9 “Industry, innovation and infrastructure” are among the main factors of sustainable development. Investing in infrastructure ensures economic and social development. Sustainable industrial investments, on the other hand, increase the quality of life of the entire society, while ensuring environmentally friendly industrialization with technological solutions. To achieve this goal, 8 sub-targets and 12 indicators have been determined at the global level. In the case of İzmir, a total of 5 sub-targets and 12 indicators were used for this purpose.

SDG 9 GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY



Within the scope of SDG 9, İzmir focuses on sustainable transportation systems and transformation in digital infrastructure in every area of the city. The 2019 İzmir Transportation Master Plan (UPI) was carried out through participatory processes in order to meet the mobility needs of İzmir residents, vehicles and visitors, to improve the characteristics of business areas, and to create an environmentally friendly and accessible transportation system. The plan gives priority to public transportation systems and environmentally friendly transportation methods such as pedestrian/bicycle systems, taking into account the city's upper and lower scale plans. In order to reduce carbon emissions in the city, the number of electric buses is increased and the tram and metro network continues to be developed (SDG 11). The share of bicycle lanes in urban transportation and, accordingly, the number of smart bicycle rental system (BISIM) stations are also increasing. Awareness activities are also carried out in İzmir to encourage cycling, walking and other forms of public transportation. In addition, a free-flowing e-scooter and car sharing system operated by private companies based on the sharing economy was established in the city. During the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, micro-mobility services have been strengthened, pop-up and shared bike lanes have been increased. In 2018, İZUM established an intelligent traffic control system operation center to analyze adaptive traffic conditions and react according to changing situations. Internet access has started to be provided in public spaces and public transportation systems in the city, and it is aimed to increase the amount of these areas in the future. Many services in the metropolitan municipality, district municipalities and ministries have been made accessible online and mobile. In the digital infrastructure transformation, the principles of participation and transparency in the city and digital democracy practices in İzmir have also come to the fore. Accordingly, the "Bizizmir platform" website and mobile applications were prepared. "Bizizmir" makes the collective work culture in İzmir possible in the digital environment, as it not only enables participation under democracy, but also active participation in social projects. The people of İzmir can establish a dialogue with each other by explaining why they took that decision, rather than just voting. Revitalizing the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the city is also among the primary objectives of İzmir. In this direction, incubation and entrepreneurship centers were opened in İzmir. These centers are open to everyone and serve people from all walks of life, such as companies and students. Hackathons are organized in line with the needs of the city.

SDG 9 BEST PRACTICE



FACTORYALAB İZMİR

FabLab, which was chosen as the best practice with a rate of 31.3% in the workshop, is a kind of workshop consisting of machines and parts connected to software and processes developed for production in the market. The most important feature of FabLab İzmir, which started its operations in 2018, is that it is the only FabLab established by local governments in Turkey, which offers free services to the public. “Our Idea” was opened next to FabrikaLab İzmir on May 19, 2020, after it was determined that there was a need for joint working areas and incubation centers where ideas would mature. At the same time, FabrikaLab İzmir, a member of the international FabLab Network known as “The Fab Foundation”, offers the opportunity for individuals to develop new ideas, do research and produce independent projects with its “Do it Yourself, Do It Together” culture. FabLab was created by a team of experts with a budget of 1.5 million lira. The Metropolitan Municipality, which offers the opportunities in the million-dollar R&D laboratories of large companies to the service of innovative ideas, has hosted more than 2,000 researchers in just one year. In the laboratories where 42 activities were carried out under 32 different topics, trainings were held in many fields from robot arm construction to unmanned aerial vehicles, from furniture design to three-dimensional printers.

SDG 9

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
9.1 Building quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructures, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and people's well-being with an emphasis on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.4 Share of green buses with alternative fuels (electricity, hydrogen, LNG, etc.) in the city
9.2 Supporting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and increasing the share of employment and gross domestic product of industry	9.2.1 Share of manufacturing enterprises in total enterprises) 9.2.2 Share of manufacturing in total gross domestic product 9.2.3 The share of industry in the gross value added 9.2.4 The share of manufacturing in imports and exports 9.2.5 Number of employment in the High Technology Manufacturing industry 9.2.6 Total number of employees in the industry sector
9.4. Developing infrastructure and retrofit industries in a sustainable way through increased use of resources and greater adoption of cleaner and more environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes	9.4.1 Emissions from gross capital formation (tonnes)
9.5. Enhance scientific research and expand the technological capabilities of industrial sectors by promoting innovation and significantly increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people, public research, private research and government spending	Gross Domestic R&D Expenditures and Gross Domestic R&D Manpower 9.5.3 TÜBİTAK AR-DEB and TEYDEB supports 9.5.4 Number of R&D centers, technology development zones, technology transfer offices and design centers
9.c. Significantly increase access to information and communication technologies and strive to ensure universal and affordable access to internet services in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1. Total number of subscribers of a mobile network in İzmir by technology type

TARGET 9.1 QUALITY, RELIABLE INFRASTRUCTURE, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND INTERBOUNDARY INFRASTRUCTURE, SUITABLE FOR SUPPLYING QUALITY, RELIABLE INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PEOPLE’S WEALTH, WITH EFFECTING AFFORDABLE AND EQUALITY-BASED ACCESS FOR EVERYONE,

Increasing the share of sustainable transportation systems in the city is among the primary objectives of İzmir. In this direction, İzmir became a pioneer as the first city in Turkey to prepare a bicycle and pedestrian action plan. Within the scope of this plan, the focus is primarily on practices that will encourage the use of public transport and access by foot and bicycle. In this direction, transfer discounts are applied in public transportation, and public transportation discounts are applied during commuting and departure times. The length of the bike lanes in the city has been increased to promote the use of bicycles in the city. The length of 72 kilometers was reached by adding pop-up and common bicycle paths to increase the power of mobility in the city. By 2030, it is aimed to reach 513 km of bicycle paths. In 2019, there are 45 stations and 650 bikes and 70 tandem bikes (bicycles with two drivers) in total for BISIM, which is a smart bike rental system. The number of e-scooters operated by private companies based on the sharing economy in the city is 700 in 2019. The rail system in the city currently consists of 20 km metro line, 12.6 km tram line and 136 km Izban line. Focusing on rail system investments, it aims to increase the metro line of approximately 48 km with Adnan Menderes Airport, Karabağlar Halkapınar, Fahrettin Altay-Narlidere and Buca-Üçyol metro works in İzmir. With the ongoing Çiğli Tramway project, the tram line will be extended by 11 km. It is planned that Izba will reach 185 km in total by connecting all the districts in the north and south. In order to reduce the carbon emission of the city and increase the use of hybrid and electric private vehicles in the city, there are 46 electric vehicle charging stations in 2019 and the percentage of these cars in the city is 0.04 and it is aimed to increase in the future. The amount of alternative fuel and low-emission buses in public transportation vehicles has also been increased. According to 2020 data, 37.73% of the existing buses in the city are low-emission (at least Euro VI) and 1.31% alternative fuel (electricity, hydrogen, LNG etc.) vehicles.

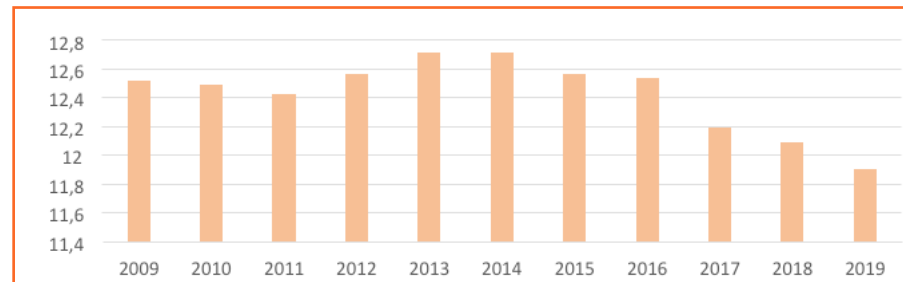
Indicator 9.1.4 Share of green buses with alternative fuels (electricity, hydrogen, LNG, etc.) in the city % 2020

Proportion of buses operating in the city:	Low emission (at least Euro VI)	% 37,73
Industry	Alternative fuel (electricity, hydrogen, LNG etc.).	% 1,31

TARGET 9.2 SUPPORT INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND INCREASING THE INDUSTRY'S SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Although the number of manufacturing industry enterprises in İzmir increased between 2017 and 2019, its share in total enterprises decreased. Between the same years, although the share of the manufacturing industry in the city's gross domestic product decreased, its share in exports increased. Total employment in the industrial sector has increased continuously between 2012 and 2020.

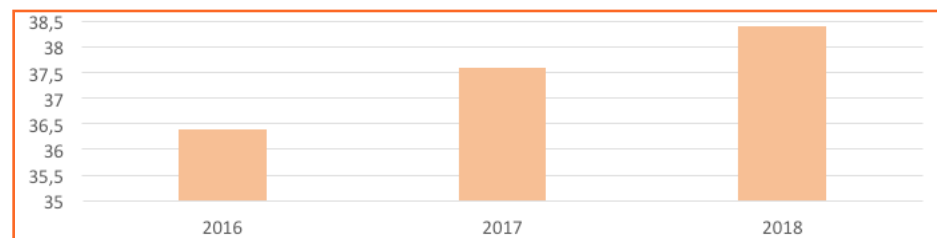
Indicator 9.2.1 Share of manufacturing enterprises in İzmir in total enterprises %



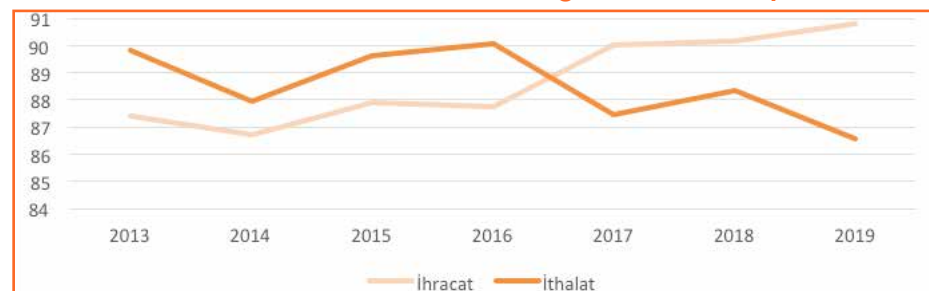
Indicator 9.2.2 Share of Manufacturing in İzmir in the Total Gross Domestic Product %



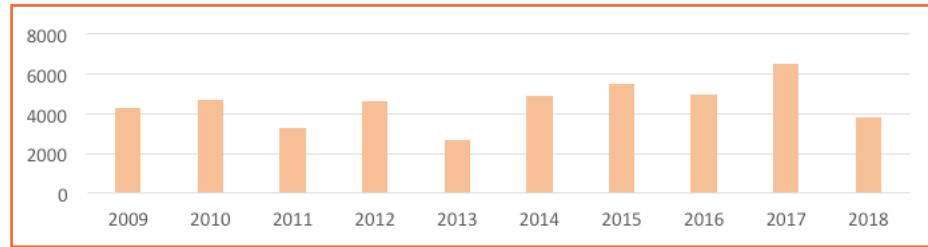
Indicator 9.2.3 Share of industry in Gross Value Added in İzmir %



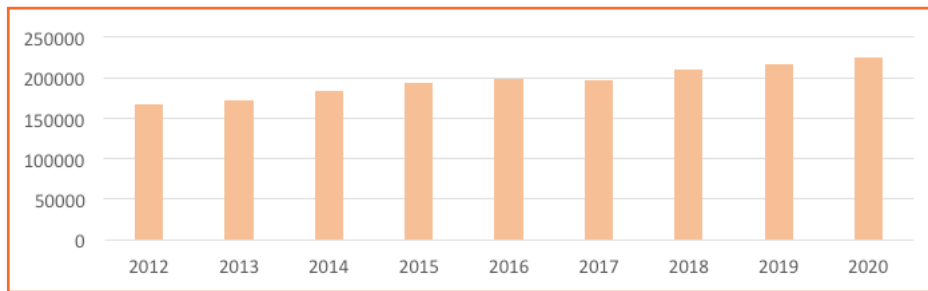
Indicator 9.2.4 Share of Manufacturing in İzmir in Import and Export %



Indicator 9.2.5 Number of employment in the High Technology Manufacturing industry in İzmir (Socio-Economic Indicators of İzmir)



Indicator 9.2.6 Total number of employees in the Industry sector in İzmir



TARGET 9.4 INCREASING MORE EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND STRENGTHENING INDUSTRY THROUGH MORE ADOPTION OF CLEAN AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

In this sub-target, CO2 emission per unit of value added is used as a global indicator. This data has not been produced yet for İzmir. Alternatively, the amount of emissions originating from gross capital formation calculated in İzmir in 2017 was used as an indicator. In 2017, a total of 5633 tons of emissions originating from gross capital formation occurred in İzmir.



TARGET 9.5 ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND EXPAND THE TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS BY PROMOTING INNOVATION AND SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASING THE NUMBER OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORKERS PER 1 MILLION PEOPLE, PUBLIC RESEARCH, PRIVATE RESEARCH AND GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Currently, there are 7 state and 5 foundation universities in İzmir. In 2019, there are 4 R&D, design centers and technology development zones (TGB), 88 R&D centers, 6 technology transfer offices and 7 incubation centers. In 2021, the number of current R&D centers increased to 95. Between 2018 and 2019, R&D expenditures in İzmir increased by 16.8%. The number of applications for AR-DEB and TEYDEB supports provided by TÜBİTAK is at the highest level so far. Although the number of patents registered in İzmir varies according to years, patent applications are increasing. In recent years, the number of entrepreneurship and incubation centers has been increasing in İzmir. Developing the entrepreneurship ecosystem in İzmir is among the primary objectives of İzmir. In 2021, 3 more new entrepreneurship centers were opened in İzmir. One of them is Karşıyaka Collective Entrepreneurship Center, which was opened for the first time by the district municipality. Entrepreneurship Center İzmir, on the other hand, is an incubation center that carries out activities within the framework of the determined theme to meet the regional and sectoral needs of the city every year. In line with İzmir's target of "Another agriculture is possible", the theme of innovations in agriculture has been determined this year. This practice is included in SDG 2

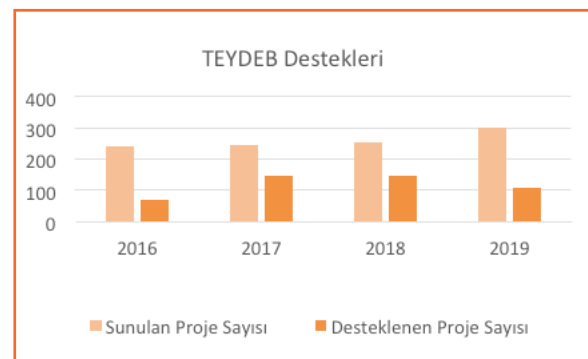
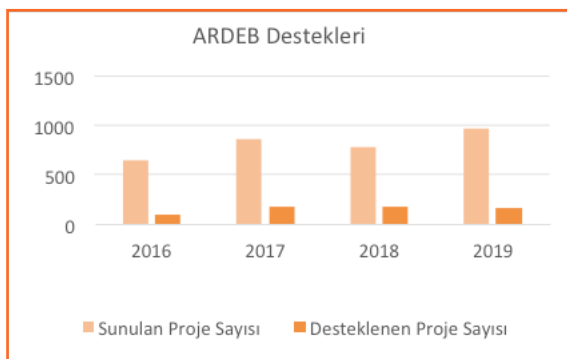
Indicator 9.5.1 Gross Domestic R&D Expenditures (1000 TL) and Gross Domestic R&D Manpower (Persons) in İzmir



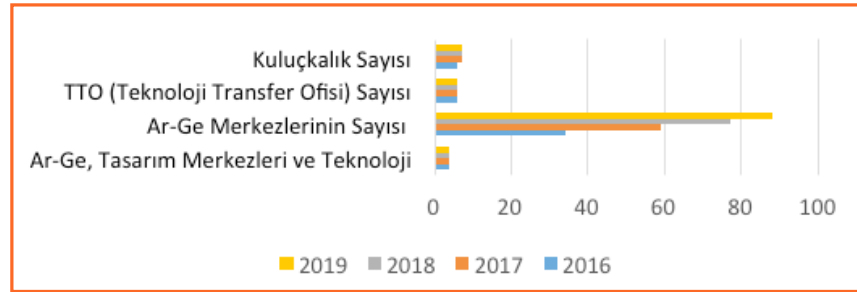
18773 people in 2018 with 2005180 thousand TL

18679 people with 2412546 thousand TL in 2019

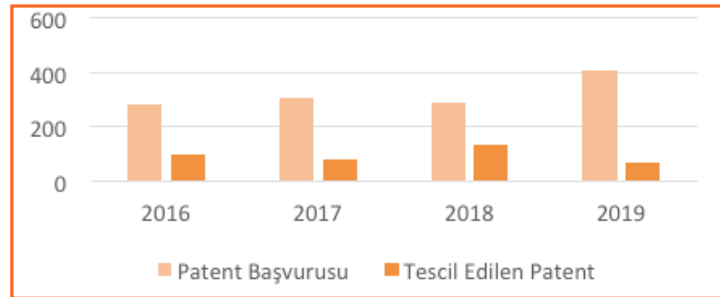
Indicator 9.5.3 TÜBİTAK AR-DEB and TEYDEB supports in İzmir



Indicator 9.5.4 Number of R&D centers, technology development zones, technology transfer offices and design centers in İzmir



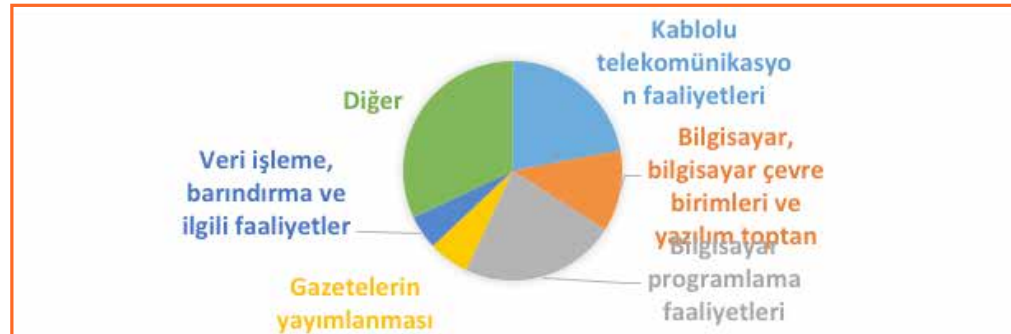
Indicator 9.5.5 Number of patents applied and registered



Share of Digital Sectors in Turnover % in İzmir's digital economy in 2015



Share of Digital Sectors in Employment in İzmir's digital economy in 2015 %



Specialization in computer programming activities in İzmir in 2015 (LQ)

Specialization (LQ) in computer programming activities in İzmir in 2015 is 1.37. In 2015, the digital sectors in İzmir realized 5.1% of the total turnover of Turkey's digital economy and employed 2.3% of the employees in this field. These industries constitute 1.3% of the total turnover of İzmir economy and 1% of its employment.

TARGET 9.C SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AND STRIVE TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO UNIVERSAL AND AFFORDABLE INTERNET SERVICES IN LAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES BY 2020



While the share of 2N subscriptions in this increase decreased by 54% in 2019, 3N+4.5N subscriptions increased. The total number of broadband internet subscribers increased by 4.2% and the number of mobile broadband internet subscribers increased by 4.6%. Internet usage is getting more and more common in İzmir. A total of 54,187,348.74 TL was spent on the digital infrastructure transformation of the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality in the city. Within the scope of the WizmirNET project, free internet is provided in 65 parks and open public areas, 60 buses that travel especially on university routes, 7 ferry piers and 19 ferries in order to expand internet access in İzmir in the public sphere.

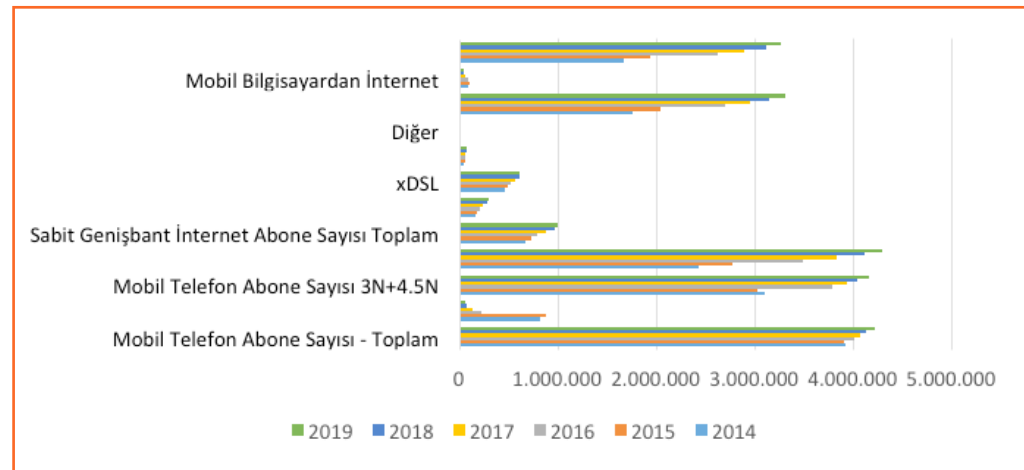
Digital infrastructure transformation is aimed in all areas in İzmir, and spreading free internet access in public spaces is an important indicator to prevent this digital inequality. Many services in all municipalities and public institutions in the city have become accessible through websites and mobile applications. After the 2020 İzmir earthquake, a mobile application was produced with the “Emergency İzmir” and after the disaster, working with bluetooth without internet, in order to find earthquake victims. With the “Peninsula İzmir Travel Routes” and “Visitİzmir” applications, digitalization is also provided in tourism in the city. In 2018, digital transformation in the field of urban transportation started with the IZUM smart traffic control operation center. All vehicles within the body of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality are included in this system. In 2021, it is aimed to include the minibuses, which are Turkey-specific transportation vehicles, into this system.

The instant traffic situation for the people of İzmir is also shared as instant data via İZUM's mobile phone application and website.

The website of '<https://www.referandom.com/>', which was put into service in 2021 in İzmir, which has made digital democracy one of its primary goals, and is among the applications in SDG 16, is a platform where citizens of İzmir can participate and comment on the agenda of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality council.

On "Bizizmir" platform (SDG 16), data about the city is shared transparently via mobile and website. Platform consists of four main categories: hear, participate, share and transparent İzmir. In the "Hear" category, announcements, events and news about the city that the citizens of İzmir should be aware of are shared. In the "Share" category, online surveys and forums as well as meetings are also provided to ensure that the citizens of İzmir are included in the participatory processes in the city. HIM (Hemşeri İletişim Merkezi (Countryman Communication Center)) was established as a communication center for complaints, requests and suggestions on all issues. In the "Join" category, the collective work culture in the city is supported (SDG 1 Suspended Invoice). For example, during the COVID-19 process, 212 volunteers from İzmir came together to help with the fruit harvest, with a call for solidarity during the cherry harvest. Feeding or vaccinating stray animals in the city also proceeds through voluntary processes. In order to encourage participation, at the end of each event, the "Bizizmir score" defined to the participants is loaded with points to be used in events such as İzmir Academy or concerts.

Indicator 9.c.1. Total number of subscribers of a mobile network in İzmir by technology type



SDG 9 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

GREENTECH İZMİR

Since 2018, Greentech İzmir program aims to accelerate cooperation by bringing together green technology startups and corporate actors. The Greentech Program provides cooperation opportunities between corporate actors and startups in many different fields, from joint R&D projects to service/product sales, from investments to technology licensing. The boundaries of the program, which accepted only startups from İzmir in 2018, were expanded in 2019 to cover all of Turkey.

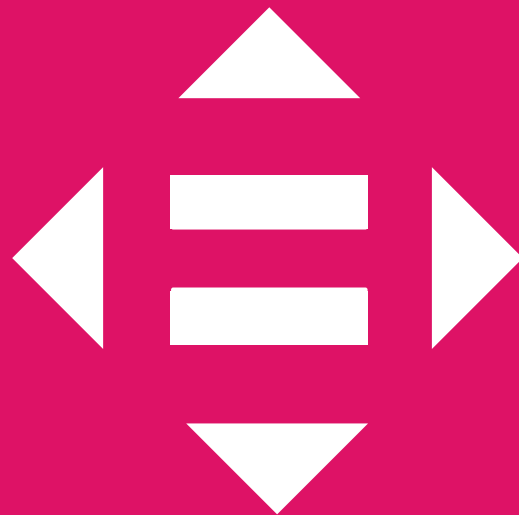
İZQ ENTREPRENEURSHIP PORTAL

İzQ Entrepreneurship and Innovation Center started its service by organizing a water ideathon this year. With the “İzQ Enterprise Portal” implemented within the center, it aims to create an interaction environment where companies, municipalities and NGOs can record the problems they experience in processes such as production, productivity and management on a platform, and where entrepreneurs can view the problems and produce solutions with their projects.

FAIR TRADE CITY İZMİR

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality became the first city in Turkey to adopt the criteria of the World Fair Trade Organization by joining the Fair Trade Cities network operating in 82 countries in order to raise the voice of the producer and ensure that the public has access to fair food. It aims to increase the awareness of Fair Trade and the number of businesses operating in line with Fair Trade principles throughout İzmir and our country, with the ultimate goal of creating and supporting a Fair Trade ecosystem throughout Turkey, starting from İzmir. In the upcoming period, it is aimed to strengthen the coordination between the public, private sector and civil society in line with the Fair Trade principles, and to ensure that İzmir products in different sectors, especially İzmir's agriculture, receive fair trade certificates.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



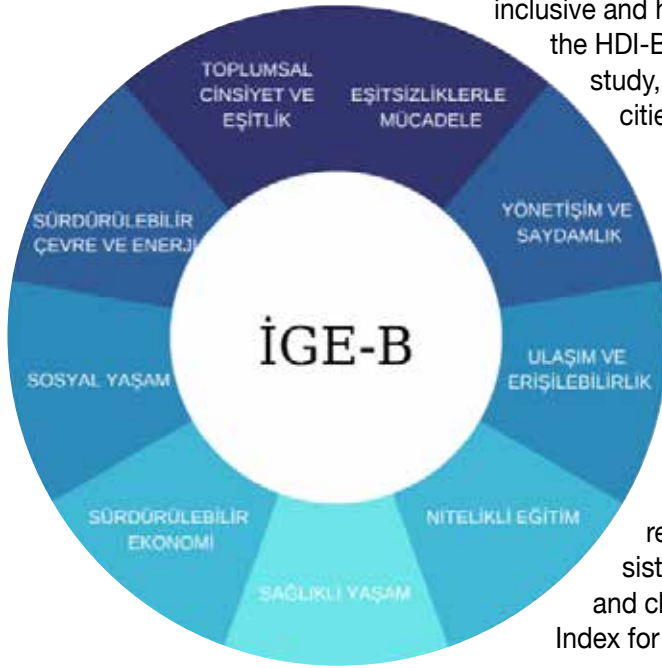
İZMİR INDICATORS
10.1.1. Change in income inequality by years (Gini coefficient-İzmir/ Turkey)
10.1.2 Revenue growth growth rate of the 40% tranche
10.2.1 Human development index (İzmir / Metropolitans)
10.4.1 Ratio of the city's social protection expenditures
10.b.1 Change in the number of foreign companies in the city by years



SDG 10 “Reducing inequality within and between countries” is a holistic and comprehensive target that is aimed at eliminating all forms of inequality, including other SDGs. At the global level, 10 sub-targets and 11 indicators have been determined. Since it is a target at the country level, 10A and 10c sub-targets were ignored while adapting it to the city, and it was arranged as 8 sub-targets and 7 indicators at the city scale.

SDG 10- GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

While the general situation in the city was evaluated within the scope of SDG 10 Reducing Inequalities, the projects and activities were examined and analyzed. However, the most important reference here has been the Human Development Index values. The Human Development Index (HDI), also accepted by the United Nations UNDP, evaluates from an inclusive and holistic perspective. Among other studies, the HDI carried out the HDI-B (metropolitan cities) analysis for the first time in 2020. In this study, evaluations were made under nine different headings and the cities were graded with a scoring system out of 100.



According to the results of the general evaluation made on these topics, İzmir ranks 3rd in Turkey with 59.3 points. It is in the queue. Considering its position in Turkey, although it seems to have received a good value, this score is considered as an intermediate level open to improvement. (UNDP 2019)

One of the indices that HDI evaluated under nine headings is the Combating Inequalities Index, which has similar characteristics with SDG 10. In the Combating Inequalities component, both metropolitan municipality data and other relevant secondary data for the city were evaluated. Social assistance services per capita, the diversity of services for families and children, and data on women and refugees are evaluated in the Index for Combating Inequalities, which includes 23 indicators in total.

(İGE-B, 2020) In line with the results of these data, İzmir ranks 2nd in Turkey with 63.5 points in the fight against inequalities index. It is in the queue. Although it is seen that it is in a better position compared to other metropolitan municipalities with a development that exceeds the general index evaluation in this title, it is still considered as a medium level open to development.

INDEX SEQUENCE	PROVINCE	HDI-B
1	İSTANBUL	69,5
2	İZMİR	63,5
3	KONYA	55,8
4	SAKARYA	53,3
5	MERSİN	51,9

As a result, the HDI index was used to provide information about the general situation in the city and to create a framework in line with the SDG 10 target. While creating privatized local sub-targets and indicators throughout the city, the necessary data, as a result of detailed examinations, were collected from the general axis and evaluated together with appropriate activities by collecting data from the public, private sector and civil society.

SDG 10 BEST PRACTICE



DISABLED AWARENESS CENTER

The Disability Awareness Center, which was opened in İzmir for the first time in Turkey, which was chosen as the best practice with a rate of 31.3% in the workshop, was selected as the best practice with 46.5% of the votes in the workshop, and carries out training activities in order to develop empathy for individuals without disabilities. There are two awareness centers, the first in the Olympic Village in Balçova and the second in Örnekköy, but the center, which currently provides service due to the pandemic conditions, is located in Balçova district. It aims to develop the ability to understand the problems they face in social life. In this center, visitors from all segments and age groups of the society experience the characteristics of disability groups under the guidance of experts with different spatial arrangements, games, activities and materials. The center is divided into sections as visually, hearing and orthopedically handicapped area, wheelchair track, learning disability and gifted people area, autism labyrinth, dark house and market area and mentally handicapped area.

SDG 10

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

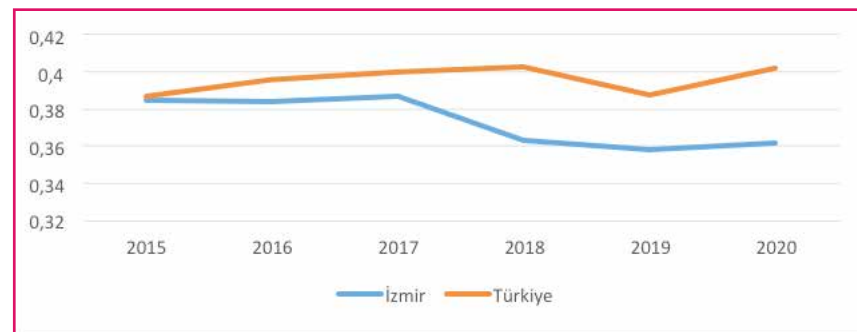
İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
10.1 To gradually increase and maintain the income increase of the bottom 40% of the population in İzmir at a rate above the national average	10.1.1. Change in income inequality by years (Gini coefficient-İzmir/ Turkey) 10.1.2 Revenue growth growth rate of the 40% tranche
10.2 Strengthen the social, economic and political inclusion of all in the city, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, religion or other status	10.2.1 Human development index (İzmir / Metropolitans)
10.4 Adopting fiscal, wage and social protection policies and gradually achieving more equality in İzmir	10.4.1 Ratio of the city's social protection expenditures
10.b Promote official development assistance and financial flows in the city, including foreign direct investment	10.b.1 Change in the number of foreign companies in the city by years

When the global sub-breakdowns are examined, the 10.1, 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4 sub-targets were selected and arranged as adaptable to the city of İzmir. As mentioned in the introduction, SDG 10a and SDG 10c have been determined as non-adaptive sub-targets since they are at the country level and this section has not been evaluated.

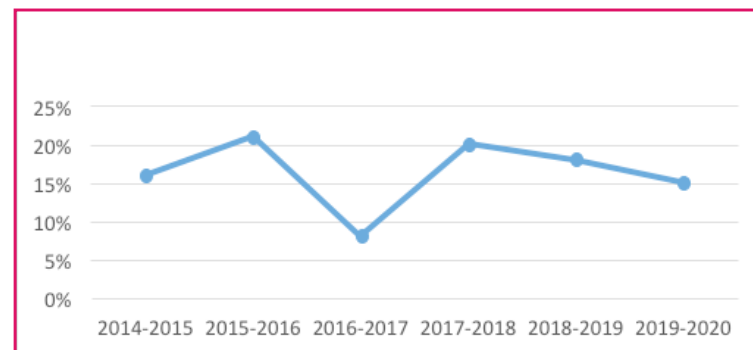
TARGET 10.1 GRADUATELY INCREASING AND CONTINUE THE INCOME INCREASE OF THE BOTTOM 40 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN İZMİR AT A RATE OVER THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

Two new indicators were produced and evaluated for this sub-breakdown. In order to monitor income inequality in the city, first of all, in the 10.1. indicator, the change in the Gini coefficient since 2015 has been observed and compared on a national scale. The difference between the Gini coefficient, which started at approximately the same values in the city and the country in 2015, widened as of 2016 and reached its maximum in 2020. On the other hand, income inequality in İzmir has started to show a decreasing trend since 2017.

Indicator 10.1.1. Change in income inequality by years (Gini coefficient-İzmir/ Turkey)

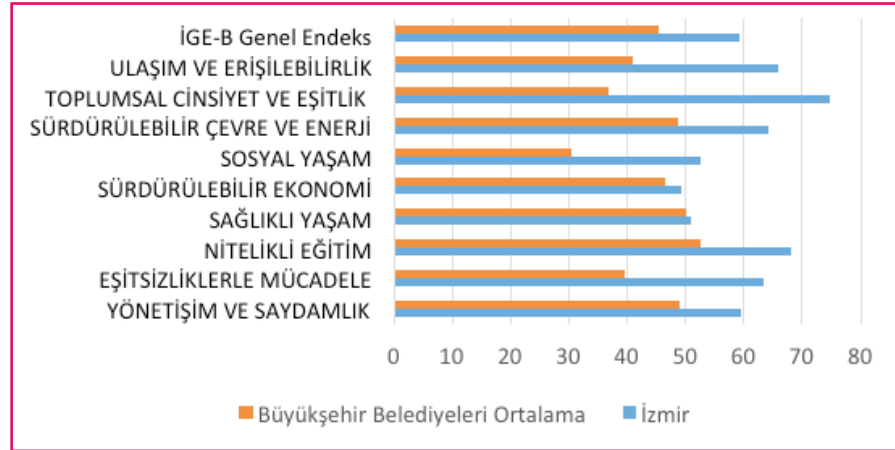


Indicator 10.1.2 Income growth growth rate of the 40% tranche



TARGET 10.2 STRENGTHENING THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION OF EVERYONE IN THE CITY, REGARDLESS OF AGE, GENDER, DISABILITY, RACE, RELIGION AND OTHER STATUS

Indicator 10.2.1 Human development index (İzmir / Metropolitans)



TARGET 10.4 ADOPTING FINANCIAL, WAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES AND TO GET GRADUALLY MORE EQUALITY IN İZMİR

In this target, which is in harmony with the aim of “Producing Social Services that Integrate Our Differences and Values for Living Together and Equal,” determined in the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality’s 2019 annual report, social protection expenditures made with the aim of achieving more equality for all have been determined as a special indicator. Social protection expenditures have a share of approximately 8% in the total budget. Private sector and civil society data could not be reached in the city.

Indicator 10.4.1 Budget ratio of the city’s social protection expenditures



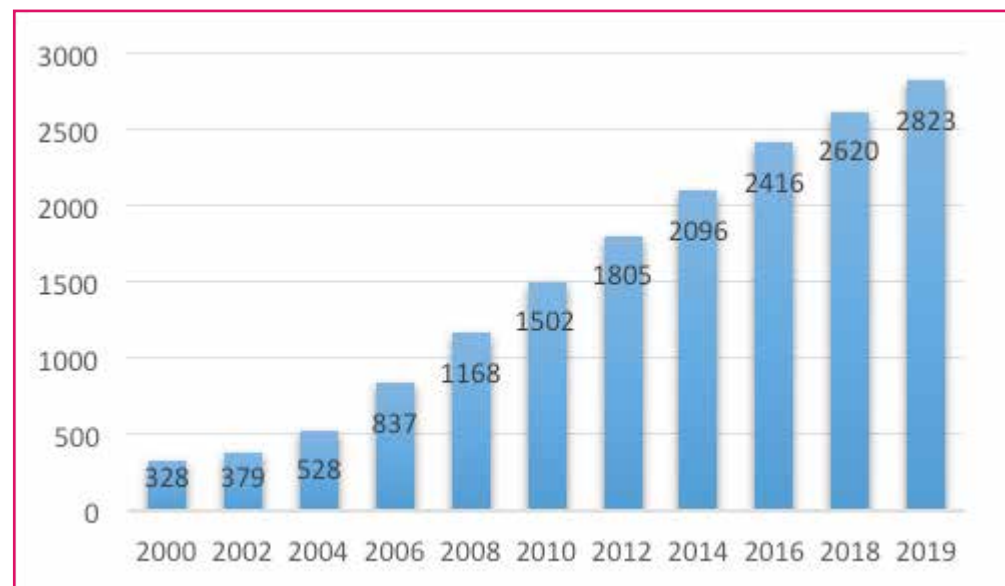
Proportion of spending to produce social services that integrate our differences and values so that we can live together and be equal.

%8

TARGET 10.B PROMOTING OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND FINANCIAL FLOWS IN THE CITY, INCLUDING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Organized as a local target separate from the global target, 10.b aims to encourage foreign investments in the city. In line with this goal, the change in the number of foreign companies in the city over the years has been examined. While there were 328 companies in 2000, it showed an increasing trend for 20 years and according to current data, the number of companies with foreign capital reached 2823.

Indicator 10.b.1 Change in Number of Foreign Companies in the City by Years



2823

Total Number of
Companies with
Foreign Capital



3,78

Billion dollars

INVEST in İZMİR

Invest in İzmir is the official promotion and support institution, government institution that promotes Foreign Direct Investment in Turkey/İzmir. Partners with potential and existing investors to help them establish or expand their operations

SDG 10 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

RED FLAG APPLICATION

With this project, which was implemented in İzmir for the first time in Turkey, it is aimed to increase the number of places suitable for the access of disabled people, one of the disadvantaged groups in the city. A red flag is given if the open and closed spaces belonging to private or public institutions operating in public and transportation vehicles are made suitable for disabled individuals in terms of accessibility. İzmir City Council, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Council, Chamber of Architects, Chamber of Civil Engineers, Chamber of Mechanical Engineers, Aegean Region Chamber of Industry, İzmir Chamber of Commerce, İzmir Chamber of Craftsmen and Artisans Union, and the association operating for orthopedic, visual, hearing and mentally handicapped people. It is classified with the stars on the red flag application according to the degree of compliance with the standards determined by the “Barrier-Free İzmir Red Flag Commission” consisting of representatives of In this star system, which is divided into 3 classes, 1 star is given to institutions and organizations that meet at least 60% of the criteria, 2 stars at least 75%, and 3 stars at least 90%. Currently, 45 institutions/organizations in the city have received the Red Flag. Of these, 31 are public institutions and affiliated companies, and 14 are private institutions.



CLEAR MASK FOR THE HEARING HANDICAPPED

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality has started to produce transparent masks to facilitate the lives of hearing impaired individuals who have difficulty communicating during the pandemic period. Transparent masks have been put into practice in collaboration with İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Konak Disabled Service Unit, Karşıyaka Deaf Association, Bornova Silent Sports Club Association and Torbalı Hearing Impaired Youth and Sports Club Association. geçirilmiştir.



THE WALK – WALKING PROJECT

In order to raise awareness, a 3.5-meter puppet symbolizing a 9-year-old Syrian refugee girl named Amal will walk from the Turkish-Syrian border to England in company with the Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants (SGDD-ASAM). This journey, which started on the Turkey route from Gaziantep, ended in İzmir.

ROMAN CULTURE AND HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER

Training and consultancy services will also be provided in the center, where studies will be carried out in order to improve the level of knowledge of Romani history, culture and language among the Romani communities, to strengthen the awareness of common identity among the Roma, and to increase the quality of life in political, economic, social, legal and cultural matters.

YOUTH DECLARATION FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN

About 90 young people from various countries came together at İzmir University of Economics (IUE) to seek solutions to the problems of refugee children. Within the scope of the “Look Like a Child” project, the “Youth Declaration” was published in order to reduce the problems experienced by refugee children from Portugal, Spain, Greece and Turkey. In the project supported by İzmir Chamber of Commerce, UNICEF, Konak Municipality and Maya Foundation, students came together with Syrian refugee children during the “Dialogue Week held with the European Union Erasmus + KA347 Structured Grant Support.



SYRIAN CHILDREN'S ASSEMBLY

The “Syrian Children’s Assembly” project, which was carried out in İzmir by the Association for Solidarity with Syrian Refugees with the support of the International Children’s Center Association, was realized with an organization in which the İzmir Child Studies Network was also a participant. Within the scope of the project, the establishment of a children’s council was put into practice in order to facilitate the active participation of refugee children in urban life and to ensure that refugee children are included in the decision-making processes.



A bicycle with a basket and a 'bisim' logo on the fender, set against a sunset background. The bicycle is dark-colored with a white fender that has a green bicycle icon and the word 'bisim' in black. The basket is metal and empty. The background is a warm, orange-hued sunset over a body of water.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



İZMİR INDICATORS
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2.1 Proportion of population with easy access to public transport
11.2.2 İzmirim Card and Public Vehicle Application
11.2.3 Number of easy accessibility to public transport by bicycle
11.2.4 Increasing the usage capacity of the bicycle transportation network in the city in %
11.4.1 Cultural and natural heritage (public) expenditure per capita
11.4.3 Number of İzmir respect for history awards (in terms of cultural heritage type)
11.5.1 Number of people directly affected by disasters, disappeared and died per 100,000 people across İzmir
11.5.2 Number of basic services disrupted by disasters and the ratio of economic losses damaging infrastructure to gross domestic product (GDP)(%)
11.5.3 Length of the streams rehabilitated throughout İzmir in km (km)
11.6.1 Ratio of regularly collected municipal waste to total municipal waste
11.6.2 Average annual levels of fine particulate matter in cities
11.7.1 Average share of built-up areas in cities, fully open to public use (%)
11.a.1 Unesco World Heritage cooperation local and national benefit analysis (tl)

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



The scope of SDG11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities”

is sustainable urbanization and managing sustainable communities. Today, more than half of the world’s population lives in cities, and this figure is predicted to be 6.5 billion in 2050 . Sustainable development is unlikely to be achieved unless we bring about significant changes in the way we build and manage our urban areas.

In Turkey, on the other hand, the increase in migration from rural to urban has been largely effective in the formation of metropolises within the urban ecosystem. As it is known, İzmir, the third largest metropolis of Turkey, has made a significant progress among other cities with its unbreakable bond with the countryside and the vision of local sustainability it has developed. The problems brought about by being a metropolis and the population, which is formed with an attitude that turns its back on the countryside over time, brings with it many problems throughout the city.

The fact that extreme poverty is generally concentrated in urban areas has made extra efforts by national and local governments to accommodate the increasing population in these areas. SDG 11, which is stated to mean making cities sustainable, providing safe and accessible housing, transforming slums, gathers all these under the efforts of investing in public transportation, creating public green spaces, improving urban planning and management in a way that is both participatory and inclusive. In order to realize this aim, 7 targets and 15 indicators compatible with İzmir have been determined.

SDG 11- GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

Although the city of İzmir is trying to provide healthy housing settlements to the population of the province, which is 4,428,875 as of 2020, due to being one of the important metropolises of Turkey, it also has many problems caused by irregular urbanization.

The city, which has hosted many civilizations throughout history, still hosts many ethnic groups and cultures today. İzmir, which has many natural and cultural beauties, is one of the most precious cities of Turkey and even the world. Being on the main transportation routes due to its geographical location and having diversity in terms of economic, social and cultural opportunities makes it attractive to be preferred as a settlement. In addition to all these positive features, the increasing population day by day creates a constant urbanization-oriented pressure on the city. The city, which has a population density of 366 people/km², has started to shift towards agricultural basins that surround the city wall as an ecological corridor due to the decrease in settlement areas. The city, which has faced many disasters even in the recent past, is making many efforts to become a resilient city with the fragile population it contains. In terms of gaining socio-economic resilience with its increasing fragility and migratory structure over time, it is critical at this point that the city's targets, established within the scope of SDG 11, can be tracked with the indicator sets specific for İzmir.

SDG 11 - BEST PRACTICE



GREEN CITY ACTION PLAN

As a result of the voting held during the workshop, the best practice for SDG 11 was chosen as the 'Green City Action Plan' with 31.4% of the votes. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, to which the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has given a grant of 300 thousand Euros, has created an action plan for environmental problems, including important issues such as water, biodiversity, air, soil and climate crisis, with its Green Action Plan.

SDG 11

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
11.1 To ensure that everyone living in İzmir has access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and to improve slum areas.	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 Improving road safety by paying special attention to the needs of especially vulnerable people, women, children, the disabled and the elderly, and ensuring that everyone has access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transportation systems, especially by improving the public transportation system.	11.2.1 Proportion of population with easy access to public transport 11.2.2 Proportion of population with easy access to public transport by province 11.2.3 Number of easy accessibility to public transport by bicycle 11.2.4 Increasing the usage capacity of the bicycle transportation network in the city in %
11. 4 Protection of İzmir natural and cultural heritage	11.4.1 Cultural and natural heritage (public) expenditure per capita (in purchasing power parity) 11.4.3 Number of İzmir respect for history awards (in terms of cultural heritage type)
11.5 Significantly reducing direct economic losses related to global gross domestic product, including water-related disasters, based on the protection of the poor and vulnerable people in İzmir; Significantly reduce deaths and the number of people affected by disasters	11.5.1 Number of people who were directly affected by disasters, disappeared and died per 100,000 people across İzmir 11.5.2 The number of basic services disrupted by disasters and the ratio of economic losses damaging infrastructure to gross domestic product (GDP) (%) 11.5.3 Length of the restored streams throughout İzmir in km (km)
11. 6 Reducing the negative environmental impacts of cities per capita by paying special attention to air quality, municipal waste management and other waste management in İzmir.	11.6.1 Ratio of municipal waste that is regularly collected and treated appropriately to the total amount of municipal waste 11.6.2 Fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10 annual average levels) in cities
11. 7 Ensuring access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and open spaces, especially for women and children, the elderly and the disabled, in İzmir	11.7.1 Average share of built-up areas in cities that are fully open to public use(%)
11.a Supporting positive economic, social and environmental connections in İzmir Historical City centre, İzmir basins (Gediz, Bakırçay, Küçük Menderes and Peninsula) and İzmir city periphery by strengthening the national and regional development planning activities throughout İzmir	11.a.1 UNESCO World Heritage cooperation local and national benefit analysis

TARGET 11.1 ENSURING ACCESS TO SUFFICIENT, SAFE AND ECONOMIC HOUSING AND BASIC SERVICES FOR EVERYONE LIVING IN İZMİR AND IMPROVE SLUM AREAS

In cities where population density increases rapidly and housing power decreases, the process of squatting inevitably takes place. In this context, in the Global World data specified in SDG 11.1 targets, it was stated that in 2018, one out of every four urban residents lived in conditions similar to slum conditions. These conditions can be briefly defined as lack of infrastructure facilities, limited access to urban services, and also containing a building stock that is not resistant to natural disasters. Considering the overall city of İzmir, the ratio of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing, which is valid on a global scale, was chosen as an indicator to evaluate this SDG. In addition, an experimental indicator was determined within the scope of existing slum areas and improvement stages. It is aimed to calculate this indicator by the ratio of the area with slums, informal settlements or insufficient housing to the area made healthy by urban transformation.

Indicator 11.1.1 Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, Informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing

While creating the indicator, examples shaped around area-based and urban transformation principles were taken into consideration. In this sense, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality projects, which deal with the urban transformation issue with all its dimensions, are under the spotlight. In this framework, the urban transformation process has been built on three basic principles: “reconciliation-based”, “on-site and fair”, and “under the assurance and guarantee of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality”.



3,178 %

Urban transformation and rehabilitation projects were created on a total area of 308 hectares in 8 different regions throughout İzmir, and urban renewal was carried out in 46 hectares of the projected part.

Area	Area (hectares)	Population (person)
KadifeKale - Yeşildere	42 ha	1100 families / 4400 people
Uzundere	32 ha	4500 people / 1170 independent sections
Ege Mahallesi	7 ha	4000 people
Örnekköy	18 ha	6000 people / 68000 m2 green area
Ballıkuyu	60 ha	22000 people
Aktepe	122 ha	20000 people
Çiğli-Güzeltepe	21 ha	1080 people
Total	302 ha	61980 people

TARGET 11.2 ENSURING ACCESSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS FOR EVERYONE IN İZMİR UNTIL THE YEAR 2030, ESPECIALLY FOR THE FRAGILE PEOPLE, WOMEN, CHILDREN, DISABLED AND ELDERLY WHO NEED SPECIAL IMPORTANCE BY INCREASING THE ROAD SAFETY AND BY DEVELOPING THE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Indicator 11.2.1 Proportion of the population with easy access to public transport

One of the most important criteria that makes the city sustainable is that all segments of the society can easily access public transportation facilities. When evaluated according to the data received within the scope of the global targets, 53% of the city residents can reach within 500 m walking distance. When we look at İzmir throughout the city, this indicator is taken from the data set determined by TUIK. This indicator has been calculated by compiling from open data sources. Access to public transport is an official stop at home, school, workplace, market, etc. It is considered suitable when it is accessible at a distance of 0.5 km from the reference point, such as The following additional criteria have been established to define public transport that is convenient and easily accessible.

- a. Public transport access for customers with all special needs, including the physically, visually and/or hearing impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities, the elderly, children and other vulnerable people.
- b. Public transportation Bus stops, which provide intensive service at times of intense travel, offer a safe and comfortable station environment.



The ratio of the population with easy access to public transportation vehicles in Turkey in 2019 is 83.6.



The ratio of the population with easy access to public transportation vehicles in İzmir for 2019 is 84.0.

Indicator 11.2.2 İzmir Card and Public Vehicle Application

Experimental indicator has been proposed within the scope of the number of free active cards given to disadvantaged groups specifically for the İZMİRİM card. In addition, the amount of savings provided to the users of this card is calculated over the unit price according to the usage rate, and a traceable local indicator set has been created.

CARD TYPE	NUMBER
65 AGE CARD	244.507
DISABLED CARD	42.977
ACCOMPANYING CARD	4.589
TOTAL	292.073

TOTAL CARD number	UNIT PRICE (TL)	AMOUNT OF SAVINGS (TL)
333661		
FULL	134 TL MONTHLY	44.710.574 TL
STUDENT	50 TL MONTHLY	-

The number of active İZMİRİM cards given to disadvantaged groups throughout İzmir is

333.661

Average annual savings for İZMİRİM card It is

44.710.574 tl

As another experimental indicator, the Public Vehicle application, which was carried out in İzmir, was taken as a basis. Within the scope of the application implemented as of April 29, 2019; It provides 50% discount between 05:00 – 07:00 in the morning and 19:00 – 20:00 in the evening. Thanks to the application, cardholders who make a full trip save 134 TL, and student card holders save 50 TL. This practice is important under this sub-section in terms of both promoting the use of public transportation and making transportation more affordable.

Indicator 11.2.3 Number of easy accessibility to public transport by bicycle

While creating this experimental indicator, the number of cyclists on public transport was taken as a basis. In addition, the number of public transport suitable for cycling is given. In total public transportation, 22 percent of the vehicles in the bus category are arranged in accordance with bicycle transportation. A total of 365 vehicles have been added.



The number of vehicles made easy for bicycle access by ESHOT in İZMİR; **22%** of the total number of vehicles.



In İZMİR, the rate of use of bicycles in tram and metro is **0.12** compared to general usage.

Indicator 11.2.4 Increasing the utilization capacity of the urban cycling network in %

The main way to make cities sustainable is to offer all kinds of transportation alternatives to the citizens. In this context, the use of bicycles should be considered as a mode of transportation and accordingly, the comfort of the user in the transportation process should be increased in order to increase the number of users. The city of İzmir is included in the scope of important EU projects on bicycle transportation. Cycling routes including the historical and natural beauties of the city were created and ultimately, bicycle access was tried to be made enjoyable for both the citizens and those coming from outside the city. İzmir, which was included in the European Cycling Route Network (EuroVelo) in November 2019, is the first city to join from Turkey.

Among the existing modes of transportation, the share of bicycle transportation is 0.5.

The existing bicycle path in İZMİR is 67 km long.



In İZMİR, 4655 cyclists traveled 857 km for 1 month.

In İZMİR, 185 km of bicycle rides were made per person.

TARGET 11.4 IMPROVING EFFORTS TO PROTECT AND CARE FOR THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Indicator 11.4.1 Cultural and natural heritage (public) expenditure per capita (in purchasing power parity)

This indicator expresses the expenditure made from the state budget for the cultural and natural heritage per capita in terms of purchasing power parity. The data at the Turkish level is created by TUIK, and although there is data specific to local governments, no data on the basis of İzmir could be reached. For this reason, this sub-breakdown is included in order to include the indicator formation methodology and to indicate that there is a lack of data in this sense

Indicator 11.4.3 Number of Izmir respect for history awards (in terms of cultural heritage type)

Respect for History Awards are organized by the Respect for History Foundation in order to pass on Izmir’s historical heritage to future generations. 20. It is tried to be both promoted and protected by awarding cultural items, which include the cultural items carried out for the buildings that have been damaged due to unplanned urbanization from the 19th century, could not be repaired due to impossibilities or are on the verge of being forgotten, by awarding them within the necessary categories. Respect for History Local Conservation Awards, the symbol of Izmir’s sensitivity to history, add value to the city in this sense.

Under the category of life in a historical building
6 structures
was awarded the prize.

Under the category of keeping the traditional crafts alive in the historical place
3 people
was awarded the prize.

TARGET 11.5 REDUCING SIGNIFICANTLY THE DEATHS AND THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IMPACTED FROM THE WATER-INDUCED DISASTERS AND THE RELATIVE SHARE OF ECONOMIC LOSSES WITHIN THE GLOBAL GDP UNTIL THE YEAR 2030 IN IZMIR BY FOCUSING ON PROTECTION OF THE POOR AND FRAGILE PEOPLE

As stated in the table below made by the World Bank, there is an assessment of Turkey’s socio-economic resilience based on earthquake and flood disasters. According to this data, a total rate of 41% was determined.

The city of Izmir is in a fragile structure in terms of natural disasters. It is clear that the main way to create a resilient Izmir is to take the necessary precautions before the disaster and to recover as soon as possible after the disaster. At this point, the two most painful examples of this have happened in the city in the recent past. These are the Tsunami disaster after the earthquake on 30 October 2020 and the flood disaster on 2 February 2021.

Country	GDP (US\$, millions in 2019 values)	Annual average asset risk					Annual average well being risk					Socioeconomic resilience (%)	
		Asset risk (US\$, millions)	Asset risk (GDP %)	Type of hazard	Asset risk (US\$, millions)	Asset risk (GDP %)	Well-being risk (US\$, millions)	Well-being risk (GDP %)	Type of hazard	Well-being risk (US\$, millions)	Well-being risk (GDP %)	Earthquakes OR floods	Earthquakes AND floods
Turkey	761,425	1,554.2	0.20%	EQ	711	0.09%	3,800.0	0.50%	EQ	1,598.60	0.21%	44%	41%
				F	843.2	0.11%			F			38%	

EQ = Earthquake, F = Flood*GDP in US\$, billions in 2019 values.

Indicator 11.5.1 Number of people directly affected by disasters, disappeared and died per 100,000 people across İzmir

A strong Mw= 6.9 magnitude earthquake occurred as a result of normal strike-through faulting in the East-West direction between the offshores of Seferihisar (İzmir, Turkey) and Samos Island (Greece) that occurred on October 30, 2020. As a result of this earthquake, a tsunami affected Turkey's Aegean Region from Çeşme Alaçatı in the northwest to Gümüşlük in the southeast.



The rate of loss of life in the earthquake disaster that occurred in İzmir on October 30, 2020 is 0.116.

In addition to being a first degree earthquake zone, İzmir is more affected by disasters due to its socio-economic fragility. The Tsunami event, which has started to occur frequently after the earthquake, reveals that we need to develop a separate intervention practice after the disaster. The number of deaths occurring for the first time in Turkey after the tsunami disaster is 1 person.

The biggest flood disaster in the history of the city, which occurred in İzmir on February 2, 2021, caused loss of life and property. In these times when we feel the global climate change more and more severely, it is inevitable that disasters will occur. In this context, measures and equipment for disasters should be increased more.

According to the determination studies conducted on the producers who suffered damage due to floods in the city, barns, barns, cultivated land, olive groves, greenhouses, vineyards, gardens and fields were damaged, and in this context, loss of life and property such as sheep and goats, buffalo, beehives and poultry were experienced. detected. While creating the indicator set, the news of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality was used and the data on loss of life was confirmed from the World Bank Report. In this sense, no data could be obtained from AFAD.



The rate of loss of life in the flood disaster that occurred in İzmir on February 2, 2021 is 0.002.

Indicator 11.5.2 Number of basic services disrupted by disasters and ratio of economic losses damaging infrastructure to gross domestic product (GDP) (%)

For this indicator set, the evaluation report prepared by the World Bank was used. There is no data created in this indicator parity in Turkey. In addition, under this indicator set, the amount of aid provided by the municipality to the citizens affected by the flood disaster and the amount of damage determined are also given. The Metropolitan Municipality determined that there were loss of life and property, and that agricultural machinery such as milking machine, well engine, power unit, trailer and tractor, water tank and agricultural irrigation systems were also affected by the disaster.

CASH AID TOTAL	HOUSEH/WORK PLACE	CASH UNIT
8 636 500 000 TL	94	2000- 12000 TL
NUMBER OF FARMERS	TOTAL LOSS	CASH AID
477	9 000 0000 TL	45000 000



The damage and estimated economic loss in the earthquake disaster that occurred in İzmir on October 30, 2020 is 907 million dollars.

Indicator 11.5.3 Length of the creeks restored throughout İzmir in km (km)

Within the scope of the 'Flood Master Plan' carried out by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and İZSU, 139 stream rehabilitation has been completed. Within the scope of ongoing projects, stream rehabilitation in accordance with the green infrastructure strategy can be created as an indicator in km. In this context, the restoration of Peynircioğlu Creek can be taken as a basis within the scope of the 'Urban GreenUp' project (SDG 13).



0.8 km of creek was rehabilitated within the scope of the project of creating an ecological corridor for the Peynircioğlu Stream. 2.65 hectares of area has been afforested.

TARGET 11.6 REDUCING THE NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS PER CAPITA IN CITIES, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE AND OTHER WASTE AND AIR QUALITY IN İZMİR UNTIL 2030

Indicator 11.6.1 Ratio of regularly collected municipal waste to total municipal waste

Along with the increasing population, the amount of waste generated in the cities shows parallelism. One of the most important points to achieve sustainable cities is the regular disposal of urban wastes and making them harmless to the environment. Considering that 2 million people in the world cannot access solid waste collection services today, this problem has a striking global impact.

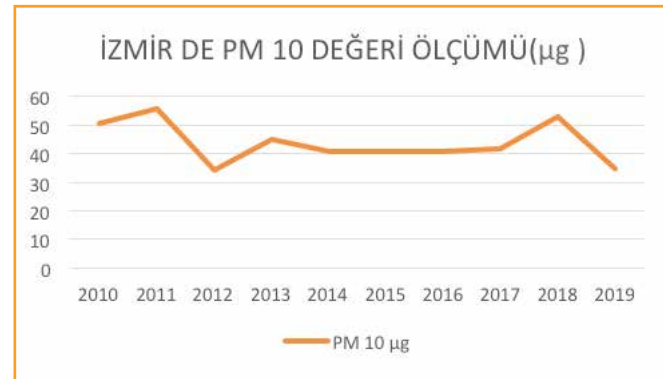
Considering the general of İzmir, the ratio of the municipal wastes, which are determined within the item 11.6.1, which is determined as the subtitle of this SDG 11.6, to the total municipal wastes, which are collected regularly and where appropriate final treatment is applied, between the years 2014 and 2018 are given in the table below. While creating this indicator, the data produced by TURKSTAT was used. While creating the data set, the ratio of the amount of waste collected by the municipalities and applied appropriate final treatment (landfilled landfill, incineration in the incinerator, recovery) to the total amount of municipal waste was taken as a basis. Wastes originating from villages are excluded as per the definition of the indicator.

Indicator 11.6.2 Annual average levels of fine particulate matter in cities

Considering that 9 out of 10 cities in the world breathe polluted air, air pollution poses a very important problem for cities to become livable places. Harmful substances released into the air as a result of rapid urbanization, excessive and uncontrolled production processes pose a danger to human health from the mother's womb.

While producing this indicator set, TUIK data was used. The value of PM 2.5 and PM 10 is a measure of air pollution; It represents the annual average concentration of airborne particles with a diameter of 2.5 and less than 10 microns. This indicator is calculated by taking the annual average of the data on the basis of provinces measured by air monitoring quality stations in İzmir. Monitoring stations are deployed in potentially highest polluted areas of the city in order to detect the effects of annual air pollutants.

For this reason, it is necessary to be cautious about the representation of the value obtained by taking the simple arithmetic average of the measurement values of the monitoring stations at the provincial level.



TARGET 11.7 PROVIDING SAFE, INCLUSIVE AND ACCESSIBLE, GREEN AND PUBLIC ACCESS TO PUBLIC SPACES IN İZMİR BY 2030, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN, THE ELDERLY AND THE DISABLED

Indicator 11.7.1 Average share of built-up areas in cities, fully open to public use

City plans, which are one of the basic elements of urbanization, are indispensable tools of orderly and healthy urbanization. In the Global Goals of SDG 11.7, where it is stated that only 50% of the national plans in the world are in the implementation phase, it is revealed that it is more important to create sustainable communities by putting them into practice rather than making plans in order to produce sustainable cities.

In order to determine this situation in İzmir, the data produced by TÜİK was used. In this context, cities vary considerably in size, history, development patterns, designs, shapes, and citizens' attitudes towards public spaces. To measure these indicators, elements that would be considered open public space include: parks and public parks, recreation areas squares and plazas.

Public space also includes the land allocated to streets, which refers to the total urban surface area occupied by all street forms (streets, avenues and boulevards, sidewalks, passages and galleries, cycle paths, sidewalks, traffic island, trams and roundabouts). built), blocks of open space, railways and paved areas within parking lots, airports and individual industries are excluded from street space.

In Turkey, the average share of fully open areas for public use in all cities in 2019 is

13.56

The share of built-up areas that are fully open to public use in İzmir in 2019 is

16.34

Considering the indicators in question, it is seen that the share of İzmir in the built-up areas open to public use on the basis of provinces differs from other cities in Turkey and is above the Turkey average.

TARGET 11.a STRENGTHENING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ACTIVITIES ACROSS İZMİR BY SUPPORTING POSITIVE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONNECTIONS IN İZMİR HISTORICAL CITY CENTER, İZMİR BASINS (GEDİZ, BAKIRÇAY, KÜÇÜK MENDERES AND PENINSULA) AND İZMİR CITY CENTER

In particular, an international indicator set was determined in the form of the population ratio in the city, which integrates population projections and resource needs into urban and regional development plans. However, no data in this direction could be accessed.

Since the development vision must be evaluated in terms of social and economic aspects in the dynamics of İzmir City Basin planning, a 3-focused connection support system has been considered within the target set for İzmir. In particular, the change in the credit rating determined by the World Finance institutions for İzmir has been taken into consideration in this sub-breakdown. It is anticipated that the steps taken by the city of İzmir to become a resilient city over the years, and the transparent, participatory and democratic attitude and cooperation it has followed while carrying out all these processes, will have positive contributions to the city in the eyes of the institutions that will provide financing in the world.

Indicator 11.a.1 Local and national benefit analysis of UNESCO World Heritage cooperation

Due to the world heritage sites it has, İzmir should have a holistic management approach that will develop it both within themselves and in relation to each other. The City of İzmir should evaluate its projects and works with a holistic governance approach in order to support its potential to have an indispensable destination image in terms of world tourism. The most important way to do this is to make World Heritage sites both within themselves and with each other.

(This benefit analysis for the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Eurovelo European Cycling Tourism Network project has calculated the economic value of 0.7 billion Euros on a daily tour basis, and 6.3 billion Euros for the tours with accommodation, based on the annual return of the 70,000 km Eurovelo network.

SDG 11 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

Before the local elections held in March 2019, the Local Monitoring Research and Practices Association prepared a ‘Sustainable Urban Development Protocol’ for mayor candidates and submitted the protocol to the signature of the candidates before the election and then to the elected presidents. By preparing an intensive 2-day Sustainable Development Goals and Strategic Plan Training program on 11-12 July 2019, Localiz not only brought together municipalities that want to work on Sustainable Development Goals, but also strengthened the awareness and capacity of municipalities in this area. 21 municipalities participating in the training discussed the climate crisis, poverty, inequality and strengthening of institutional resources and structures for 2 days, enabling locals to connect with global-scale agendas and decided to work together to achieve sustainable development goals. The first secretariat of the Sustainable Urban Development Network, which was born as a result of this joint decision, was undertaken by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. Thanks to this established network, studies for sustainable development purposes have become carried out in a more democratic and more transparent environment. One of the most important projects carried out by the Sustainable Urban Development Network, Voluntary Local Review Report writing is the most concrete example of this situation. ([https:// surdurullenenkentselgelisimagi.org/hakkinda/](https://surdurullenenkentselgelisimagi.org/hakkinda/))

İZMİR SEA PROJECT

In order to strengthen the relationship of the people of İzmir with the sea, the 40 km coastline between the İzmir Deniz Project and the Mavişehir-İnciraltı Urban Forest, which was prepared with an innovative and participatory approach, was renovated with a design. Arrangements have been made to enable the bay to be used as a show venue. Bringing their creativity together for İzmir, nearly 100 designers planned the coast by dividing it into 4 groups. Idea projects were produced for the coasts of Karşıyaka, Bayraklı, Konak-Alsancak and Güzelyalı. Piers, sculptures, uninterrupted promenades, bicycle paths, special landscaping and playgrounds were established on the shores, thus enriching not only the coasts but also the life style in the city. The “İzmirSea” project further reinforced this identity of the maritime city of İzmir and contributed to the strengthening of the relationship of the citizens with the sea. The project was deemed worthy of an award in the field of “Sustainable City” at the ISBS2019 Sustainability Award Best Sustainable Practices Competition.

İZMİR HISTORY PROJECT

Izmir History Project, Kemeraltı and its surroundings, known as the historical city center of İzmir, are urban and 3. It was started in 2013 by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality in line with the improvement and revitalization of the first-degree archaeological site with a holistic perspective and considering the balance of protection and use. The İzmir History Project is carried out on the basis of the “İzmir History Project Design Strategy Report”, which was created through a participatory process. The primary beneficiaries of the project are the local people. In addition, the people of İzmir and visitors coming from outside the city are defined as other beneficiary groups. With the İzmir History Project, within the framework of the revitalization strategies and methodology defined within the scope of the aforementioned report, it is aimed that all relevant public and private institutions and users of the area become actors that carry out conservation studies in the historical center of the city. In order to carry out the project and to ensure coordination between the actors, the İzmir History Project Center was established within the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality.

CALM CITY (CITTASLOW)

İzmir is the place that brought the Cittaslow movement, which is an important brand of providing economic welfare and quality of life by protecting the natural and cultural environment, to Turkey. The first place from Turkey to join the network, which includes 278 cities from various countries of the world, was the Seferihisar district of İzmir, and the CittaSlow Turkey coordinator was Tunç Soyer, the Mayor of the period. Now this network has reached 18 cities and continues to grow. In order to participate in the CittaSlow network, it is necessary to collect a certain score according to 72 criteria organized under seven headings. By participating in the CittaSlow network, city administrations can more easily maintain these standards, receive support from peer cities, and be informed about new technologies, developments and ideas. Being known as CittaSlow also provides a guarantee of quality in tourism; CittaSlow brand is considered important as a sign that visitors will come to a calm, peaceful, clean and beautiful place. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, relatively rural and small settlements, where human density is low and nature is clean, have started to attract more attention as safe and peaceful living environments. While it is seen that the tendency to ‘escape to the countryside’ has increased with the rapid urbanization negatively affecting the quality of life in large settlements, İzmir has again pioneered an innovation by bringing the CittaSlow philosophy to the metropolitan cities and defining the CittaSlow norms on a universal scale beyond the small size criterion. It won the title of the world’s first Cittaslow Metropol pilot city on 12 June 2021. As Mayor Soyer emphasized while presenting this achievement, the achievements of Cittaslow Metropol, which is the symbol of our determination to increase welfare and justice in İzmir, under the headings of society, good governance, urban resilience, food for all, mobility and Cittaslow neighborhoods, make our lives more calm and more comfortable. offers a powerful range of tools to make you happy. (www.cittaslowturkiye.org)

İZMİRAS ROUTES ACCESSIBILITY ACCOUNTS (BY WALK)

İzmiras Route; It is a connected and multi-layered tourism component that brings the city center of İzmir together with the rural area with an uninterrupted walking path supported by green infrastructure. It is possible to experience the life, culture and products of rural areas with routes that offer a qualified travel experience for local and foreign tourists, thus ensuring the continuity of ancient culture and increasing the awareness of nature, culture, history, gastronomy and rural areas of İzmir. (<https://www.visitizmir.org/tr/Icerik/5>)

Yamanlar Road, which starts with the Bostanlı Observation Terrace and offers an uninterrupted walking path supported by green infrastructure by following the Bostanlı Stream, aims to bring the city together with the rural area as the main route of the İzmiras northern route (<https://www.visitizmir.org/tr/Icerik/5>)

İzmiras East Route, which is an uninterrupted walking path supported by green infrastructure, starting with Smyrna Bayraklı Tumulus and following the Bornova Stream, also merges with the 8.500 Years Route in one day. Offering the opportunity to walk in the footsteps of an 8,500-year-old historical heritage in one day, this route starts from Yeşilova Mound, the first settlement of İzmir, passes through Smyrna Bayraklı Tumulus, reaches the city center, Smyrna Agora, Historical Kemeraltı, and finally meets the sea at Konak Pier. (<https://www.visitizmir.org/tr/Icerik/5>)

KADİFEKALE LANDSCAPING REGION TRANSFORMATION EXAMPLE

Kadifekale Urban Transformation Project, realized in İzmir, is the first urban transformation project completed without loss of life and property. It is one of the exemplary projects in terms of both the transformation model it contains and the presence of public open space.







12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



İZMİR INDICATORS

12.4.1 Total amount of medical waste sterilized in İzmir

12.4.2 The amount of industrial oil collected in İzmir

12.4.3 Amount of waste batteries collected in İzmir

12.5.1 Waste generation per capita in İzmir (kg)

12.5.2 Annual amount of waste collected and disposed of in İzmir (tons)

12.6.1 Number of establishments with Zero Waste Certificate

12.7.1 Number of procurement contracts with the Green Public Procurement GPP

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION

The scope of **SDG 12 “Responsible production and consumption”** aims to ensure the development of sustainable cities and regions with a healthy economy by minimizing the ecological footprint with responsible production and consumption . To achieve this goal, 11 sub-targets and 13 indicators have been determined at the global level. For this purpose localized for İzmir, 5 sub-targets and 7 indicators have been determined.

SDG 12 GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

In the current situation in İzmir, Bergama II. Class Landfill Facility and Harmandalı

There are two regular solid waste storage facilities, namely the II. Class Landfill and the Energy Generation facility. 93.3% of the collected solid wastes are stored in Harmandalı. Since 1996, various studies have been carried out in İzmir to ensure that wastes are collected separately from the houses. First, a system was initiated to put organic wastes in yellow bags and recyclable wastes in blue bags. Since 2011, with the directive on packaging waste, the packaging sold in the market has been subjected to compulsory recycling at rates varying from year to year. In 2015, the Waste Management Directive, a comprehensive regulation, was published. With the zero waste project initiated by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in 2017, it is aimed to prevent or minimize waste generation. Thus, with the publication of the zero waste directive in 2009, the basic principles for the establishment, monitoring, dissemination and development of the zero waste system were determined.

All district municipalities in İzmir have prepared a waste management plan to separate and collect packaging waste in line with the “Packaging Waste Control Regulation”. District municipalities, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and NGOs organize trainings on waste sorting for students, employees and citizens throughout the city. The number of facilities that recycle packaging waste in İzmir is 182 in total. (Ministry of Environment and Urbanization provincial zero waste management system plan). There are a total of 4,261 facilities and 30 municipalities registered in the zero waste system in İzmir in 2020. Only in 2020, 2,439 facilities were registered to the system. Turkey’s first Eco-Efficiency Strategy (2014) in İzmir was planned with circular economy practices. In this direction, 1 reuse center was opened in İzmir.

SDG 12 BEST PRACTICE

URBANREC PROJECT

URBANREC Project, which was chosen as the best practice for SDG 12 with 37% of the votes at the workshop, is supported within the scope of the EU HORIZON 2020 Program, which emerged with the aim of transforming large volumes of household waste into recycling products with economic value with its motto “Share, transform, add + value to life!”. It was implemented by İzmir Institute of Technology and Bornova Municipality, the implementing partners in Turkey. Within the scope of this project, Bornova Municipality delivers the household wastes that can be used to the citizens through the goods bank, and the wastes that have lost their use value are separated and processed and evaluated as raw materials. Within the scope of the project, the Goods Bank and Clothes Bank, which are located in various areas that can be easily reached by every citizen, were collected and evaluated as second-hand, by collecting all kinds of clothes and goods that the citizens do not use. In addition, through the waste collection campaigns organized 4 times a year, door-to-door collection was also carried out. Collected items and clothes were delivered to those in need through the “Eşya Pazarı (Goods Market)”. In addition, with the cooperation of Bornova Municipality Needs Map, it delivers items that can be considered as second hand to those in need. In addition, in order to transfer this awareness to future generations and ensure sustainability, Bornova Municipality gives environmental education to primary and secondary schools in the district, emphasizing the importance of separate collection of waste at the source, and fun recycling boxes specially designed for children are distributed.

SDG 12

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
12.1. Developing, adopting and implementing policy tools to support the transition to sustainable consumption and production in the city	
12.4. Providing management of the chemicals and all waste according to the agreements during the whole life cycle of them based on the international framework on environmentally sound provision and reducing release of these chemicals to air, water and soil significantly to minimize their negative effects on human health and environment	12.4.1 Total amount of medical waste sterilized 12.4.2 Amount of collected industrial oil 12.4.3 Amount of collected waste batteries and batteries (kg) r)
12.5. TARGET 12.5 SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING SOLID WASTE PRODUCTION THROUGH PREVENTION, REDUCTION, RECYCLING AND REUSE	12.5.1 Waste generation (waste amount per person kg) 12.5.2 The amount of waste collected and disposed of annually by local municipalities
12.6. Encourage companies, particularly large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles.	12.6.1 Number of establishments with Zero Waste Certificate
12.7. Supporting sustainable public procurement practices	12.7.1 Proportion of contracts containing the green criterion

TARGET 12.1 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT POLICY TOOLS TO SUPPORT THE TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IN THE CITY

According to the Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216, the collection of domestic solid waste at its source and its transportation to the transfer stations are the responsibility of the district municipalities, and the evaluation and disposal of this waste from the transfer stations is the responsibility of the Metropolitan Municipality. In this context; Domestic solid wastes are transferred through transfer stations and final disposal is provided at disposal facilities. A “Zero Waste Management Plan” is being prepared, which aims to protect the environment and human health and all resources in waste management processes, in line with the increase in the amount and diversity of waste that needs to be managed throughout Turkey over time, effective management of resources and sustainable development principles. The 2020 İzmir Zero Waste Management Plan, prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in İzmir, evaluates the current situation of the waste collection and transportation system, transfer stations, and regular solid waste storage centers for waste disposal and recycling throughout the province, and future planning is made.

In Turkey, “Packaging Waste Control Regulation” was published in 2017. Within the scope of this regulation, it will be essential to collect packaging wastes within the zero waste management system based on the provisions of the Zero Waste Regulation, and to ensure the material recycling of packaging wastes. It is aimed to implement acquisition processes. Waste bins have been placed in public buildings and throughout the city to collect packaging waste (glass, plastic, paper and metal) and battery, electrical and electronic hazardous wastes throughout İzmir.

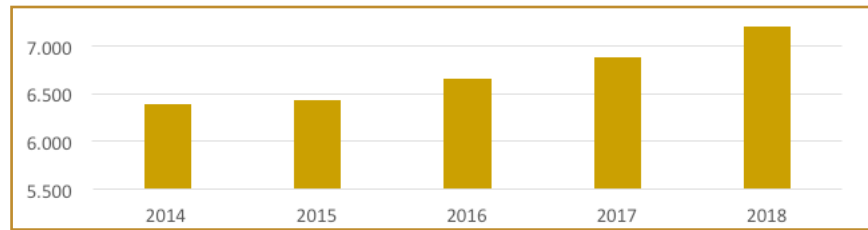
İzmir Province Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality in 2021. Within the scope of this plan, considering the future population projection of the city, it is planned to increase the capacity of 2 active solid waste management facilities in the city and to build 2 new solid waste management facilities. The construction of 1 solid waste management facility, which is currently under construction, is continuing.

Between 2012-2020; Medical wastes generated within the boundaries of İzmir Municipality were disposed of at the medical waste facility in Manisa. With the commissioning of the İzmir Medical Waste Sterilization Facility, which was established as a project of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, on 16.03.2020, the wastes are directed to the disposal facility by gaining the quality of domestic waste in the fully automatic sterilization facility.

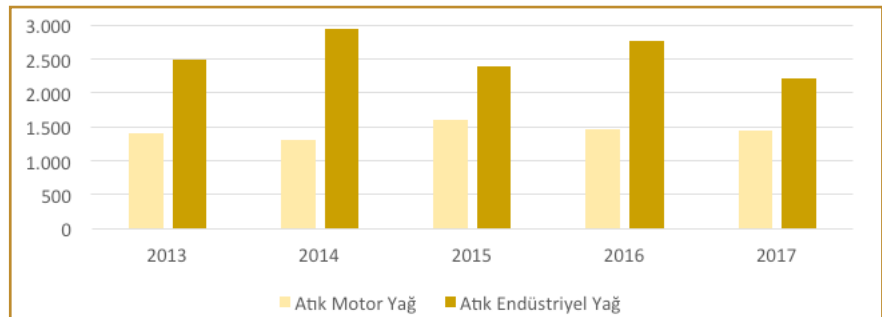
TARGET 12.4 PROVIDING MANAGEMENT OF THE CHEMICALS AND ALL WASTE ACCORDING TO THE AGREEMENTS DURING THE WHOLE LIFE CYCLE OF THEM BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PROVISION AND REDUCING RELEASE OF THESE CHEMICALS TO AIR, WATER AND SOIL SIGNIFICANTLY TO MINIMIZE THEIR NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Total data of hazardous wastes are not produced in İzmir. For this reason, the amounts of medical wastes, industrial oil, batteries and accumulators collected for this sub-target were used as indicators. The current data on the amount of medical waste collected in İzmir between 2014-2018 could not be accessed. The amount of medical waste collected between these years increases every year. While the amount of waste batteries and batteries collected in İzmir since 1998 has increased between 2014 and 2018, the number of waste bins in the city has been decreasing since 2018 with COVID-19.

Indicator 12.4.1 Total amount of medical waste sterilized



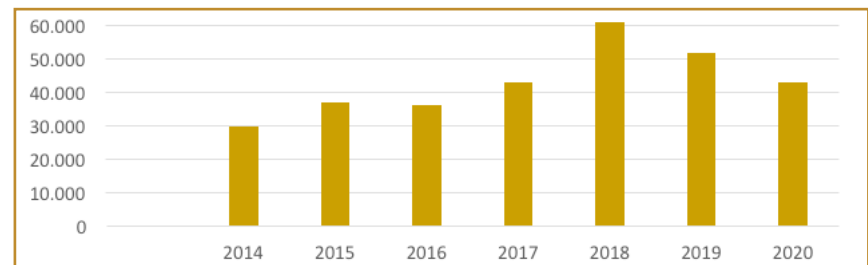
Indicator 12.4.2 Amount of industrial oil collected



Indicator 12.4.3 Amount of waste batteries collected in İzmir



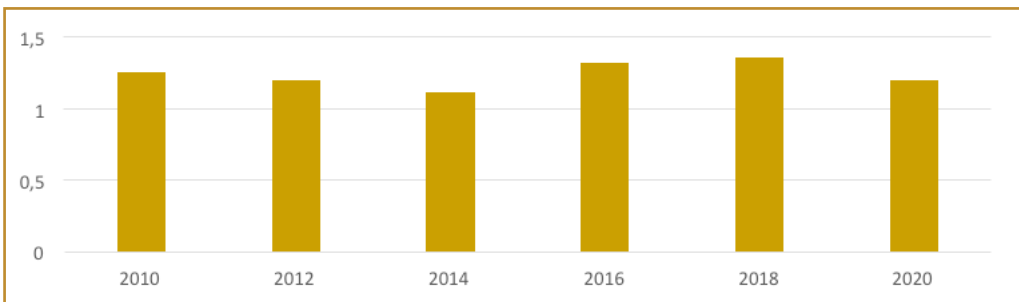
In 2019, the amount of electronic waste per capita in İzmir is 0.617 and the battery amount is 0.011 per year.



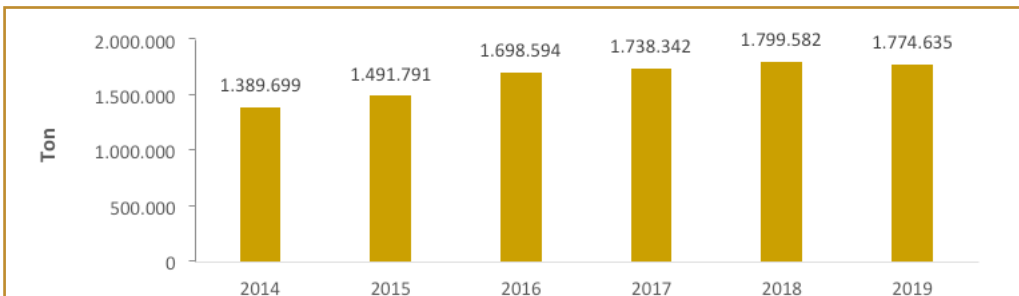
TARGET 12.5 SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING SOLID WASTE PRODUCTION THROUGH PREVENTION, REDUCTION, RECYCLING AND REUSE

The amount of waste per capita in İzmir did not show a significant change between the years 2010-2020. In this case, it is understood that prevention studies are insufficient. There are solid waste management facilities in Harmandalı and Bergama in İzmir. 93.3% of the collected solid waste is collected in Harmandalı. According to the data of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, an average of 5,480 tons/day of waste is collected and disposed of in İzmir Province per day. The daily amount of domestic waste produced per person is 1.27 kg/day. In 2019, 30% of recycled municipal waste, including composting and anaerobic digestion of biowaste, is. Again in the same year, although the separately collected packaging waste was 43%, 26% of these wastes could be recycled.

Indicator 12.5.1 Waste generation (waste amount per capita kg)



Indicator 12.5.2 Amount of waste collected and disposed of annually by local municipalities



There are solid waste management facilities in Harmandalı and Bergama in İzmir. 93.3% of the collected solid waste is collected in Harmandalı.

TARGET 12.6 ENCOURAGING COMPANIES, ESPECIALLY LARGE AND INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES, TO ACCEPT SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES AND INTEGRATE SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION INTO REPORTING CYCLES

Zero Waste Certification process has started as of 12.01.2020 within the scope of Zero Waste Regulation in İzmir. Many institutions such as public, education, health, hotels and private companies have started to have zero waste certificates. It is expected from institutions that have this certificate to separate their wastes in a recyclable way and to reduce waste. According to the current data of 2021, there are 1,435 establishments with zero waste certificate in İzmir.

Indicator 12.6.1 Number of establishments with Zero Waste Certificate

The number of establishments with Zero Waste Certificate is 1,435

TARGET 12.7 SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC AUCTION PRACTICES

Indicator 12.7.1 Proportion of contracts containing the green criterion

In İzmir, this indicator was only available for 2019, it can be monitored in future VLR reports. The number of contracts that comply with the green procurement criteria (Green Public Procurement GPP) of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality is 4 in 2019.

SDG 12 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

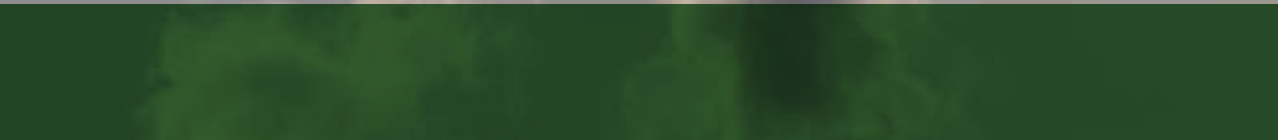
COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL WASTES

In order to encourage agricultural production in harmony with nature, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality started the project of collecting agricultural packaging waste in Menderes Değirmendere at the beginning of 2021. With the project, in which nearly two tons of agricultural packaging waste has been reintroduced to the economy, organic vermicompost has been distributed to the producers in Değirmendere in return for the waste they have accumulated. The project, which is carried out within the borders of the Tahtalı Dam basin, which meets 30 percent of İzmir's drinking water needs, aims to prevent the damage of agricultural packaging wastes to the soil and to bring the wastes into the economy. It is planned to continue the project with organic fertilizer support in the upcoming period.

MENEMEN MEDICAL WASTE STERILIZATION FACILITY

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality commissioned a sterilization facility with full capacity for masks, gloves and other medical wastes, the usage of which is increasing, in April 2021. There are 2 thousand 59 health institutions and organizations in İzmir, including 64 large hospitals and 27 dialysis centers that generate more than 1 ton of medical waste per month. Every activity in the facility, including feeding - unloading, transportation between units, washing, disinfection and sterilization, is designed according to the principle of sustainability. The wastes sterilized at the facility are then sent to Harmandalı Solid Waste Storage Facility.





13 CLIMATE ACTION



İZMİR INDICATORS

13.1.1 Resilience Plans and Implementation Rates

13.2.1. Representation of climate actions in urban strategic planning

13.3.1 Number of trainings and participants that raise awareness about climate change, its effects and adaptation and increase knowledge capacity

13.a.1 Number of funds and projects related to climate

13.b.1 Activation of İzmir city council environmental problems and health working group

13 CLIMATE ACTION



The scope of **SDG 13 “Climate Action”** is to take urgent action to combat climate change and its effects, which has become the biggest global challenge facing the world. The climate crisis is negatively affecting the entire planet as a result of the carbon footprint we leave behind in almost every life-related activity as humanity. The aim of climate action, which was put forward to eliminate the climate crisis, covers a wide area from energy to waste, from industry to agriculture, from tourism to logistics. However, climate action interacts directly and indirectly with the other 16 goals of the SDGs. In the volunteer evaluation report, 5 sub-targets and 5 indicators were determined at the global level in order to achieve this goal. As for İzmir, 5 local sub-targets and 5 indicators have been determined.

SDG 10 GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

The way they are affected by global climate change varies according to the geographical, social and economic characteristics of the countries. The most common effects of climate change in Turkey are heat waves, floods caused by excessive precipitation, drought and sea level rise. Due to the complex climate structure in Turkey, the effects of climate change are seen in different shapes and degrees in different parts of the country (Öztürk, 2002). Data and studies of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK), İzmir Development Agency, TEMA, WWF, MGM, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality were used to reveal the current situation of İzmir in SDG 13. Located on the coast of the Aegean Sea, İzmir has a Mediterranean climate. According to MGM data, between 1938 and 2020, the annual average highest temperature in İzmir was 22.7 °C and the lowest temperature was 13.5°C. While the annual average number of rainy days is 91.4, the precipitation amount is 710.5 mm. In the 'İzmir Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SE-CAP), which was prepared by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality in 2016 within the scope of the 2020 commitments of the European Convention of Presidents (CoM) and taken as the base year 2014), extreme heat, extreme cold, excessive precipitation, flood, drought, storms, landslides, forest fires and sea level rise events were determined as 9 main hazards related to climate change. İzmir is a city with a population of 4,394,694 people, developed service, industry and logistics sectors, and a demand for intense consumption.

Again, according to the greenhouse gas inventory prepared in the 'İzmir Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP), which was renewed in line with the 2040 targets of the Presidents' Convention, the total greenhouse gas emission of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality is 417,820 tons CO₂e and the total urban greenhouse gas emission is 21,451,526 tons CO₂e. It is seen that the greenhouse gas emissions of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality are higher than the greenhouse gas emissions of public transportation and waste water treatment institutions serving the whole city. While the largest share in urban greenhouse gas emissions was caused by the fuel and electricity consumption of the industrial sector with 44%, the fuel and energy consumption in the residences was 12.5% in total, and the emissions from commercial and official institutions were 7.3%. In the report, İzmir urban emissions have been calculated as approximately 5.31 tons of CO₂e per person by taking the maximum values. This value is approximately 5.90 tons of CO₂e per capita, which is lower than Turkey's average, according to 2014 TUIK data.

According to TUIK data, greenhouse gas emission per capita, which was 5.90 tons, increased to 6.35 tons of CO₂e in 2018, while the maximum value of urban emissions in İzmir increased to 5.58 tons of CO₂e (the value calculated for İzmir was taken based on the population and emission amounts of İzmir and Turkey since 2018 data of the inventory could not be reached).

İzmir, the city that prepared Turkey's first "Green City Action Plan", has an approach that aims to achieve global goals and guides Turkey as a pioneer in many social, economic and social studies in the fight against climate change.

SDG 12 BEST PRACTICE



URBAN GREENUP

Urban Greenup, which was chosen as the best practice for SDG 13 with a rate of 33.3% in the workshop, within the scope of the Horizon 2020 program and İzmir project, where innovative applications are proposed to protect the environment from Mavişehir to the Wildlife Park, from Çamaltı Saltpan to the Menemen Plain have been the first ones in the group of 39 international projects and entitled to a grant of 2.5 million EURO. For the Mavişehir Region, which is thought to be the most affected by climate change, nature-friendly solutions have been developed that will eliminate the negative effects of urban air temperature, reduce the risks of flash floods and make the streams more accessible to the public. Within the scope of these studies, it is aimed to create a symbolic area for the implementations that help reduce carbon emissions by taking steps to shape the future green infrastructure strategy of İzmir and the targets that the city should achieve until 2020 in accordance with the Presidents Agreement signed by the city. The pilot sites for the Urban GreenUP project provided opportunities for further development of adaptation planning in a multi-scale perspective. In 2019, 213.470 m² of green space was created in line with IGS. With the completion of the new and revised green areas, it is aimed to reach an area of 713,470 m² by the end of 2020. The Green Area Information System has also become a guide that shows the necessary route to create green corridors throughout the City.

SDG 13

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
13.1 Strengthening resilience and adaptation capacity against climate-related hazards and natural disasters in İzmir	13.1.1 Resilience Plans and Implementation Rates
13.2 Integrating climate change measures into local policies, strategies and plans	13.2.1. Representation of climate actions in urban strategic planning
13.3 Ensuring İzmir achieves its 2030 carbon target, improving human and institutional capacity through trainings that raise awareness on climate change adaptation, mitigation and early warning	13.3.1 Number of trainings and participants that raise awareness about climate change and its effects and increase information capacity
13.a Strengthening İzmir's capacity to benefit from climate funds	13.a.1 Number of funds and projects related to climate
13.b Supporting mechanisms to increase effective planning and management capacity regarding climate change by focusing on women, youth and vulnerable groups in İzmir	13.b.1 Activation of İzmir city council environmental problems and health working group

TARGET 13.1 STRENGTHENING RESISTANCE AND ADAPTATION CAPACITY AGAINST CLIMATE HAZARDS AND NATURAL DISASTERS IN İZMİR

Indicator 13.1.1 Resilience Plans and Implementation Rates

Efforts to ensure the resilience and resilience of the city of İzmir to climate change started with the commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% until 2020, by becoming a party to the Covenant of Mayors - CoM, which was formed within the scope of the European Commission and signed by more than six thousand local government presidents.



As a party to this contract in 2019, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by **40% until 2030** and to increase the resilience of İzmir by adapting to the effects of climate change.

Resilience plans and applications have been made and reports have been prepared for flood and overflow disasters, which are determined as one of the 9 dangerous disasters for İzmir that occur or increase in severity due to climate change. A comprehensive flood risk management plan has been prepared and risk maps have been produced for Küçük Menderes, Gediz and North Aegean (Kuzey Ege) basins.



Source: İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Directorate General of İzmir Water and Sewerage Department

TARGET 13.2 LOCAL MEASURES ON CLIMATE CHANGE INTEGRATION IN POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PLANS

Indicator 13.2.1. Representation of climate actions in urban strategic planning

İzmir Sustainable Energy Action Plan, the first of which was published in 2016, has been prepared within the scope of the commitment made by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality in the process that started with its becoming a party to the Agreement of Presidents within the scope of the European Commission. With this plan, an inventory system was created by calculating the amount of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption in the metropolitan municipality and urban areas.

The inventory system, in which the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that are significantly affected by climate change is calculated and followed, is carried out in only 14 of the 30 metropolitan municipalities in Turkey. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality is one of the 5 metropolitan municipalities that have prepared a Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Mitigation Target, Mitigation and Adaptation Action Plan

TARGET 13.2 ENSURING İZMİR TO REACH THE 2030 CARBON TARGETS, ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE, REDUCING IMPACT AND DEVELOPING THE HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF TRAININGS CREATING AWARENESS ON EARLY WARNING

Indicator 13.3.1 Number of trainings and participants that raise awareness about climate change, its effects and adaptation and increase information capacity

Many projects, workshops and reports are produced in the city of İzmir on the effects and adaptation of climate change. Awareness raising works are executed with help of organizations such as national and international congresses in a part of the projects supported by different institutions and organizations. Within the scope of the “Green Re-vision: A Framework for the Resilient Cities)” project, “Adaptation to Climate Change in My City” trainings were held in 2019 with 561 students in secondary schools determined in Balçova district, which was selected as the pilot region of the project. The climate and environmental awareness of the youth in İzmir is increased with various competitions and intellectual marathons where the bridges established between the city and the youth are strengthened. The photography competition on “livable environment and zero waste” organized by İzmir Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization in 2018 and the Award-winning Zero Waste Idea Marathon organized by Bornova Municipality and Firmizmir are among the best examples in this context.

TARGET 13.a STRENGTHENING İZMİR’S CAPACITY TO BENEFIT FROM CLIMATE FUNDS

Indicator 13.a.1 Number of funds and projects related to climate

İzmir, together with all its actors, is a city where sustainable development goals are supported, work is progressed in line with 17 goals, and a participatory and transparent management approach is adopted. The total budget of 34 projects whose grants and budgets have been reached among the completed projects in 42 different subjects, to which İzmir Metropolitan Municipality is a party, is 190,338,582.69 TL, and the total amount of grants is 141,551,933.05 TL. In this context, the grant amount rate in 34 different projects is seen as 74.37%. Green Re-vision, which is among the 34 completed projects to which İzmir Metropolitan Municipality is a party: 4 projects such as Building a Framework for Resilient Cities and the Solar Sludge Drying Facility grant program in the Basin Wastewater Treatment Plant are directly related to climate change adaptation. Four different comprehensive projects such as ENCHANT (Energy Efficiency Through Behavioral Change Transformation Strategies) and Urban GreenUp, which are among the 13 ongoing projects to which İzmir Metropolitan Municipality is a party, are directly related to climate change.

TARGET 13.b FOCUSING ON WOMEN, YOUTH, VULNERABLE GROUPS IN İZMİR TO SUPPORT MECHANISMS TO INCREASE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Indicator 13.b.1 Activation of İzmir city council environmental problems and health working group

İzmir City Council, from 5 main working groups as Environmental Problems and Health, Tourism, Local Development, Personal Development and Awareness, Transportation Services and Traffic, R&D and Culture and Art. It has an organization consisting of 4 main councils as Youth, Disabled and Child. With its multiple structure, İzmir City Council has a structure that is intertwined with citizens from all walks of life.

The İzmir City Council, which offers solutions to the priority environmental problems of the city with the Environmental Problems Working Group it has formed, carries out information and awareness activities for the public health and the implementation of legal legislation with the meetings and activities it organizes with the participation of local administrations and central administration administrators. With the activation of the working group that contributes to the projects and strategies carried out by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, which adopts a participatory perspective, mechanisms that will increase the effective planning and management capacity regarding climate change by focusing on women, youth and vulnerable groups in İzmir are supported.

SDG 13 IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

MASTER PLAN FOR WASTEWATER, RAINWATER AND RIVERS

İZSU, which has prepared the “Drinking Water Master Plan” to prepare the city against global climate change and to establish new and economical facilities against possible water shortages in 30 districts, and the “Sludge Master Plan” for the systems that will ensure the disposal and evaluation of treatment sludge, is fragile against flood and flood risk. It prepares a “Master Plan for Wastewater, Rainwater and Rivers” in order to ensure durability in areas, to prepare the infrastructure system according to the increasing population of the city in the 2050s, to implement innovative technologies and to determine the investments to be made. The “Wastewater Stormwater and Rivers Master Plan”, which will cover the districts of Balçova, Bayraklı, Bornova, Buca, Çiğli, Gaziemir, Güzelbahçe, Narlıdere, Konak, Karabağlar and Karşıyaka, located in the city center of İzmir, is being prepared according to the population of the city in 2054. The existing wastewater and flood control infrastructure is reviewed in terms of technical and environmental aspects and problems, deficiencies and inadequacies are determined. Depending on the population growth, investments are planned that can meet the need for 35 years. Since 2004, 643 km of rainwater network and collector lines have been built in partnership with the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and the General Directorate of Water and Sewerage Administration (İZSU). There are flood risk maps for 139 streams within the provincial borders.

CLIMATE CRISIS DEFENDANTS

Supported by the European Union and env-net and carried out in our country with the support of TEMA, 'Local Solutions to Local Problems: It was implemented by the Social Climate Association within the scope of 'Environmental Participation Grant Program-IV' for Turkey. The project aims to carry out active advocacy activities in the field with these young people, by raising the awareness of young people between the ages of 15-25 participating in 81 provinces of Turkey about Climate Action, Life on Land, Life in Water and Advocacy – Lobbying.



PEYNIRCIOĞLU DREA RESTORATION PROJECT

With Peynircioğlu Stream Restoration Project, which is an application of the Urban Green Up-Nature Based Solutions project, which was selected as the best practice for SDG 13 prepared within the scope of the European Union's "HORIZON 2020" program, "an uninterrupted ecological corridor" has been created on the coastal part of Peynircioğlu Stream in Mavişehir and Halk Park and the following route. With nature-based solutions and practices, both flood control was provided in the stream and a new green area was created around the stream. It is the first example of the green infrastructure project targeted by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. Within the scope of the project, a green area of 26,500 square meters has been created around the creek, of which 15 thousand square meters consists of plants holding carbon. The green areas were created by planting 1,150 trees, 250 thousand bushes and ground covers suitable for the Mediterranean climate. 5 wooden sunbathing terraces, 6 wooden lounging units and seating units have been placed on the edge of the creek surrounded by a green fence made of various plants. 10 pollinator (insect) houses have been placed in the area, which will allow the bees and insects that have traveled long distances to collect pollen to rest. In order to reduce the risk of flooding in the stream, 2 kilometers of permeable bicycle and walking paths were built to allow the rainwater to mix with the ground. In addition, a 500-meter running track was created from tile semolina, which is a natural material. A 90 square meter fruit wall was also created behind the 8 lounging units. Blackberry and grape fruits were used in the fruit wall..

İZMİR CLIMATE SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT CENTER

The center, opened in June 2021, is supported under URBAN GreenUP, the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme. With the aim of naturalizing city plans, the project, together with a group of partner cities from Europe and outside of Europe, implements innovative nature-based solutions to reduce the effects of climate change, improve air quality, improve water management, and at the same time. It is aimed to disseminate the nature-based solutions in the project area throughout the city after measuring their efficiency and testing them. It is predicted that this living city laboratory, which shows the effects of increasing temperatures, irregular precipitation and soil chemistry changes on the bio-species that people in İzmir know from their daily lives, will be the "laboratory of the future" and will greatly affect the green consciousness of the citizens.

Before it's too late, CLIMATE AMBASSADORS PROGRAM

The program, organized in cooperation with the EU Network of Information Centers and the social enterprise Bilim Virus, which works to instill a passion for science among young people, aims to spread awareness of climate change and sustainability among young people. The EU Information Centers aim to train 1900 university students in 19 provinces as "EU-Turkey Climate Ambassadors" with the campaign called #Before It's Late. Within the scope of the program, every young person studying at the universities of the province where the program is opened can apply. The program aims to raise awareness of young people about new technologies and solutions to prevent and manage the climate crisis, and to prepare them for the future in terms of new areas of expertise to be born in this field. A correct understanding of the European Green Deal is also part of the program that will last until the end of the year. At the end of each program, the projects of young people will be evaluated by the jury to be formed in the relevant province, and creative content and projects will be rewarded and encouraged. It is aimed that the community to be formed with the young people who graduate from the program will interact throughout the campaign and increase the impact of the campaign with various activities. The training program, which will be the subject of young people from the application process to the creative production stage, aims to train the participants not only as knowledgeable and aware, but also as self-confident, actionist and inspiring ambassadors to those around them. The İzmir module of the program started in June 2021 and the training processes were successfully completed.

GREEN REVISION: A FRAMEWORK FOR RESILIENT CITIES

Within the framework of the Capacity Building in the Field of Climate Change Grant Program in Turkey, the "Green Revision Vision: A Framework for Resilient Cities" project was carried out. In the project, optimistic and pessimistic climate scenarios and models for the years 2050 and 2100 were put forward, and the measures to be taken were determined under 5 headings. In the project, which took 18 months to work, Balçova district was determined as the pilot area. Within the scope of the project, rainwater sequestration, carbon sequestration and air purification capacities in Balçova district were calculated and a final map was produced for urban ecosystem services.

İZMİR GULF REAL-TIME DIGITAL FLOW AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT MODELING PROJECT

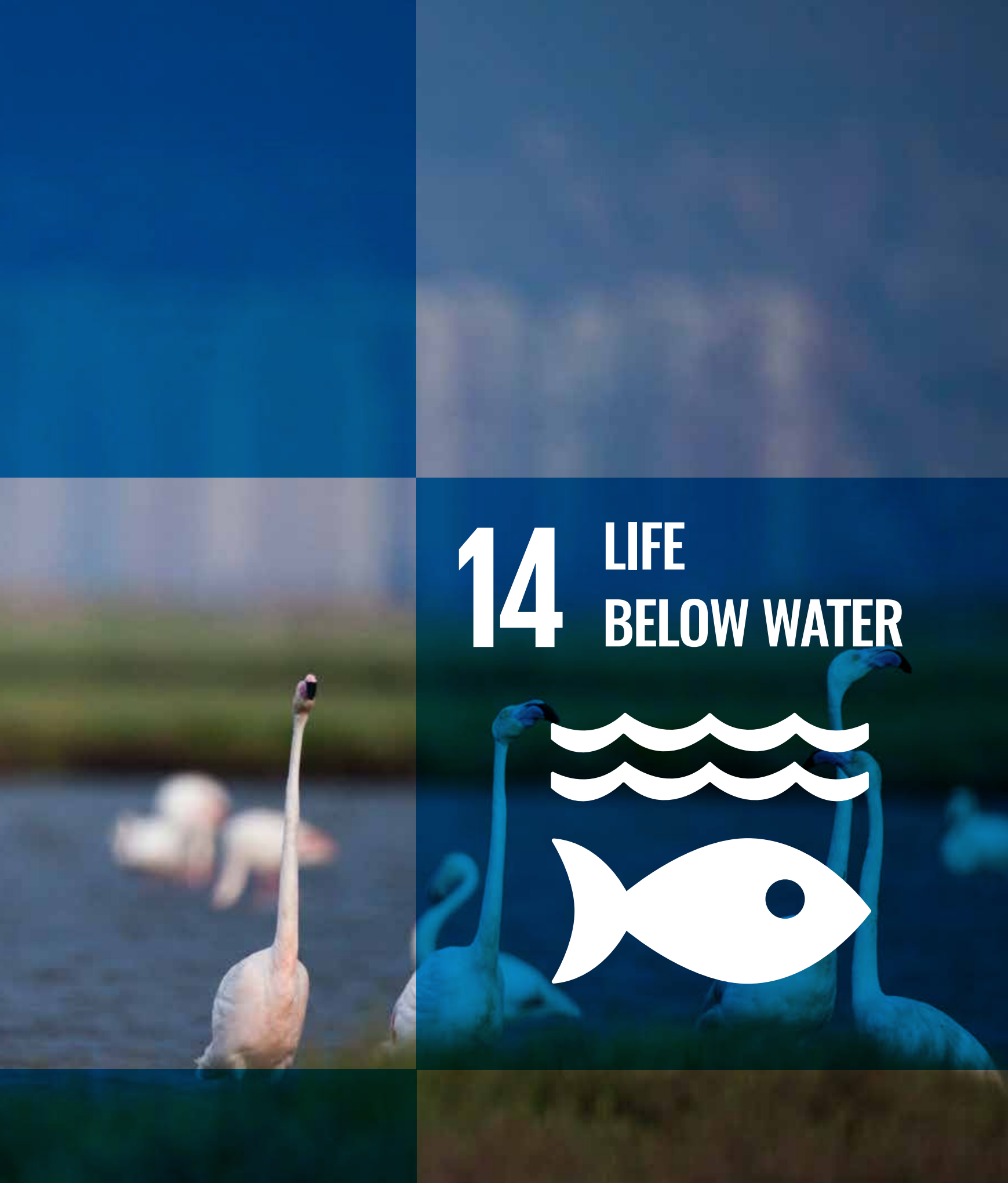
As a non-renewable natural resource area, coastal and marine areas are sensitive areas against the deterioration of the ecological balance due to sea rise due to climate change and water temperature increase. In İzmir, where 66 of Turkey's second most important port, public beaches and private facilities are blue flagged, the cleanliness of the gulfs and rivers and the monitoring of the ecological balance are meticulously maintained. In this context, the Izmir Bay Real Time Digital Flow and Sediment Transport Modeling Project has been implemented. There are 54 Real Time Meteo-Oceanographic Observation Stations established within the scope of the project. In this way, sea parameters are constantly monitored, and resistance can be ensured in this sensitive area by taking precautions against possible flood hazards and algae explosions that may occur due to sea swelling.

ENCHANT (ENERGY EFFICIENCY THROUGH BEHAVIOR CHANGE TRANSFORMATION STRATEGIES) GRANT PROGRAM: Horizon 2020 Program “Building a Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Future: Safe Clean and Efficient Energy” call

ENCHANT project, under the coordination of Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Izmir Metropolitan Municipality Energy Institute (Austria), University of Rome (Italy), Izmir University of Economics (Turkey), Babeş – Bolyai University (Romania) and Groningen University (Netherlands), Norway Smart Innovation Center (Norway) in partnership. The aim of the project is to develop and test interventions to reveal the energy efficiency potential in the public. The main purpose of the project; to create a “Decision Kit (tool)” based on empirical knowledge for decision makers, municipalities, NGOs and energy providers for an effective energy efficiency campaign. The role of the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality in this project was to develop methods (RCT) including the survey, and to conduct a survey etc. To contribute to the visibility of the project and the campaign by contributing to the communication of the applications to the people living in İzmir. With the participation of the project and stakeholders, it is aimed to see a great change in energy saving and to build a future that is resistant to climate change.



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



İZMİR INDICATORS

14.1.1 Amount of floating garbage collected (tons/year)

14.1.2 Chlorophyll-a ratio of seas as an indicator of coastal eutrophication

14.2.1 Following the coastal masses of Homa Dalyan, Meles Delta and Çakalburnu Lagoon

14.4.1. Ratio of fish stocks (Foça)

14.6.1. Projects and Grants for Conservation of Small Scale Traditional Fisheries

14.7.1 Marine fish production in İzmir province, production value

14.b.1 Number of auctions in İzmir



The scope of **SDG14 “Life in Water”** is to protect and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. To achieve this goal, 9 sub-targets and 10 indicators have been determined at the global level. 8 sub-targets and 8 indicators have been determined for this purpose, which is localized for İzmir.

SDG 14- GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

Located within the Mediterranean Hot Spot from 36 globally defined hotspots, İzmir is among the richest cities when it comes to aquatic life. Among the most important pillars of this is the frequency of representation of deltas, which are among the richest ecosystems in terms of biological diversity, in İzmir. Gediz Delta, which is among the 14 Ramsar Sites in our country, Küçük Menderes and Bakırçay deltas, which have the titles of Important Nature and Bird Areas, are extremely important terrestrial and aquatic habitats. One of the most important wetlands that ensure this uniqueness of the city is the Meles Delta and Çakalburnu Dalyan in the city center. These areas, which are extremely rich for aquatic life, are of great importance for other biological diversity elements, especially waterbirds. It is among the most important indicators of İzmir's wetland richness. Considering the Foça and Karaburun Special Environmental Protection Areas and the protection zone they cover, İzmir reveals its richness in terms of aquatic life and the value it gives in this regard, with its high protected area ratio.

Considering the natural structure, biological diversity and economic inputs of İzmir, marine areas also have an important place. The Çandarlı, İzmir and Çeşme-Ildır gulfs allow for the representation of a large number of marine biodiversity elements. Considering the river systems connected to these gulfs, the delta structure they create, the fertile plains and the creatures they give life to, their positive effects on the biological diversity of the city are enormous. Creatures such as otters, which are among the extremely rare aquatic mammal species, still live in these rivers today. Many large and small islands and reefs located in the gulfs and in our territorial waters outside the gulf have a protection status to a large extent, but are also of great importance for wildlife. These areas are extremely important habitats on a global scale for endangered species such as the Mediterranean Monk Seal.

SDG 14- BEST PRACTICE



WWF İZMİR PLASTIC SMART CITY

At WWF İzmir Plastic Smart City, which was chosen as the best practice with 50% rate in the workshop, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality took an important step in preventing plastic pollution and promised to fully comply with the WWF (World Wildlife Fund) campaign “No Plastic Allowed in Nature” and it was decided to include it in WWF’s “Plastic Waste Free Cities Network”. Thus, he announced that İzmir will be a city where plastic wastes do not mix with nature until a date between 2025 and 2030. During the visit of WWF’s Blue Panda sailboat, which set out to draw attention to plastic pollution in the Mediterranean, a protocol was signed for the city’s participation in the Plastic Waste Free Cities Network. Studies have been started in Çeşme as a pilot region.

SDG 14

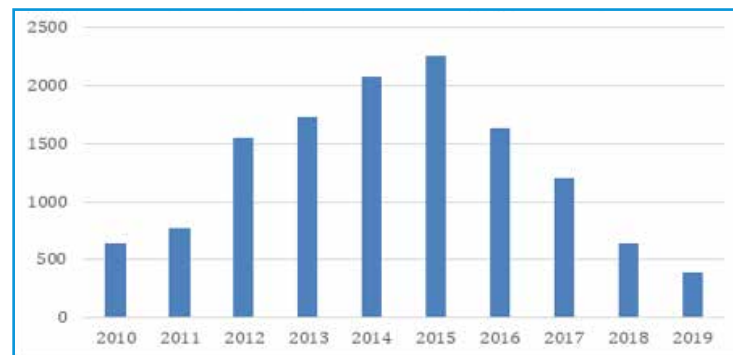
İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
14.1 Significantly reduce marine pollution from land-based activities, including water pollution from spills of marine litter and food waste	14.1.1 Amount of floating garbage collected (tons/year) 14.1.2 Chlorophyll-a ratio of seas as an indicator of coastal eutrophication
14.2 Taking action to reinstate İzmir Bay in order to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems and to have healthy and productive seas	14.2.1 Following the coastal masses of Homa Dalyan, Meles Delta and Çakalburnu Lagoon
14.3. Addressing and minimizing the effects of acidification in the Aegean Sea through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	
14.4 Effectively regulating fish harvesting, reducing overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and harmful fishing practices, in order to restore fish stocks as soon as possible or at least to achieve the maximum sustainable yield based on their biological characteristics	14.4.1. Ratio of fish stocks (Foça)
14.5 Protection of coastal and marine areas based on the most up-to-date scientific information available	14.5.1 Areas of SEPA Regions in İzmir a) Karaburun SEPA b) Foça SEPA
14.6 Prohibit certain types of fishing incentives that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate incentives that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and avoid introducing such new incentives	14.6.1 Projects and Grants for Conservation of Small Scale Traditional Fisheries
14.7 Increasing the economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources through the sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Marine fish production in İzmir province, production value
14.b Ensuring small-scale fishermen have access to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Number of auctions in İzmir

TARGET 14.1 SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION OF MARINE POLLUTION, INCLUDING WATER POLLUTION FROM TERRESTRIAL OPERATIONS AND SPILLS OF MARINE WASTE AND FOOD WASTE

The İzmir Metropolitan Municipality carries out garbage collection activities from the sea and the coast in the İzmir Inner Bay. The Mavi Körfez-2 sea sweeper ships in 2013 and the Mavi Körfez-3 sea sweeper ships in 2017 were purchased by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. Garbage in very shallow areas where sea sweeper ships cannot enter and on the coasts are collected and disposed of by landfill teams. Similarly, marine litter collection activities/works are carried out by the district municipalities with the participation of non-governmental organizations and the possibilities of mayors on beaches, walking paths, bicycle paths, rocky areas, coastline and coastal facilities. The amount of floating garbage collected in İzmir Bay in 2019 is 388 tons/year.

Indicator 14.1.1 Amount of floating garbage collected (tons/year)



Indicator 14.1.3 Chlorophyll-a ratio of seas as an indicator of coastal eutrophication

The comparison of chlorophyll-a concentrations in the surface layer (0-10m average) between 2014 and 2017 is given in the chart. Considering the 2017 summer surface distributions of chlorophyll-a, an indicator of phytoplankton biomass, concentrations of 0.5 µg/L) were measured across the Aegean Sea. When the surface layer chlorophyll-a concentration in the 2014-2017 HCWs is compared, there are no significant differences in summer and winter sampling, but relatively high values in the inner and middle Gulf of İzmir and Güllük Bay attract attention. It is thought that the relatively high values in the North Aegean during the winter months originate from the Marmara Sea.

TARGET 14.2 PROVIDING ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN TO RETURN İZMİR GULF TO RESTORED TO SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS AND HAVING HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE SEA

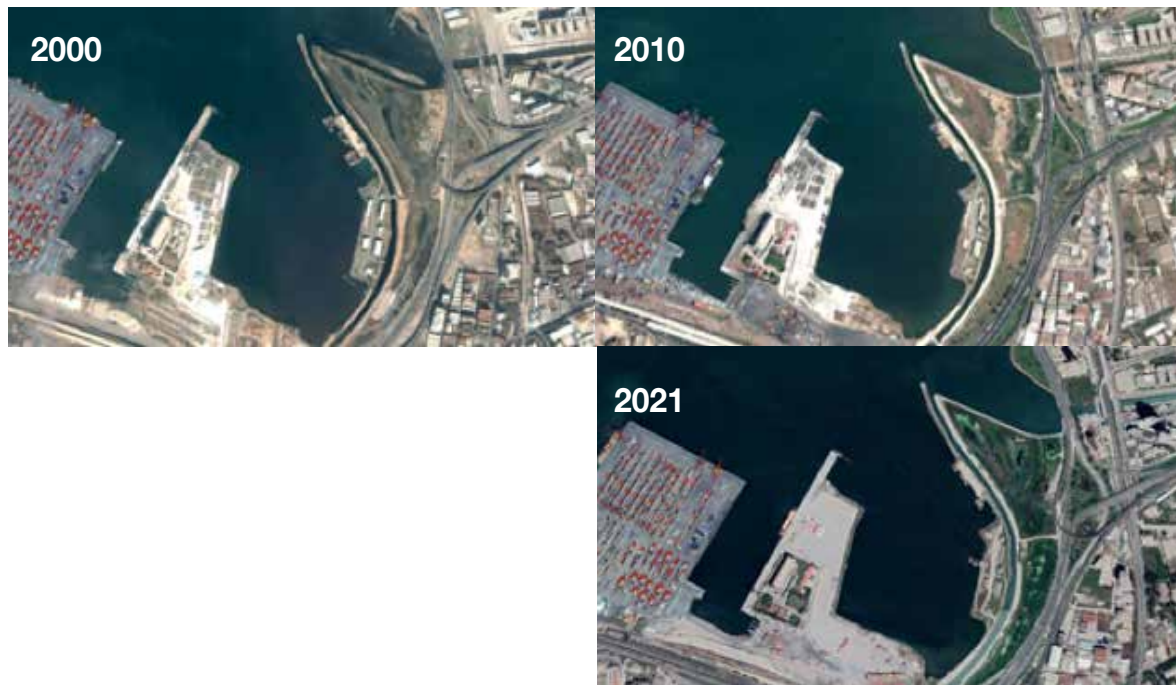
Indicator 14.2.1 Following the coastal masses of Homa Dalyan, Meles Delta and Çakalburnu Lagoon

Satellite images constitute an important monitoring point in the follow-up of these coastal masses. In this context, the satellite images taken according to the past years and the most recent date as an indicator for the local target 14.2 for İzmir “To manage and protect the marine and coastal ecosystems in a sustainable way and to take action to restore the İzmir Bay in order to have healthy and productive seas”. was selected as. Homa Dalyan, Meles Delta and Çakalburnu Lagoon, which constitute the most important conservation areas in İzmir, have been determined as areas to be monitored. Satellite images of the years 1990-2000-2010-2021 were used for Homa Dalyan. For the Meles Delta and Çakalburnu Lagoon, the images of the years 2000-2010-2021 were used as indicators.

Homa Fishery



Meles Delta



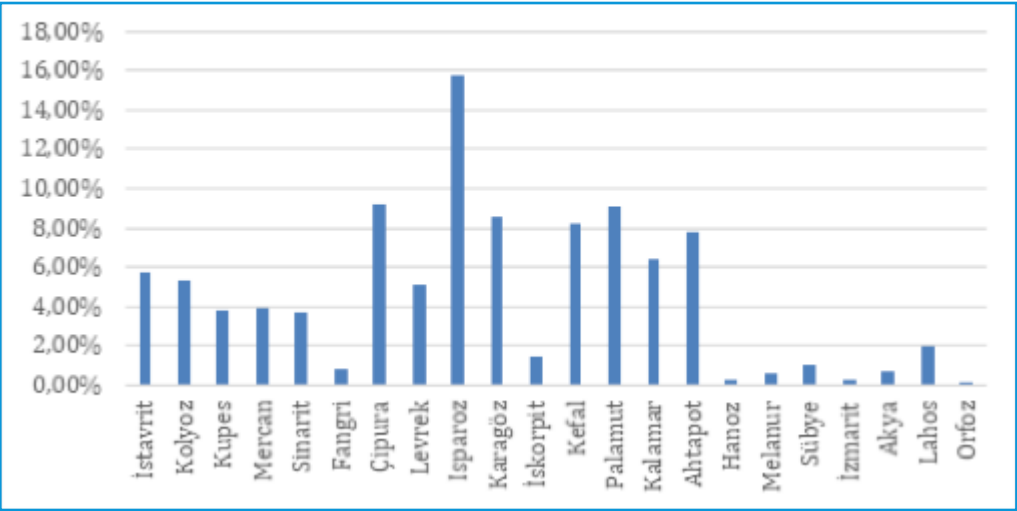
Çakalburnu Lagoon



TARGET 14.4 EFFECTIVELY REGULATING FISH HARVESTING, REDUCING OVERFISHING, ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING AND HARMFUL FISHING PRACTICES, IN ORDER TO RESTORE FISH STOCKS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE OR AT LEAST TO ACHIEVE THE MAXIMUM SUSTAINABLE YIELD BASED ON THEIR BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Indicator 14.4.1 Ratio of fish stocks (Foça)

Foça Peninsula has an advantageous position in terms of fishery products and fishing has become an important sector in the history of Foça. Fishing in Foça is carried out on a small scale by local fishermen. Thanks to small-scale fisheries, the local people provide their livelihood and food. However, traditional fishing practices cannot compete with large trawlers, whose numbers are increasing day by day and putting excessive pressure on resources. The local and regional effects on the food chain of trawlers caught outside of legally designated marine protected areas are not yet well understood



TARGET 14.5 PROTECTION OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS BASED ON THE MOST CURRENT SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AVAILABLE

Indicator 14.5.1 Areas of SEPAs in İzmir

İzmir Bay forms a large area. Karaburun in the south of this bay and the Gediz Delta in the interior of Foça in the north of Ildır indicate that almost the entire entrance of the Gulf has entered the status of protected area. As a city, it is important to protect not only people but also ecosystems, nature, seas and fish. In this sense, İzmir is one of the most important cities of Turkey. Both sides of the bay are protected areas and the protected areas of Foça and Karaburun are so large that they almost touch each other. Areas such as Meles Delta, Gediz Delta and Çakalburnu Lagoon are all wetlands. Gediz delta already has the status of Ramsar area. İzmir is one of the places where the amount of protected area is special and large for the protection of both marine biodiversity and ecosystem. This not only protects natural places, but also ensures that sectors such as coastal fishing, which is a serious source of livelihood in the Gulf, still live. It plays an important role in the fish supply of the city and even the country. The reason this can happen is because of the existence of protected areas. It is important both in terms of protecting the nature and contributing to İzmir's economy. At the same time, İzmir is a tourism city, especially since Foça and Karaburun are all under protection, it is important in terms of sustainability in tourism. In this way, structuring is prevented to some extent and it allows the income from sustainable tourism in the city to be sustainable. The total amount of protected area status areas in İzmir is 797 km². The ratio of protected areas in İzmir is 0.02. In the city of İzmir, the protected areas on the coastline constitute an area of 732 km². The ratio of protected areas on the coastline in İzmir is 0.05. For this indicator, Foça and Karaburun SEPAs, which cover a large part of the gulf in İzmir, were evaluated. The amount of protected coastal and terrestrial area constitutes an area of 567 km².

Karaburun SEPA

Karaburun-Ildır Bay Special Environmental Protection Area covers İzmir province, Karaburun Peninsula, Ildır Bay marine area and islands. There are no settlement units within the territorial boundaries of the Ildır region. Bozdağ mass and forest-covered areas in Karaburun Peninsula are rich in wildlife.

Foça SEPA

It has been prepared in order to protect the natural beauties, historical and cultural resources, biological diversity, underwater and surface living and non-living assets in the Foça SEPA, and to transfer these values to future generations, to establish the economic development of the region, to balance the use of protection and to increase the awareness of nature conservation. Foça SEPA; It is a region that hosts land, coastal and marine components, therefore rich in natural diversity, and at the same time, human activities are concentrated, and it is necessary to apply sustainability and conservation principles in the management of natural resources.

TARGET 14.6 PROHIBITING CERTAIN TYPES OF FISHING INCENTIVES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OVERCAPACITY AND OVERFISHING, ELIMINATE INCENTIVES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING, AND AVOID INTRODUCING SUCH NEW INCENTIVES

Indicator 14.6.1 Projects and Grants for Conservation of Small Scale Traditional Fisheries

Joint Management of Small-Scale Fisheries

The 'Common Management of Small-Scale Fisheries' project, which started in 2017, will be the pilot areas of the project until 2022; It continues in Foça-İzmir, Kaş-Antalya and Erdemli-Mersin. The project aims to improve the situation of fisheries in the Mediterranean and improve the lifestyles and incomes of small-scale fishermen by transforming them into sustainable forms of co-management in the pilot areas identified in Turkey, Croatia, Italy and Greece. At the same time, it is aimed to establish a stronger cooperation between fishermen at the regional level by creating platforms where small-scale fishermen can exchange ideas and encouraging the replication of joint management arrangements and sustainable fishing practices throughout the Mediterranean.

TARGET 14.7 INCREASING THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE RESOURCES THROUGH THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING, AQUACULTURE AND TOURISM

Indicator 14.7.1 Marine fish production in İzmir province, production value

For this indicator, the data in the Fisheries Sector Report of the İzmir Chamber of Commerce for 2017 were used. İzmir has an important potential in terms of aquaculture production with its 629 kilometers of coastline. The aquaculture sector, and especially aquaculture, is an important source of income for both our country and our province. In 2017, 70,372 tons of fishery products were produced, 8,590 tons of which were hunting and 61,782 tons of aquaculture, and a total production value of 1.18 Billion TL was obtained. İzmir ranks 2nd in terms of registered fishing boats with a share of 11.9%. 83.490 tons of aquaculture per year is in the second place in terms of project capacity. İzmir meets 14% of our country's aquaculture exports. İzmir ranks 2nd with 337 Million Dollars of exports.



Aquaculture production in Turkey increased by 33% in 2019 compared to the previous year and amounted to 836 thousand 524 tons.

TARGET 14.b ACCESSING SMALL FISHERMANS TO MARINE RESOURCES AND MARKETS

Indicator 14.b.1 Number of auctions in İzmir

For this indicator, Water, which is included in the work of the İzmir Chamber of Commerce for 2017, is determined as the local target for the province of İzmir; As a sub-indicator of small-scale fishermen's access to marine resources and markets, the number of auctions in İzmir was taken. Currently, 12 auctions are held in İzmir.

Auctions in İzmir
1. Sigacik Fisheries Cooperative
2. Balıklova Fisheries Cooperative
3. Guzelbahce Fisheries Cooperative
4. Urla İskele Fisheries Cooperative
5. Karaburun Central Fisheries Cooperative
6. Uzbek Fisheries Cooperative
7. Özdere Ahmetbeyli Fisheries Cooperative
8. Mordogan Fisheries Cooperative
9. Sasalı and Surrounding Villages Fisheries Cooperative
10. Çeşmealtı Fisheries Cooperative
11. Foça Central Fisheries Cooperative
12. Fish Hunters Fisheries Cooperative

SDG 14 - IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY



HOMA WAVE REHABILITATION

He took a new step in the rescue operation he started for Homa, the last fish of İzmir to survive. The Municipality, which has protected the Homa Dalyan, which is in danger of extinction due to the mixing of sea water, by fortifying it with levees, has now started the deepening works that will turn the fish into a fish breeding center. İZSU General Directorate, which signed a protocol with Ege University Fisheries Faculty in the region where fish production has disappeared due to shallowing, has started to open deepening channels in the fishery within the scope of the “Homa Dalyan Rehabilitation Project”.

EME PROJESİ

u ve sedimentteki) etki ve sonuçlarının
ri körfez ortamını, fiziksel, kimyasal,
arına devam etmektedir.

ylül Üniversitesi, Deniz Bilimleri ve
nde 36 istasyonda izleme yapılarak

da eklenerek çalışmanın kapsamı
inde proje, TÜBİTAK MAM ile birlikte
kapsayan projeye Seferihisar Akarca
nin yanında, Yeni Foça ve Seferihisar
n istasyon sayısı 54'e çıkmıştır.

İZMİR GULF OCHINOGRAPHIC MONITORING PROJECT

In order to determine the effects and results of the Grand Canal Project in the İzmir Bay (water and sediment), İZSU has been continuing its physical, chemical, biological and microbiological monitoring of the bay environment since 2000.

These studies are carried out by monitoring at 36 stations in İzmir Bay together with Dokuz Eylül University, Marine Sciences and Technology Institute until 2020.

In 2017, Yenifoça Bay was added to the studies and the scope of the study began to be expanded. By 2020, the project started to be carried out together with TÜBİTAK MAM, and Seferihisar Akarca Bay was added to the project covering the years 2020-2022. Thus, in addition to İzmir Bay, Yeni Foça and Seferihisar Bay were also included in the project and the number of monitoring stations increased to 54.

PROJECT TO ASSESS THE THREATS OF ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES IN IMPORTANT MARINE BIODIVERSITY AREAS

“Assessment of Threats of Invasive Alien Species in Important Marine Biodiversity Areas”, briefly “Marine Invasive Alien Species Project”, with the aim of increasing the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems with strengthened capacities and investments in the prevention, detection, control and management of invasive alien species, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Nature Conservation and the General Directorate of National Parks in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with the financial support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

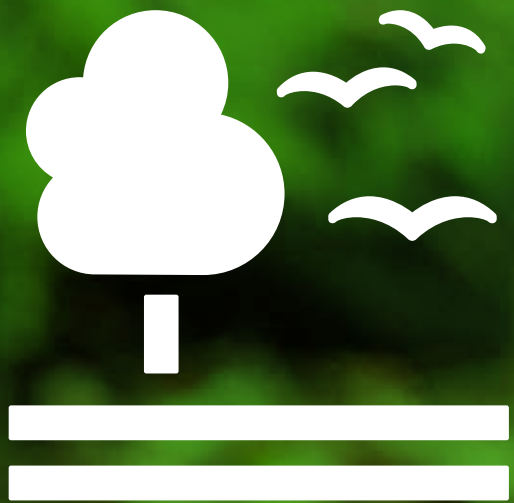
NATIONAL URBAN DESIGN IDEAS PROJECT CONTEST

With the “Meles Stream as Urban and Ecological Backbone National Urban Design Idea Project Competition”, Meles Stream and Yeşildere Valley, which have lost their natural qualities and urban potential due to the urbanization practices of İzmir, are considered as a binding backbone in terms of both ecological and urban services.





15 LIFE ON LAND



İZMİR INDICATORS

15.1.1. Forestry and scrub area as the ratio of total land area

15.1.2. Proportion of significant areas covered by protected areas in terms of biodiversity (Marine-Terrestrial-Coastal Ecosystem)

15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest management

15.4.1. Presence of protected areas for mountain biodiversity

15.5.1. Presence and number of conservation policies and species action plans

15.7.1./15.c.1 Existence of activities aimed at combating illegal hunting

15.8.1. Existence of studies on invasive species

15.9.1. Effective implementation of İzmir's Life in Harmony with Nature Strategy throughout the city

15.a.1. Expenditures made within the scope of activities aimed at protecting natural areas and providing environments that allow biodiversity

15.b.1. Developing effective activities such as the Forest İzmir Campaign

15 LIFE
ON LAND



The scope of **SDG15 “Life on Land”** is to protect, improve and support sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; ensuring sustainable forest management; combating desertification; stopping and reversing land degradation; to prevent the loss of biodiversity. To achieve this goal, 12 sub-targets and 14 indicators have been determined at the global level. For this purpose, localized for İzmir, 9 sub-targets and 10 indicators have been determined.

SDG 15- GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

Our planet is the only known planet where life exists and is represented in great diversity. This diversity manifests itself with different species and different ecosystems in terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Terrestrial areas, which proportionally cover about one third of the surface area, are exceptional areas where many other living species and humans, a terrestrial mammal, live together. These areas, which host many ecosystems such as deserts, forests, mountains, valleys and wide plains, are important for the existence of humans who dominate the world with their activities, as well as giving a chance to represent biological diversity. Human and other biodiversity, in other words other terrestrial life elements that share the same ecosystems, interact and depend on each other. This organic relationship can provide sustainability as it has for billions of years, to the extent that the integrity and functions of the ecosystem are respected without any discrimination.

In this context, terrestrial life is a vital element in achieving sustainability goals regarding people and their activities. İzmir is among the cities that are important in terms of the richness of terrestrial life. This is due to the fact that the city can host a large and different number of living spaces such as deltas, mountains, plains and islands. Yamanlar, Spil, Nif Mountains and Bozdağ surrounding İzmir are important resource values in terms of the richness of İzmir, both with the forest ecosystems they offer and the extremely special high mountain steppes and alpine ecosystems. Many plains such as Menemen and Torbalı located on the slopes of these mountains are home to many living species represented in this habitat. The maquis and frigana ecosystems seen around Çeşme and Karaburun peninsulas, Seferihisar and Foça are extremely special habitats. A large number of living species unique to these ecosystems are among the main elements that increase the natural value of İzmir.

SDG 15 - BEST PRACTICE



İZMİR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY (IGS)

İzmir Green Infrastructure Strategy has been created in order to undertake an inclusive function such as the interaction of marine-terrestrial ecosystems, benefiting from nature-based solutions, transitivity in natural-semi-natural-urban areas, and defining ecosystem services. The İzmir Green Infrastructure Strategy aims to play an important role in the integration of natural and semi-natural areas with urban areas. İzmir Green Infrastructure Strategy was chosen as the best local sustainability practice with a rate of 23.5% in the workshop held on 12-13 July 2021.

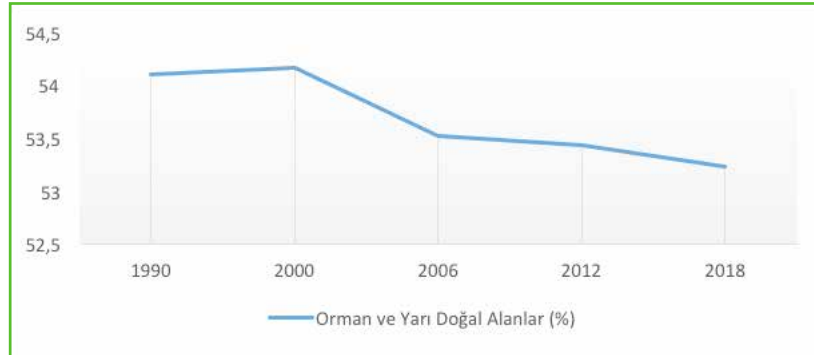
SDG 15

İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
15.1. Conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems in forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands.	15.1.1. Forestry and scrub area as the ratio of total land area 15.1.2. Proportion of significant areas covered by protected areas in terms of biodiversity (Marine-Terrestrial-Coastal Ecosystem)
15.2. Supporting sustainable management of forests, ending deforestation, restoring degraded forests and significantly increasing afforestation and reforestation in İzmir.	15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.4. Ensuring the protection of mountain ecosystems and biodiversity in İzmir.	15.4.1. Presence of protected areas for mountain biodiversity
15.5. Protecting important or endangered species in İzmir and preventing their extinction.	15.5.1. Presence and number of conservation policies and species action plans
15.7. Fight against illegal hunting and trafficking of protected species.	15.7.1. Existence of activities aimed at combating illegal hunting
15.8. Reducing the effects of invasive alien species on terrestrial and marine ecosystems in İzmir.	15.8.1. Existence of studies on invasive species
15.9. Integrating ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and reports in İzmir	15.9.1. The effective implementation of İzmir's Life in Harmony with Nature Strategy throughout the city
15.a. Effective use of financial resources obtained from all sources in order to protect and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems in İzmir.	15.a.1. Expenditures made within the scope of activities aimed at protecting natural areas and providing environments that allow biodiversity
15.b. Mobilizing resources from all sources to finance sustainable forest management at all levels in İzmir	15.b.1. Developing effective activities such as the Forest İzmir Campaign
15.c.	

TARGET 15.1 PROTECTING AND ENSURING SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL AND INTERNAL FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS IN FOREST, WETLANDS, MOUNTAINS AND ADRESSES

Indicator 15.1.1. Forested and semi-natural areas as a proportion of total land area



Forest, maquis and herbaceous plants, the ratio of open areas that are not covered with vegetation or covered with a small amount of vegetation are shown in the chart. The presence of forest and semi-natural areas in İzmir tends to decrease towards 2018.



According to 2019 data, 40% of İzmir is covered with forest areas, including maquis.

Indicator 15.1.2. Proportion of significant areas covered by protected areas in terms of biodiversity (Marine-Terrestrial-Coastal Ecosystem)

Within Target 14, the ratio of protected areas in İzmir is included as an indicator.

Karaburun-Ildır Bay Special Environmental Protection Area

Karaburun-Ildır Bay was declared as a Special Environmental Protection Area on 14.03.2019. The size of the area is 946.56 km². The protection zone includes the Karaburun Peninsula, the Ildır Bay marine area and the islands. 15 endemic, 4 rare and 5 plant species within the scope of CITES have been identified in the area. In addition, 21 plant species in the category of IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) have been determined. The peninsula is rich in flora and fauna.

TARGET 15.2 PROTECTING AND ENSURING THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL AND INTERNAL FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS IN FOREST, WETLANDS, MOUNTAINS AND DRY AREAS

Indicator 15.2.1. Progress towards sustainable forest management

Turkey has started to carry out studies on sustainable forest management in recent years and in this direction, ecosystem-based forest management plans have started to be prepared with the increasing importance of forest resources such as biological diversity, carbon storage, recreation, and production of non-wood forest products.

TARGET 15.4 SECURING THE PROTECTION OF MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY IN İZMİR

Indicator 15.4.1. Presence of protected areas important for mountain biodiversity

Within the scope of this target, the existence of the Spil Mountain and Boz Mountains protection areas within the borders of İzmir province is important. Developing protection statuses in the following years 15.4.1. will be evaluated within the scope of

Spil Mountain National Park

Spil Mountain, which has a different geological and morphological structure, is located within the provincial borders of İzmir and Manisa. It is protected as a national park and archaeological site. Spil Mountain was established on 22.04.1968 in the 25th article of the Forest Law No. 6831. It has been declared as a National Park according to the article.

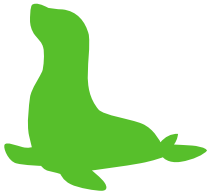
Bozdag

Boz Mountains is a mountain mass between the plains formed by Gediz and Küçük Menderes rivers. It is the largest mountain range of the Aegean Region. The natural protected area is in the status of protection. It is known that it is one of the best studied areas of the region in terms of plants. Birds of prey, forest birds and roe deer are important in the area.



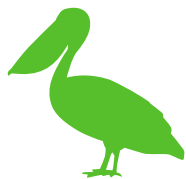
PROTECTION OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS BASED ON THE MOST CURRENT SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AVAILABLE

Indicator 15.5.1. Presence and number of conservation policies and species action plans



Mediterranean Monk Seal / One of the 12 rarest mammals in the world, their number does not exceed 400 in the world. Henry Ford European Environmental Protection Award was determined as Foça Pilot Project in 1998 and to protect the seals; With the cooperation of Foça Municipality and Special Environmental Protection Board, in Siren Rocks, where seals are seen intensely; Traveling by boat, diving, catching seafood and camping on Orak Island are prohibited.

In the Foça SEPA, 115 seal observation records were taken with the voluntary participation of fishermen, especially fishermen, and camera and observation records were analyzed for the number of Mediterranean monk seals using the area and sex determination.



Crested Pelican (*Pelecanus Crispus*), a species classified as nt (near threatened) on a global scale, according to the World Nature Conservation Union (IUCN), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Nature Conservation and National Parks. It was evaluated among the priority species by the General Directorate and included in the species protection action plan. The project aims to protect the Pelicans breeding in Gediz and Büyük Menderes deltas against severe storms and coastal erosion, to reduce the competition between fishermen and pelicans in Büyük Menderes Delta, and to research problems and solutions regarding fishing in the Büyük Menderes delta.



Flamingo World's Largest Artificial Flamingo Breeding Island / Gediz Delta is one of the two breeding areas of flamingos in Turkey. The construction of Turkey's first artificial flamingo breeding island, which is the largest in the world with an area of 6,440 m2, was carried out in the delta in 2012. Flamingos first started breeding on the island in 2014, and around 20,000 pairs of flamingos nest here each year. Sea salt pools operating in the delta are also the habitat of flamingos.

TARGET 15.7/15.C FIGHTING ILLEGAL HUNTING AND TRAFFIC OF PROTECTED SPECIES

Indicator 15.7.1./15.c.1. Existence of activities aimed at combating illegal hunting

15.7. and 15.c. Within the scope of its objectives, it is aimed to fight against illegal hunting and smuggling of protected species in İzmir. In this context, global interventions are important. In relation to the relevant target, Turkey is a party to the CITES Convention (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).



CITES Convention

Turkey became a party to the CITES Convention on 22 December 1996. The CITES Convention regulates the international trade of living and dead specimens of wild animal and plant species between the contracting countries. Within the scope of the relevant targets, İzmir is committed to fulfilling its responsibility.

TARGET 15.8 REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF INVASIVE FOREIGN SPECIES ON LAND AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS IN İZMİR

15.8.1. Existence of studies on invasive species

Within the scope of this target, the studies carried out to control the invasive species in İzmir are important.

Evaluation of Threats of Invasive Alien Species in Terrestrial Environments and Inland Waters in Turkey (TERIAS) Project

There is an invasive species called "The Rose Ringed Parakeet" in Turkey. The population of this species, which entered the country in 1975, is increasing. It is estimated that there are more than 150 individuals in İzmir. This species is accepted as an agricultural pest due to the damage it causes to agricultural products. Red-eared Slider is accepted as an invasive species. It is recognized as one of the world's 100 most dangerous invasive alien species. There are damages such as the risk of disease transmission and unpredictable effects on the ecosystem.

The TERIAS project aims to control Invasive Alien Species in terrestrial and inland waters in accordance with EU Regulation 1143/2014 to ensure the resilience of ecosystems. Within the scope of the project, İzmir province is among the pilot areas for Green Parrot and Red Cheeked Turtle.

TARGET 15.9 INTEGRATING ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY VALUES IN İZMİR IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES, POVERTY REDUCATION STRATEGIES AND REPORTS

Indicator 15.9.1. The effective implementation of İzmir's Life in Harmony with Nature Strategy throughout the city



This report enables a nuanced relationship between the urban and ecological layers of city life. Considering that the rural-urban relationship needs to be made cyclical again, it presents a roadmap for all the studies carried out. In this context, three targets have been determined.

1. To be a city resistant to natural disasters
2. Increasing welfare and ensuring fair distribution of welfare
3. protect biodiversity

This report presents the four basic steps of İzmir's "nature and climate action": (i) to ensure the penetration of nature into the city, (ii) to ensure the harmony of people's penetration of rural areas with nature, (iii) to promote a circular economy and (iv) urban and rural cultures. strengthen the ties between

TARGET 15.a PROVIDING EFFECTIVE USE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES OBTAINED FROM ALL RESOURCES TO PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS AND USE SUSTAINABLE IN İZMİR

Indicator 15.a.1. Expenditures made within the scope of activities aimed at protecting natural areas and providing environments that allow biodiversity



SDG 15 - IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

SOUTH GEDİZ DELTA REPRODUCTIVE BIRD ATLAS STUDY IN 2020

The Gediz Delta was designated as a Ramsar Site in 1998. It is also protected under the Wetlands Protection Regulation. Within the scope of this study, the distribution of birds breeding in the delta and the threats to the species were determined. As a result of the study, it was determined that 114 bird species breed in the Gediz Delta. A map was created for each bird species.

ORMAN İZMİR (FOREST İZMİR) CAMPAIGN

After the great destruction caused by the fire that started on 18.08.2019, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality started the Forest İzmir campaign to protect and develop its forests and implemented a “forest restoration” project with the donations it collected. 1 million 570 thousand TL was collected for the campaign. 121 thousand 599 fire resistant saplings and 2 containers were provided. The planting of the saplings has started by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. More than 18 thousand fire resistant saplings were planted in the İZSU forestation area of Şeytan Stream, Evka-5 and Menderes Değirmendere. It is planned to transfer the income obtained through various concerts and 88th İzmir International Fair to forest campaigns, tree planting and nursery establishment.

Within the scope of the “Planning of Forests for Water Function Project”, efforts were made to integrate the hydrological functions of forests into forest management plans for the water supply service, which is one of the most important ecosystem services provided by forests. Soil loss and water yield models of forests were created with modeling studies, risky areas were calculated with cumulative evaluation methods, and recipes were prepared that reduce the risk of soil loss and/or increase water yield in these areas. As a result of the integration work carried out on a total area of 72,895 hectares, effective irrigation of 66,480 decares of agricultural land from the dams will be supported.



İZMİR REGIONAL BIODIVERSITY ATLAS CREATING AND SHARING PROJECT

With the Project of Creating and Sharing the Biodiversity Atlas of the Province of İzmir, determining the plant diversity living in İzmir, determining the location of the plant, photographing the plant, collecting and archiving the basic data in a digital base to be created by the project partners; It is aimed to verify the data obtained with the contribution of expert academicians, to match local, national and Latin names, and to share the information publicly over the internet. People of İzmir can upload their own plant photos to the database being compiled.

KÜLTÜRPARK ECOLOGICAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

Kültürpark's Ecosystem Conservation Plan was put into effect to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the green areas of the park. Preserving and rehabilitating the flora and fauna of the area has been taken as a basis. In addition, it is aimed to integrate Kültürpark with green corridors and other green areas. In 2020, 104,017 TL was spent within the scope of the project.



16

**PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS**



İZMİR INDICATORS
16.1.1. Number of armed violence victims in İzmir
16.1.2 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night around the area where they live
16.2.1 Number of victims of human trafficking identified in İzmir
16.3.1 Proportion of unconvicted detainees in prison
16.6.1 Realization rate of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality budget expenditures
16.6.2 Satisfaction rate from public services
16.7.1 Representation rate of eligible women in the Turkish Grand National Assembly (Parliament)
16.9.1 Proportion of children under the age of ten whose births are registered by a public authority

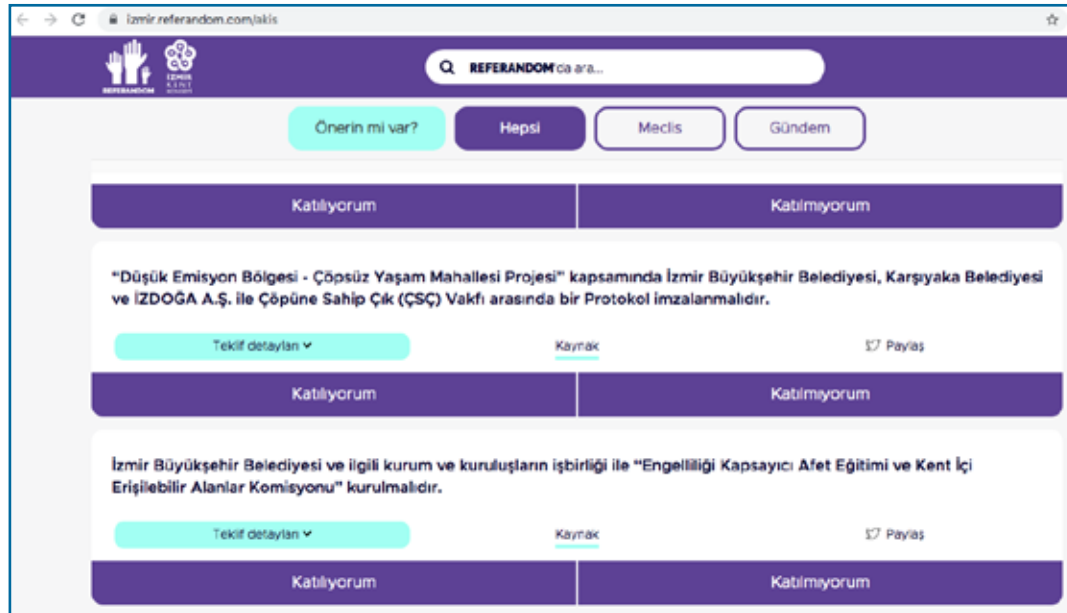


The scope of **SDG16 “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions”** is to build peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and create effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. To achieve this goal, 7 sub-targets and 9 indicators have been determined at the global level. A total of 6 sub-targets and 8 indicators were used for this purpose in İzmir.

SDG 16- GENERAL SITUATION IN THE CITY

Corruption, violence and conflicts harm human rights. Undoubtedly, human rights are indispensable for the existence of democracy. Increasing the importance and value of human rights within the borders of the city is an important issue. In this direction, the Department of Justice and Equality was established within the body of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. The purpose of this branch is to follow the fair and equal sharing of the service produced by the municipality. At the same time, as a human rights desk, it is to meet the demands of the citizens. It serves as a table to consult on how to proceed, especially in case of violations of children's and women's rights. The local government of İzmir has an approach that aims to reach women, children, disabled, and every disadvantaged and vulnerable segment in the society, to touch them with a rights-based approach in the context of human rights, and to explain how important their share in this struggle for democracy is.

SDG16- BEST PRACTICE



SUBMITTING THE AGENDA OF THE ASSEMBLY TO THE VOTES OF İZMİRLİS

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Tunç Soyer, who was selected as the best practice with 50% rate at the workshop, was the first to implement the digital participation and monitoring tool project izmir.referandom.com, which was implemented in İzmir with the protocol signed between the Democracy Research Association and İzmir City Council. It is a project that aims to pass the items on the agenda and to be taken into the agenda at the council meetings, where the decisions regarding the future of the city are taken, by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Council, the most authorized institution of İzmir, through the assembly process and present them to the votes of the citizens through an online platform

SDG 16

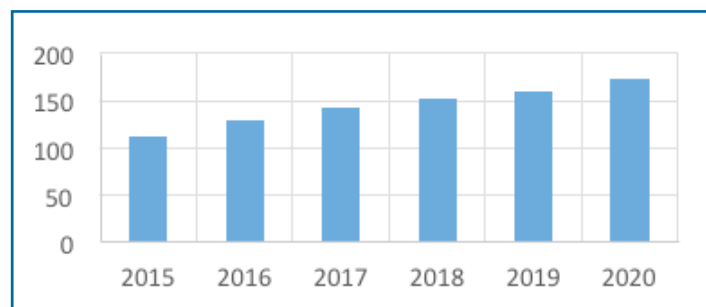
İZMİR SUB-TARGETS AND INDICATORS

İZMİR SUB TARGETS	İZMİR INDICATORS
16.1. Dramatically reduce all forms of violence and death rates from violence everywhere	16.1.1. Number of armed violence victims in İzmir 16.1.2 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night around the area where they live
16.2. Combating all forms of exploitation, exploitation, trafficking and violence and torture against children by gender and age	16.2.1 Number of victims of human trafficking identified in İzmir
16.3. Advancing the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of unconvicted detainees in prison
16.6. Establishing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Realization rate of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality budget expenditures 16.6.2 Satisfaction rate from public services
16.7. Establishing responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making mechanisms at all levels	16.7.1 Representation rate of eligible women in the Turkish Grand National Assembly (Parliament)
16.9. Making everyone have legal identities including birth registrations until 2030	16.9.1 Proportion of children under the age of ten whose births are registered by a public authority

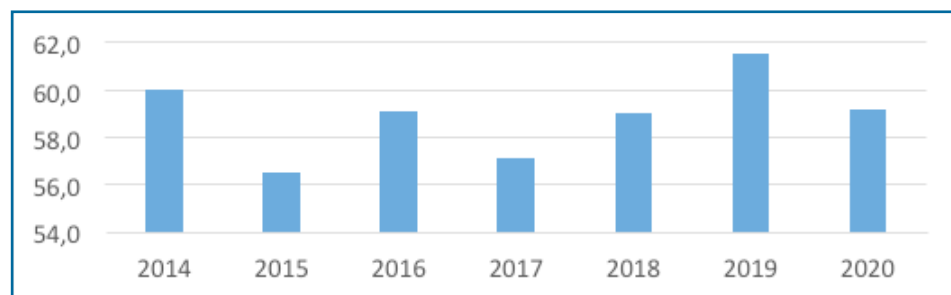
TARGET 16.1 GREATLY REDUCING ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE DEATH RATES EVERYWHERE

In the 2014 data of the World Health Organization (WHO), it is stated that 2.5% of all deaths occur due to violence, and violence ranks fourth among the causes of death in individuals aged 15-44 worldwide. Although interpersonal violence is frequently seen among men, it is stated that domestic violence is mostly directed against women.

Indicator 16.1.1 Number of victims of armed violence in İzmir



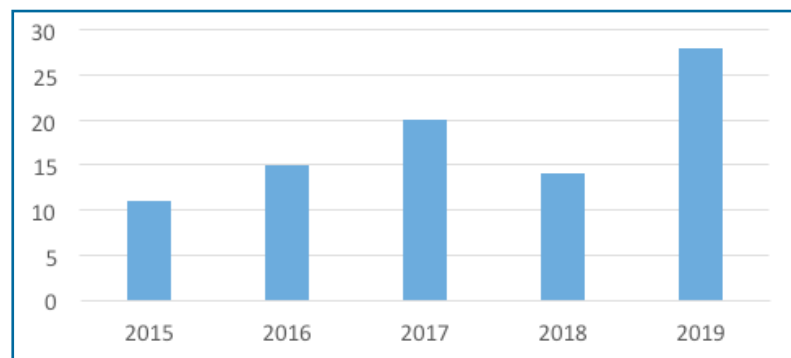
Indicator 16.1.2 Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night around the area where they live



TARGET 16.2 FIGHTING AGAINST GENDER AND AGE FIGHTING ALL TYPES OF ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFIC AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND TORTURE

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Directorate General of Migration Management, the majority of victims in Turkey are women who have been trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Approximately 82% of the victims identified in the last 5 years are women. Looking at the age range of the identified victims of human trafficking, it is seen that 21% of the victims were children and 69% of them were between the ages of 18-35 in 2015-2019.

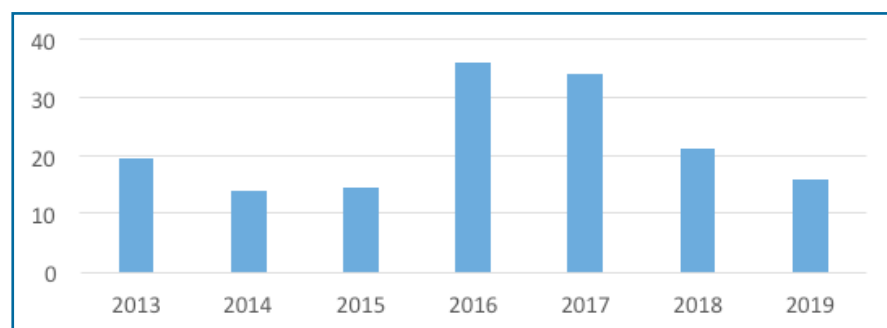
Indicator 16.2.1 Number of victims of human trafficking identified in İzmir



TARGET 16.3 IMPROVE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR EVERYONE

It is aimed to strengthen the rule of law throughout the city, to protect and develop rights and freedoms more effectively, to strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, to increase the transparency of the system, to simplify judicial processes, to facilitate access to justice, to strengthen the right to defense and to effectively protect the right to trial within a reasonable time.

Indicator 16.3.1 Proportion of unconvicted detainees in prison



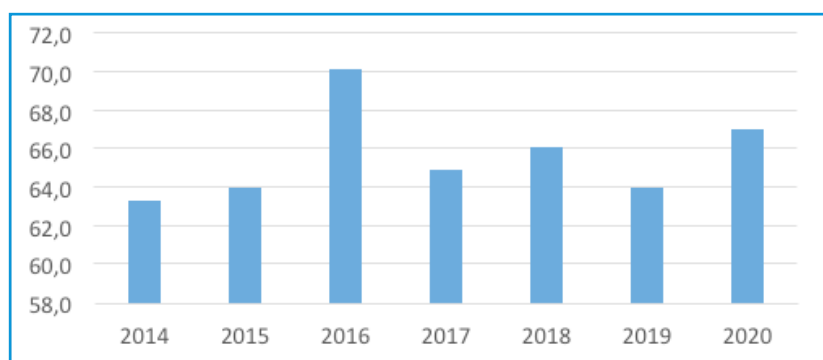
TARGET 16.6 ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

Sharing the budget expenditures of the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality in line with the goal of establishing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels is an indicator of its accountability. All income and expenses related to budgeting are reported and shared annually in İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. According to the results of TURKSTAT, Life Satisfaction Survey, overall satisfaction rate from public services in İzmir in 2020 is 67%. Government Policy; social security institution services, health services, education services, legal services, public order services and transportation services.

Indicator 16.6.1 Realization rate of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality budget expenditures

Budget revenues were realized as 22.57% in 2018 and 22.71% in 2019.

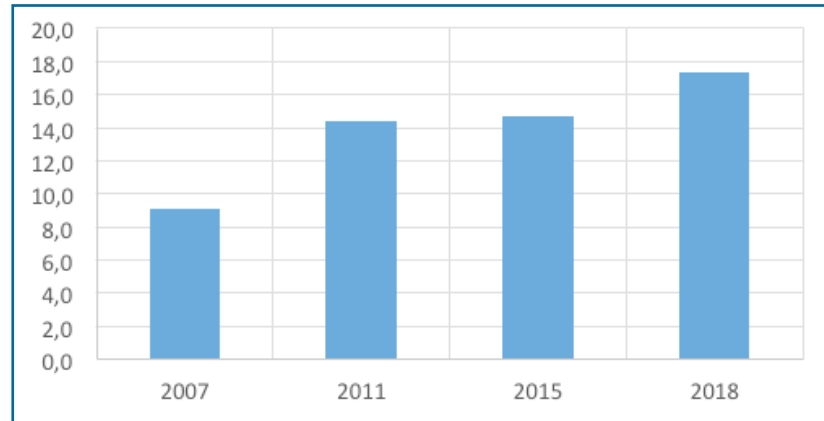
Indicator 16.6.2 Satisfaction rate with public services



TARGET 16.7 CREATING RESPONSIBLE, INCLUSIVE, PARTICIPANT AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING MECHANISMS AT ALL LEVELS

In line with the goal of creating sensitive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making mechanisms at all levels, the representation rate indicator of women who are eligible to be elected in the Turkish Grand National Assembly has been determined. According to this indicator, which was determined in parallel with the 5.5.1 indicator within the scope of the 5.5 target, the representation rate of women in the Turkish Grand National Assembly is gradually increasing. 27. According to the results of the General Elections for the Term Deputy, 103 of the 600 deputies who entered the Parliament were women and 497 were men.²⁶ The female representation rate, which was 14.7% in the parliament of the period, was 27. It increased to 17.1% during the period.

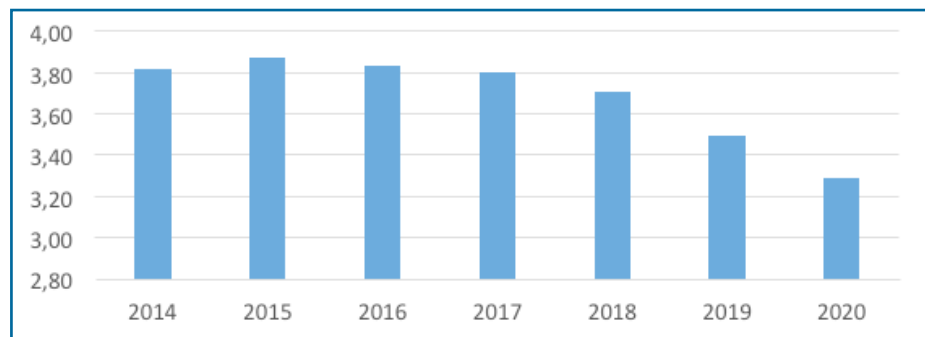
Indicator 16.7.1 The representation rate of eligible women in the Turkish Grand National Assembly (Parliament)



TARGET 16.9 MAKING EVERYONE HAVE LEGAL IDENTITIES INCLUDING BIRTH REGISTRATIONS UNTIL 2030

In line with the goal of providing everyone with a legal identity, including birth registration, by 2030, the Association for Solidarity with Refugees (MÜLTECİ-DER) carried out due diligence and solution proposals for the registration and protection of unaccompanied refugee children. In line with this target, the proportion of children under the age of ten registered in İzmir was used.

Indicator 16.9.1 Proportion of children under the age of ten whose births are registered by a public authority



SDG 16 - IMPLEMENTATIONS HIGHLIGHTED IN THE CITY

PARTICIPANT DEMOCRACY IN İZMİR

In the first leg of the Search conferences organized by the Kültürpark Platform and the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, the citizens of İzmir, civil society and municipality officials shared their views about Kültürpark and took decisions that will shape the future of this valuable area together. The search conferences organized by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality continued after Kulturpark with different issues such as agriculture, tourism, nature and climate change on the agenda.

MOBILE OFFICE APPLICATION

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Tunç Soyer moved his office to the minibus in order to meet face to face with headmen and citizens and resolve their demands as soon as possible. The mobile office, which includes a work desk, computer, seats for headmen and citizens, and which produces some of the electricity it consumes with solar panels, started its activities in İzmir.

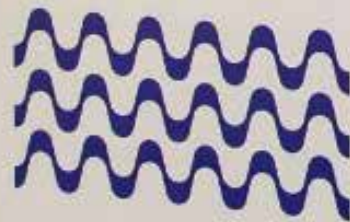
BİZİZMİR PLATFORM

Bizizmir platform, built on three main actions, emphasizes obtaining information (hear), acting together (share) and participation (participate) of the people of İzmir, and makes it possible to be informed about all cultural and artistic activities in İzmir, to express an opinion about an investment in the city, or to participate in surveys. İzmir residents who register on the Bizizmir platform can not only share the information here, but also submit their requests and suggestions under the same roof, follow the results, load their transportation card, or access very important information that makes the life of the people living in the city easier, from the pharmacy on duty to the places of empty parking lots. At the same time, members are given the opportunity to go to events such as concerts and theaters free of charge, attend courses, or donate with these points, with the points they collect from their voluntary work within the scope of BizPuan application. One of the most important features of Bizizmir is that it emphasizes transparent management. Everything from the mayor's assets to the municipal budget is made available to the public on this platform.



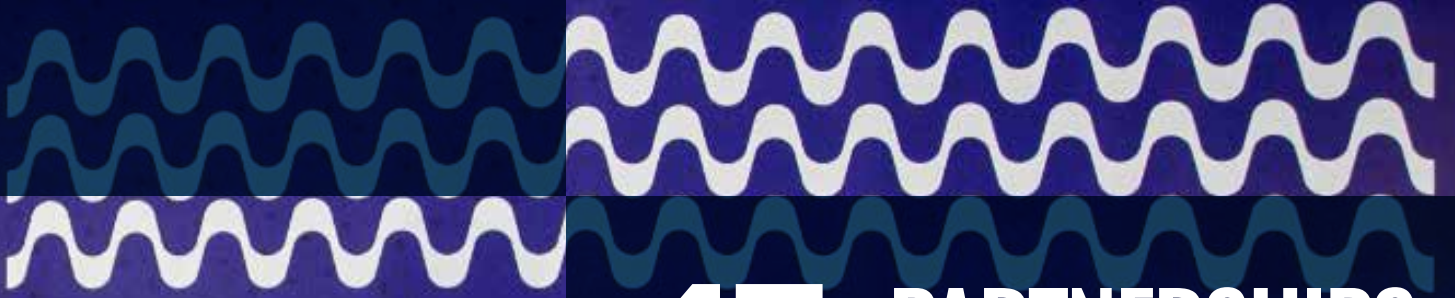


#izmir
zamanı



izmirVakti

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17

PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



izmir Vakfı

Bize Katılın
izmirvakfi.org



İZMİR INDICATORS	
17.1.1.	
17.2.1.	Number of Horizon Europe (Horizon) projects realized in İzmir
17.3.1.	The amount of grant received from national projects at the level of a) public, b) private sector, c) non-governmental organizations in İzmir districts
17.3.2.	The amount of grant received from international projects at the level of a) public, b) private sector, c) non-governmental organizations in İzmir districts
17.4.1.	Number of international events (congress/meetings etc.) hosted by the city
17.4.2.	Number of countries participating in the international fair hosted by the city
17.5.1.	Number of newly established international companies in the city
17.5.2.	Total foreign capital ratio in the private sector
17.5.3.	The amount of international capital investment realized in the Aegean Free Zone
17.5.4.	Number of foreign trade delegations hosted in the city by the Chambers of Industry and Commerce

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SDG17 “Partnerships for Purposes” In order to achieve sustainable development goals, improving international financing conditions and increasing access to information, expertise, technology and finance from developed countries to developing countries gains great importance day by day. While “Partnerships for Purposes” emphasizes the development of global policies and practices in these areas, the opinion that only interstate cooperation is not sufficient to create global welfare is now being voiced more loudly in international circles. In this respect, the role of cooperation between local governments, industry and business, universities and non-governmental organizations in achieving global goals is at a critical and undeniable level. In other words, these actors can come together to develop solutions locally in the face of global problems, and local solutions can turn into a model inspired by the international community. These joint efforts of urban actors towards sustainable development goals have emerged as the “City Alliance” in recent years.

Unfortunately, we have to say that these meaningful efforts did not find a response in the “Partnerships for Purposes” section. More precisely, it is possible to say that the local dimension is not taken into account when looking carefully at the sub-objectives included in this global objective. Although this situation deserves great criticism, it contains a great potential regarding the policies and indicators that cities should be represented within the scope of the 17th Global Goal. At this point, İzmir determined local policies and indicators for this purpose in the series of workshops it held with the city’s important institutions and organizations. These local policies and indicators 17. It was created in the spirit and spirit of the Global Purpose. In summary, 17. Specific to the Global Goal, İzmir has determined policies and an indicator set within the scope of national and international investments, projects and activities that create prosperity in the city.

Signed for the authorization letter of the loan agreement

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality İZSU General Directorate, which draws attention with its investments in urban and urban health, signed the preliminary protocol of a 34 million dollar loan agreement with the World Bank's subsidiary "International Finance Corporation" (IFCU) for water and wastewater infrastructure investments. Cheryl Hanway, Director of IFC Eastern Europe and Central Asia Infrastructure Investments, stated that İzmir's strong management capacity and human resources contribute to the operational and financial success of project implementations. Hanway stated that the partnership between IFC and İzmir Metropolitan continues not only in the field of financial solutions, but also in the transfer of knowledge and experience, increasing institutional capacity and expertise. After the speeches, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Tunç Soyer, İZSU General Manager Aysel Özkan and IFC Eastern Europe and Central Asia Infrastructure Investments Director Cheryl Hanway signed the signatures. Significant infrastructure investments to be made with these loans will reduce the water leakage rate of İZSU.



Soyer: İzmir is now at the center of the world

Continuing to take concrete steps with the vision of making İzmir a world city, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Tunç Soyer, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the World City İzmir Association (DIDER). Together with Ahmet Güler, he opened the Germany İzmir Promotion Offices established in the German capital city of Berlin, Bremen, Bielefeld, Frankfurt and Hamm. President Tunç Soyer, who stated that they were very proud at the opening, said, "Now İzmir is at the center of the world. We see Germany as an important partner in making İzmir a world city." World City İzmir Association Chairman of the Board Dr. Ahmet Güler said, "İzmir is the white side, the different side of Turkey. Europeans just don't know. But İzmir is the city that can be shown the face of Turkey. There are many İzmir lovers in Europe. İzmir is a European city, I lived in Europe for 40 years, it has far superior things to Europe. We organized 5 cities in the first stage, we will reach nearly 20 branches in Germany within 1 year. It will be important in terms of economic, cultural, social relations and sports. If we can make this systematic, it will be very beneficial for İzmir."

UNESCO Communication and Coordination Office opened

Izmir Metropolitan Municipality UNESCO Izmir History and Port City Communication and Coordination Office was opened with a ceremony. Izmir Governor Yavuz Selim Köşger, who attended the ceremony, said that they will work to ensure that the region is included in the permanent list, while Mayor Soyer also stated that they will show these values of Izmir, which has a historical heritage, to the world. Izmir Metropolitan Municipality Mayor Tunç Soyer stated that there was a historical and very precious moment for the city at the opening. Stating that Kemeraltı is at a point that will be the leverage of İzmir, Mayor Tunç Soyer said, “It is the oldest and largest open-air shopping center in the world. When we add this place to the Permanent Heritage List, İzmir’s worldwide awareness and brand power will have grown much more. I am very proud to work with our stakeholders. We are also very excited to show the whole world that İzmir has such an important heritage. A very good start. I hope we will bring it to an end in 2023”.

Tunç Soyer’s International Missions and Initiatives

- He is a member of the Executive Board at the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, which represents 150 thousand local governments.
 - He is a member of the Global Board of the Sustainable Cities Network (ICLEI), which has 1750 members worldwide.
 - He is the Vice President of the International Cittaslow Network, which has 272 city members in 30 countries.
 - He is a member of the United Cities and Local Governments World Organization (UCLG) Executive Board and World Council.
 - He is the President of the Social Democratic Municipalities Association (SODEM).
 - He is the President of the Social Democratic Public Employers’ Union (SODEMSEN).
 - He is the President of the Union of Aegean Municipalities of Turkey.
 - He is a member of the Mediterranean Network of Cities (MedCities) Board of Directors.
 - He is the member representing the Medcities organization in the Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly ARLEM.
 - He is a member of the United Cities and Local Governments World Organization (UCLG) Council on Opportunities for All, Culture and Urban Diplomacy.
 - He is a member of UCLG’s Local Economic and Social Development Committee.
 - He chaired the U20 Inclusive and Prosperous Societies working group in 2020.
- Izmir on the International Platform:
- It was entitled to host the UCLG World Culture Summit this year.
 - He was recently invited to the U20 as a permanent member.
 - It is the only member from Turkey of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Green Cities Network.
 - İzmir has made an official application to become the “European Green Capital”.





6.

**For Living in
harmony with
Nature**

**A LOOK AT THE
BASINS**

What is the Basin Perspective and Why Is It Important?

In the narrowest sense, the basin is a hydrological unit consisting of water resources systems. In a broader sense, it is the entirety of the social impact area it provides, economic relations and natural thresholds it creates, and the economic, cultural, biological and agricultural basins it establishes.

Basins provide an important ecosystem integrity, are places where increasing extreme events (sudden rains, heat waves, etc.) and long-term effects (drought, desertification, etc.) due to climate change are experienced, as well as depletion as a result of excessive and unconscious use of natural resources in the basins, pollution and safe agricultural production, the fact that there may be problems in accessing healthy food increases its importance even more. In particular, watershed management tools and approaches that emphasize the treatment of water as a natural and scarce resource and highlight the ecological balance come to the fore. Recently, new generation approaches have begun to emerge in the direction of understanding the watersheds locally as ecological and socio-cultural integrity.

From the point of view of the watershed management, a structure that does not take into account the above-mentioned integrity and that the borders of the basin do not coincide with the administrative borders is seen. In this structure, it is seen that many institutions have different status and authorities on watershed resources, citizen participation cannot be ensured in the whole basin, there is no multi-layered institutional cooperation and sectoral integration, and even sectoral structures are in conflict in terms of resource use. In the Forest Water Council held in 2017, it is stated that 'The integration of basin management plans, drought management plans and flood management plans with spatial and strategic planning of all types and scales in force in our country cannot be realized with the current legislation'. Studies to ensure this coordination in the physical plans in force in our country are lacking.

With the redefinition of the metropolitan boundaries and functioning thanks to the Metropolitan Law No. 6360, the need to improve local development and quality of life has arisen, including a wider rural hinterland based on the provincial borders of İzmir. In this context, multidimensional, basin-oriented studies were carried out in Gediz, Bakırçay and Küçük Menderes Basins of İzmir. The characteristics of watershed-based studies in İzmir are (1) the fact that the local asset-oriented approach is at the core of all main objectives and strategies; (2) acting on local knowledge; (3) observing the effects of strategies on ecosystem services, analysis of adverse interactions (biodiversity, climate change, air soil water quality, food security, etc.);

(4) improving institutional coordination and working together, increasing synergy and synchronization; (5) multi-disciplinary working group formation and integrated action; (6) providing direct active voluntary participation in the strategy process and implementation projects; (7) multi-layer organization of implementation projects; and (8) seeking integration with the physical plan and the thematic strategic plan. The implementation processes of watershed-based studies also reflect this understanding. “New Strategy for Re-Naturing Cities through Nature-Based Solutions – URBAN GreenUP” \[Naturalization of Urban Plans and Nature-Based Solutions in the region where the Gediz Basin cuts Karşıyaka and Çiğli districts of İzmir and was awarded a grant in 2017 and Climate Adaptation] project was started. The implementation process for 5 years (2017–2022) is carried out with 25 international partners, of which İzmir is the leading city (together with Liverpool and Valladolid). İzmir Climate Sensitive Agriculture Development Center, which is one of the important implementations in this project, will develop nature-based solutions for climate adaptation, centered on biodiversity, for agricultural basins, and will also act as an interface for urban agriculture. Likewise, “RUITAGE: Rural Renewal through heritage-oriented systemic strategies”, which was attended by 40 international organizations, develops practices on the protection of the rural heritage spreading to the region through the Bergama/Kozak micro-basin located in the Bakırçay Basin, and is on its way to being the first example to highlight the identity of the place that will be integrated with the İzmir Tourism Strategy.

The basin-based strategies and practices, examples of which are given in İzmir, show a way of understanding the city outside administrative borders of the watershed approach as a socio-ecological unit. İzmir is the city that is most affected by the changes in all environmental factors in Gediz downstream. Even this situation shows that the watershed-based view cannot be grasped with administrative borders and it is important to look beyond the borders. The watershed system, where Sustainable Development Goals can be followed and observed as a whole, can be a source of inspiration for re-naturalizing our densely built cities. Moreover, the protection of watersheds as a life support system is critical for the resilience of cities and it should be essential to develop this resilience based on the water-food-energy nexus of SDGs. The development of watershed-based measurement and monitoring systems, the resilience of cities and the representation of SDGs with basin-based localized indicators, is a proposal of the İzmir voluntary local review study in re-establishing the integrity of life.

BASIN METHODOLOGY

Unlike the traditional data analysis approach, a research framework has been adopted that holistically evaluates all environmental, economic and social SDGs based on the watershed as an ecological unit that is not defined by administrative borders. The method followed within the scope of the watershed study is parallel to the methodology of the voluntary local assessment report and has been handled in a way that includes the specificities of the basin as an ecological unit.



The watershed study was completed by carrying out the steps outlined in the diagram above through online meetings.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Within the scope of the watershed study, the main thematic strategies and expert reports carried out in the last 10 years have been scanned, and in this context, the contents of the sources are given below.

SOURCE NAME	PUBLISHING INSTITUTION
FOÇA SPECIAL PROTECTION ZONE REPORT MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT	ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN MINISTRY
PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY REPORT	IZKA
GEDİZ BAKIRÇAY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY REPORT	İZMİR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY
KÜÇÜK MENDERES NHYP SCOPEING REPORT	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
KÜÇÜK MENDERES BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
KAPRA DURABILITY REPORT	WORLD BANK
İZMİR FUNCTIONAL ZONE REPORT	IZKA

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE CITY OF İZMİR IN TERMS OF THE BASIN

Gediz, which establishes the inseparable link between the countryside and the city in the periphery of İzmir, Bakırçay, Küçük Menderes and the Peninsula in its extension have been examined with the developed basin methodology approach. In order to understand the general situation of the mentioned basins and to create clear common characteristics, this section has been discussed under 4 main headings. These titles are; (1) Demographic structure, (2) Natural and Cultural Assets, (3) Agriculture and (4) Tourism. Considering all these dynamics, demographic data about the districts in each basin, data on natural and cultural areas (Natural protected area, archaeological site, species distribution of cultural assets), agricultural data (Agricultural land) prepared ‘at a glance’ specific to the relevant basin. presence, number of farmers by district, rate of cooperatives), and tourism data (duration of stay and weight of accommodation according to districts) was created. The same language is used for all basin subunits.

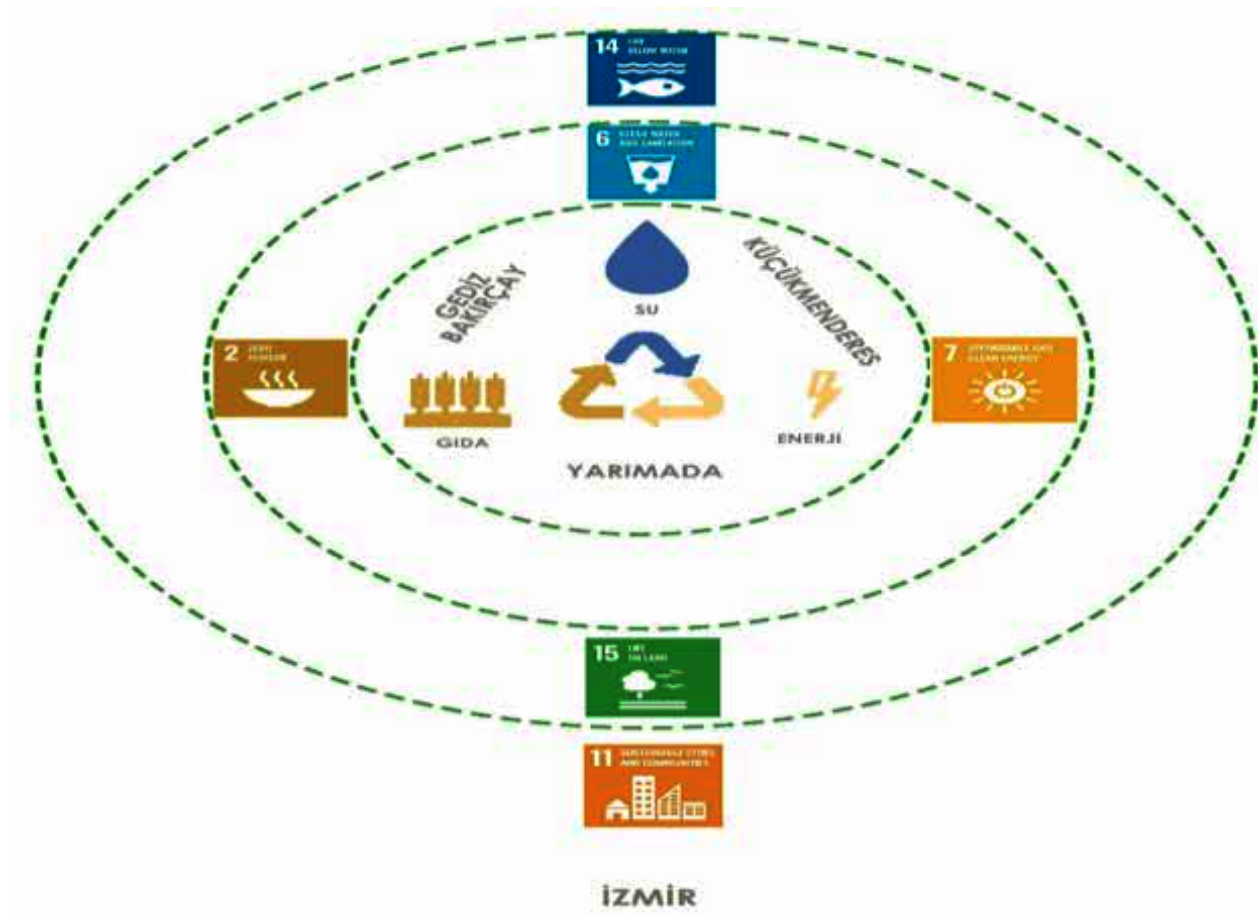
Looking at the projected development and targeted strategies across the basins, it is seen that an approach is followed for İzmir, which protects its ecological assets in this sense, preserves its cultural and natural values, and determines its economic development in line with these principles. Watershed management and planning, which should be handled with a holistic approach throughout the city, will significantly affect not only the sustainability of the basin, but also the sustainable development of İzmir in a wider scope.

GENERAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS IDENTIFIED IN GENERAL BASIN

PROBLEMS	POTENTIALS
1- Pollution in ground and surface waters	Use of geothermal water resources in health tourism and greenhouse cultivation
2- Discharge of domestic and industrial wastes to water resources with or without treatment	Suitability for different types of renewable energy
3- The spread of livestock activities towards qualified agricultural lands in the basins	Integrated milk aisle
4- Settlement on agricultural lands and settlement problems with population growth	Proximity to logistics networks
5- Uncontrolled irrigation and spraying	Diversity of natural and cultural assets, tourism opportunities
6- Pollutant effects of existing industrial enterprises	Presence of various agricultural products
7- Delta erosion	Organization feature

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OVER THE BASIN

Throughout the basin, an SDG separation based on Water, Food and Energy axis has been made, and pioneering practices for the prominent SDGs have been included. Emerging social solidarity and culture codes based on rural development existing throughout the basins, and projects that focus on traditions while preserving the nature of the basin were mainly included. At this point, the prominent SDGs are shown in the diagram below.





GEDİZ – BAKIRÇAY BASIN

Gediz and Bakırçay basins were evaluated within the scope of Bergama, Aliağa, Kınık, Dikilli, Foça, Menemen and Kemalpaşa districts within the city of İzmir. In addition, the coves and protected areas (such as Foça Special Environmental Protection Area, Gediz Delta Ramsar Area) located on the coastline in the Gediz delta, Aliağa, Foça and Dikilli, which are within the district of Çiğli, are also included in the rare areas around the world. In addition to all these ecological values, the defined study area has hosted many civilizations and cultures throughout history. Today, it is an important agricultural production source that meets the food needs of the city of İzmir and Turkey.

Water resources that are depleted day by day, agricultural lands under the pressure of urbanization pose a great threat in terms of ensuring the sustainability of this beautiful geography. The continuity of the life of the basin will be ensured by preserving the water, food and energy cycle in the axis of flora, fauna and human life.

If an evaluation is to be made on food for the Gediz and Bakırçay basins within the scope of the food, water and energy cycle, it is necessary to approach from a different framework that preserves the integrity of life, not an agriculture model that continues with the existing industrial methods. In this context, “Another Agricultural Possible Model” developed by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality Agricultural Services Department is of great importance for the basin. The model, which is supported by irrigation models, design and R&D studies in accordance with the developing



technology, will make great contributions to the development of both the countryside and the region.

The project aims to leave a healthier and more livable ecosystem to the next generations by supporting the local as a producer and determining a planting palette that is traditional as a product and has high nutritional value and consumes water and energy resources to a lesser extent. In addition to all these, it meets the need for cheap and accessible healthy food with decreasing production costs.

The RURITAGE project, developed within the scope of the EU Horizon 2020 program, in order to support rural development and to make local cultural values sustainable; It shows how important the city of İzmir is in the world, especially in the Bakırçay Basin, and with its route starting from Bergama Kozak Plateau and reaching the ancient city of Ephesus, it forms the ecological, cultural and historical backbone of the city.

Another important element determined specifically for the basin is Water. The amount of water consumed in agricultural production processes from our water resources constitutes 70% of the general water consumption pattern. Improper irrigation methods and natural disasters reduce the amount of harvest obtained from the basin.

Ensuring the continuity of resources and using them efficiently form the basis of sustainable development goals. In this context, it is vital that all creatures living in the basin have access to clean and sufficient water resources. Increasing the rate of underground water resources, which conti-

nue as an extension of land life, can be possible by increasing the permeable surface rate throughout the basin.

The basin approach shows its importance here once again. It is not possible to think of the Gediz river independently of its source. As a matter of fact, the “Journey to the Source of Gediz” by Tunç Soyer, the Mayor of İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and the President of the Aegean Municipalities Union, is the biggest proof of this.

In this context, its indicators are given in detail in the infographic of SDG 6. The water element is evaluated as surface waters and underground waters, as well as wetlands, coasts and special environmental protection zones. With its wetland reserves and unique shores, the Gediz - Bakırçay basin is home to countless living things. The Gediz Delta, which has been declared a Ramsar site, has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list.

The coast of Foça, which is a Special Environmental Protection Area, is home to an ecosystem that is differentiated around the world. Foça, which is one of the rare examples in terms of marine life diversity, is one of the endangered Mediterranean monk seal breeding areas in the world.

Foça, which increases the oxygen rate of the marine ecosystem to a great extent with the sea meadows it contains, attracts many visitors from the world every year with its safe and clean coasts in terms of tourism.

The determined travel, culture and history routes (İzmir Historical Port





Route, Ruritage Route and İzmiras Route) rural tourism are also aimed at stimulating the regional economy.

The energy issue has been taken into consideration in particular for the Gediz – Bakırçay basin. The basin, which hosts approximately one sixth of the urban population, provides employment to the people of the region with many industrial establishments as well as having agricultural production dynamics. In terms of energy consumption in the basin, where many different and polluting sectors from petro-chemistry to manufacturing industry are located, İzmir has a weighted share throughout the city.

The Gediz and Bakırçay basins are one of the serious renewable energy sources and production points within the city of İzmir with their geothermal resources, sunshine duration and natural location with a high potential in terms of wind energy use.

As a result, the Gediz and Bakırçay basins add great value to the city's food, water and energy cycle, both economically and ecologically. SDG sub-fractions determined in order to protect the value, develop it and transfer it to future generations are schematized in infographic language. A watershed data photograph was tried to be created without moving away from the main target of the SDG.



KÜÇÜK MENDERES BASIN

Küçük Menderes basin is located within the borders of İzmir province with its rich historical and cultural assets, protected coastal and wetlands, rural settlements and local architecture. Küçük Menderes river took this name because it meanders along the basin in terms of shape, and during its 114 km journey, it divided the region into 4 sub-basins, namely Kiraz, Ödemiş-Tire, Bayındır Torbalı and Selçuk. Kadın Stream around Kiraz joins with the other water sources descending from Bozdağ and forms the beginning of Küçük Menderes river. After feeding the fertile agricultural lands along the basin, it empties into the sea in Pamucak from the coastal delta plain in Selçuk district.

The delta plain is home to a rich ecosystem consisting of 3 lakes and a swamp. The delta plain is protected as the Selçuk Gebekirse Lake Wildlife Development area, and it is also referred to as the Selçuk bird paradise due to the presence of so many bird species.

Apart from Selçuk Gebekirse Lake Wildlife Development Area, there is Bayındır Ovacık Wildlife Development Area in the basin and Roe deer are under protection in this area. 7 plant species are endemic in Küçük Menderes basin, which is very rich in fauna and flora.



In addition to being so ecologically valuable, it is suitable for agriculture and livestock activities with its fertile lands and water resources. Although agriculture and animal husbandry are mostly the main sources of income throughout the basin, some districts have developed in different sectors. In the basin where 8 districts are located, Torbalı, Menderes industry, Selçuk tourism, Kiraz, Beydağ, Bayındır, Ödemiş and Tire show agriculture and livestock oriented development.

However, the irregular and uncontrolled growth of these sectors started to show negative effects in the small meander basin, qualified agricultural lands were occupied with the increase in livestock activities, and there were serious decreases in underground water resources due to uncontrolled irrigation of agricultural lands. On the other hand, good agricultural practices are encouraged and with projects such as the “Atalık Tohum” project, crops such as black awn and sedge rye that consume less water are supported, their seeds are distributed and planted.

The supports cover the entire basin and the projects are diversified. One of them is the Ephesus Field Life village project. It has been implemented as a holistic project that also supports women, including a seed center, agriculture museum, soil school, soil library, application greenhouse and producer market, in order to inform wide-ranging producers, farmers and children.

Considering the basin in general, agricultural products differ and diversify in a region-specific manner. While Ödemiş and Beydağ counties stand out in chestnut production, Bayındır specializes in the production of ornamental medicine and aromatic plants. Flower production has become the main source of income and has become a part of life in the district, which is in the 2nd place in the production of ornamental plants in Turkey. Plants are exhibited at the Bayındır flower festival, which is held every year, adding a touristic value to the district.

The supports given for rural development are valid not only for agriculture but also for livestock activities. Projects for which many grants and purchase guarantees such as bovine and ovine, fodder, beekeeping supports for the development of animal husbandry have a great share in ensuring rural development. With the support provided, milk and dairy products production is encouraged in the Havza, and joint projects such as “milking lamb” are carried out with the dairy cooperatives of Tire and Kiraz districts. Tire milk producers, supported by the local government, were awarded the “world’s best rural development model” award by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

One of the most important factors for the continuity of this basin, which is suitable and productive for agriculture and livestock activities, is water resources. It is necessary to ensure that every living thing has access to clean water and to use resources efficiently. Underground water resources are decreasing in Küçük Menderes basin and this risk is increasing with climate change. Efforts are being made to use the uncontrolled irrigation in the basin less and more efficiently with new technologies, and support is given for new irrigation methods. Küçük Menderes River, which is the most important water source in the basin, has been in the 4th century due to the dumping of industrial and domestic wastes into the river. It is defined as a class. It is in the category of highly polluted water in the classification determined by the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs.

In order for the river to be classified as clean water, the most important cleaning work is to prevent the discharge of wastewater without treatment. There are 22 wastewater treatment plants in the basin. More detailed data





are given in SDG 6 section as infographic.

It should not be forgotten that Küçük Menderes basin has a cultural infrastructure created by different civilizations for years among its assets such as water resources, natural protection areas, fertile plains and rich ecosystem. Ephesus Antique City, which is on the UNESCO world heritage list, is of great touristic importance and adds value not only to Selçuk district but to the whole of İzmir. With the Bergama' Multi-layered Cultural Landscape Area included in the World Heritage List, İzmir has been united with the UNESCO network from its southern end to its northern end.

Historical and cultural assets are not limited to these. Birgi village in Ödemiş is just as valuable and has been included in the UNESCO temporary world heritage list.

In the whole of the basin, many districts are connected to each other by walking routes consisting of paths that have been preserved by the Efeler Yolu project. The general aim of the project is to ensure a sustainable and holistic rural development in the region by protecting and evaluating the natural, historical and cultural richness of the region, and thus to create a socio-economic development in the local geography.

Finally, when we look at the basin under the title of accessible Clean Energy, we can see that various sources are used in terms of renewable energy. Energy is produced in three different categories as solar energy, wind energy and biogas energy. In particular, in the largest integrated solid waste management facility in Europe, which is under construction in Ödemiş, both energy will be produced and fertilizers will be obtained from the outputs. Detailed data are given in the infographic of SDG 7.

As a result, Küçük meander basin is an important part of İzmir. The city and the basin are mutually nourished by each other and should be defined as a whole. Rural development can be achieved by evaluating both natural and cultural assets, agricultural activities and other sectors together. In this section, a general evaluation of the basin has been made and detailed data are included in the info graphic sections of the selected SDGs



PENINSULA

Since the peninsula is a region with distinctive features within the Küçük Menderes basin, it has been handled separately. The peninsula is Turkey's largest peninsula with an area of 171 thousand hectares, which contains many natural, historical and cultural values. It is located in the westernmost part of İzmir and consists of five districts, namely Çeşme, Güzelbahçe, Karaburun Urla and Seferihisar. The population of 2020 is 212,019 people. With the Sarpıncık Lighthouse at the farthest point of Karaburun, the gates of the Aegean Sea open to the Mediterranean. It stands out with its many bays, natural harbors and beaches, biodiversity, important natural areas that create habitats for endangered animals, historical, thermal resources, wind potential, unique urban texture and archaeological qualities. In addition, it is an important focal point with its important gastronomic values and sustainable tourism opportunities built with these values.

The settlement on the peninsula began in the Chalcolithic Period. It has been revealed by underwater archeology studies that the first known port city of the world was founded in Urla Limantepe in the 6th millennium BC, and it was revealed that the settlement in Erythrai (İldırı), one of the oldest cities of the Peninsula, dates back to the 3rd millennium BC.

There are many ancient Ionian settlements in the peninsula, the main ones being Teos, Lebedos, Klosemenai, Erythrai and Airai. In addition, the unique



architectural texture of the rural settlements has an important historical value for the basin.

Teos Marina, with its residential texture and commercial spaces in Kele and Kale in Sığacık, was shown among the top 10 marinas in the world in 2013 by the Marina Certification Institute (IMCI).

Cesme Castle, which was built in the 6th century and serves as an archeology museum today, was added to the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list in 2021.

The region has an important potential in terms of wind energy, solar energy and geothermal resources. Energy investments to be made in the region, which stands out with its wind energy potential, should be carefully planned without exceeding the carrying capacity in this sensitive ecosystem.

The peninsula is also a valuable biological reserve area. There are three different vegetation formations in the region: forest, maquis and frigana. The presence of shallow ponds, which are very rare in the Mediterranean region and should be protected, on the coasts of the Peninsula, hosting the Sea Grasses, which are at the bottom of the food chain in terms of marine flora, the Mediterranean monk seals protected by the IUCN, the Island gull (*Larus audouinii*), which is in the Near Threatened (NT) category, and The

fact that it is the habitat and breeding ground of the threatened Black Borneo (Falco naumanni) and that it has a very diverse flora with endemic plant species clearly shows the ecological importance of the region.

Detailed information on biodiversity is also shown in the infographic of SDG 15.

The basin has many gastronomic values unique to the Mediterranean cuisine culture. Grape, olive, gum, gum artichoke, kopanisti and armola cheeses, herbs specific to the basin and melon are some of them. Seferihisar is the first settlement in Turkey to join the Cittaslow (Slow City) Network. Along with Seferihisar, slow food trend gains importance in Urla and Mordoğan.

The International Artichoke Festival held in Urla and the Traditional Vintage Festivals, which are an extension of the viticulture and winemaking culture, come to the fore. Seferihisar Seed Exchange Festival, which aims to popularize local and ancestral seeds, is also an important cultural activity specific to the region.

Olive and olive oil workshops stand out in Karaburun and Urla. The Zeytin Ecological Life Support Association and the “Ecological Literacy Seminars for All” and the Olive School, which are operating in the region, aiming to better understand nature and implement ecological living practices in harmony with nature, carry out important research, education and awareness studies about the ecosystem of the region.

Karaburun City Council is an indicator of the solidarity culture and awareness of the people in the Peninsula. It has developed a local form of protection against many factors (such as fish farms, wind power plants, quarries, geothermal power plants) that may pose a threat to the peninsula, are not well planned or negatively affect the existing ecosystem.

The Peninsula project, which is the most comprehensive project in the region, aims at integrated, planned development and asset-oriented local development in the Karaburun Peninsula. It consists of three main focuses with travel routes that can provide a holistic perspective to the peninsula, local production projects and vocational training projects. In this context, walking, cycling, olive and vineyard routes were created. It contributes to sustainable rural development with these touristic routes.

The bike path offers the opportunity to experience the Peninsula with all its values. An application has been made to include this planned route in the European Cycling Routes Network (EuroVelo), and it has been included in Route 8 at the end of 2019. The olive road includes monumental olive trees, olive oil workshops, water resources, olive oil factories, landscape / viewing terraces, olive crushing places, stones used in olive oil making, camp sites, wells, windmills and water mills, which constitute the content of ancient olive culture.

The vineyard road, on the other hand, has a symbolic value in the Peninsula, which has the first known winery in Anatolia, and offers a tour of the different vineyards in the district.





7.

**For the Realization of
Sustainable Development
Goals**

THREE IMPORTANT DIMENSIONS AND IZMIR

**CULTURE
HUMAN RIGHTS DIGITAL
DEMOCRACY**





CULTURE

The meaning and importance of culture for sustainable development

Culture is considered the fourth basic dimension of sustainable development, which encompasses the social, economic and environmental dimensions. ‘The combination of all the material and moral characteristics that define a social group; As a phenomenon that expresses the whole of works of science and art, lifestyles and value judgments, we accept culture as an effective vital element in all dimensions of life in İzmir.

“İzmir has seen a great forest fire, tsunami, earthquake, drought and severe floods in the last two years. We rely on culture to stand up, because it is the lifeblood of our local communities. Culture, in every aspect of our daily life; The way we tell our stories, remember the past, have a good time and imagine the future. Culture is what connects our history to our future.”

Tunç Soyer, UCLG Culture Summit Launch, June 2021

Policies and enabling environment for culture in İzmir

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality (İzBB), under the leadership of the mayor Tunç Soyer, has placed the theme of culture in a priority position in its policies and actions. The reflections of this can be seen in various forms, from the strategic plans of İzBB to the international networks it participates in, from the programs it conducts to the institutional structures it creates.

İzBB 2020-24 Strategic Plan

The vision of the İzBB 2020-24 Strategic Plan is based on ‘the harmonious coexistence of differences’, where creating social integration and peace through cultural dialogue is the basis of İzmir’s administration. Under the title of ‘Culture and Art’, which is one of the seven strategic goals of the plan, the goal of ‘making İzmir a production area for Aegean, Mediterranean and World cultures’, and under this, ‘culture production’, ‘culture survival’ and ‘world arts’ sub-categories objectives are defined. In addition,

on, the relationship between cultural institutions and programs is defined under other strategic objectives such as ‘Economy’.

Among the 25 Key Performance Indicators of the Plan, seven indicators are closely related to the culture theme:

“Number of Collaborating Port Cities in the Mediterranean” (7), “Number of International and National Events Based on Innovation” (5), “Number of Tourism Offices Opened” (6), “Number of Events Supporting the Culture of Coexistence” (770) , “Number of Digital Libraries to be Opened” (61), “Completion Rate of İzmir Opera House Construction Work” (100%), “Number of Restorations to be Completed” (27). The fields of activity determined under the title of Culture and Art are: culture and art competitions; publications, bringing artistic works to the city; construction of new cultural and artistic centers; library activities; scientific meetings, talks and forums; Infrastructure and superstructure in Kemeraltı; building and site-scale conservation, revitalization and rehabilitation applications; support of archaeological excavations; visual and performing arts and festival organizations; and archive and museology.

In the Strategic Plan, ‘Corporate Culture Analysis’, which includes the themes of participation, communication, cooperation and motivation, was also made and the needs and targets for increasing the institutional capacity were determined. We attach importance to these analyzes as local governments develop their own institutional cultures and set an example and pioneer for a governance culture throughout the urban population. Within the scope of İzmir’s ‘Culture-Art-Tourism Life Analysis’, we see İzmir’s multicultural social structure with historical roots and the infrastructure to organize art events at an international level as opportunities that should be evaluated especially in terms of tourism and promotion.

İzmir 2021 Nature Strategy

In the İzmir 2021 Nature Strategy, overcoming the culture-nature opposition has been adopted as an important principle. İzmir’s basic strategy to combat the climate crisis and to be a city in harmony with

nature has been described as “combining physical, economic and cultural plans for the management of urban and rural areas”. Instead of talking about two separate ecosystems such as urban landscape and rural landscape, it has been adopted to bring them together in the flow of life in the unity of nature and culture. One of the four steps of the nature and climate action plan has been defined as strengthening the ties between urban and rural cultures.

Among the projects and programs defined within the scope of the strategy: ‘İzMiras Routes’, which connects the city center to natural areas with green corridors; ‘Efeler Yolu Project’, which creates a cultural route that will reveal the natural, historical and cultural values of Küçük Menderes Basin; ‘RURITAGE - Rural Renewal Project through Systematic Strategies Based on Cultural Heritage’ in partnership with an international group of 39 partners, including UNESCO and ICLEI; ‘CittaSlow Metropolis Project’; ‘Kültürpark Ecological Restoration Project’, which aims to develop and preserve the natural texture of Kültürpark, one of the symbols of the city, and to carry it to the future by preserving its place in the city’s memory; and ‘Küçük Menderes Basin Flood Management Plan’, which was prepared to reduce the negative impact of floods in the basin on human health, environment, cultural heritage and economic activities, projects with strong cultural elements were developed.

Governance and corporate partnerships for culture

Izmir Metropolitan Municipality established Izmir Mediterranean Academy in 2012, thereby strengthening the communication and cooperation with all cultural actors of the city and making Izmir a center of culture, art and design in the Mediterranean, which was revealed in the culture workshop held in 2009. aimed to realize the vision of culture towards The activities of the Academy are aimed at empowering the members of civil society in the field of culture for the sustainable cultural development of İzmir. Since 2014, with the direct contribution of cultural actors, new cultural governance mechanisms such as İzmir Cultural Platform Initiative (İKPG) and KültürLab İzmir

have been created.

A Leading City in Agenda 21 for Culture at UCLG

Since 2015, İzmir has been active in the Culture Committee programs of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) network. Agenda 21 for Culture is a document approved in May 2004 by cities and local governments around the world, committed to human rights, cultural diversity, sustainability, participatory democracy and the creation of conditions for peace. In the first Culture Summit held in Bilbao in 2015, ‘Culture 21: The ‘Actions’ document was adopted for nine purposes: cultural rights; heritage, diversity and creativity; culture and education; Culture and environment; Culture and economy; Culture, equality and social inclusion; Culture, urban planning and public space;

Culture, information and knowledge; Governance of culture.

In the context of its efforts to support the implementation of Agenda 21 for Culture, İzmir participated in all four capacity building programs coordinated by UCLG. The first of these is the ‘Culture 21 Laboratory programme’, which includes a self-assessment workshop on culture and sustainability. According to the results of the self-assessment carried out by İzmir in 2016, a business program including ‘culture and education’, ‘culture and economy’, ‘culture and social inclusion’ themes was developed.

Within the scope of the second program, Pilot Cities, a collaborative and peer-to-peer learning process with other pilot cities, under the coordination of the Mediterranean Academy, with the work of a local team including public, private enterprise, civil society representatives supported by UCLG, the European Culture Action Network (Culture Action EuropeCAE) and international experts. As the last event of the program held in 2016, 2017 and 2018, the Final Conference and Horizon Workshop were held in 2019.

İzmir was invited to the third program, UCLG’s Leading Cities Program, in 2020. Aiming to support experienced cities through activities in the areas of leadership, advocacy, communication, learning and collaboration, the program includes cities that have experience in implementing Agenda 21 for culture

and have solid conceptual and practical experience in the place of culture in sustainable cities.

As of March 2021, İzmir is one of the four cities participating in the 'Seven Keys' program, which defines viable local actions to include the cultural dimension in the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Good Practice: İzmir UCLG Culture Summit

The Fourth UCLG Cultural Summit, 'Culture: It will be held in İzmir on September 9-11, 2021, hosted by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, with the title of 'Building Our Future'. Held in Bilbao in 2015, Jeju in 2017, and Buenos Aires in 2019, the summit is the main meeting point at a global level for cities, local governments and other stakeholders committed to the effective implementation of policies on culture and sustainability.

At the summit, new participatory models that create meaning, belonging and solidarity will be explored, assessing the impact of the COVID19 crisis, which clearly demonstrates both cities and people's feelings for culture and cultural actors' intense need for better working conditions. The two main objectives of the summit are to reinforce the messages regarding the role of culture in sustainable development at the local level with concrete examples of practices, programs and projects; and the UN 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda celebrating its 5th anniversary in 2021, providing visibility to international debates on culture, cities and sustainability and sustainable development. The main themes shaping the summit program are: Post-COVID19 Culture, Environment and Health; #Kültür2030 Campaign: Towards a Cultural Goal; Culture and Climate Crisis; Cultural Rights and Communities; Culture and Gender; Creative Economy and Cultural Diversity (within the framework of UNCTAD 2021 International Creative Economy Year); Cultural Heritage and Tourism; Cultural Diplomacy; Accessibility and Culture; Five Years of the New Urban Agenda; Culture 21 Actions: Results from Pioneer and Pilot Cities; Culture, Barriers and Inequalities; Implementation of the Seven Key Workshops and the UCLG -Mexico City International Culture 21 Award.

Cultural Indicators

There are various phrases and Targets in which the subject of culture is explicitly or more implicitly included in the 2030 Agenda. Progress in the Goals listed below (or with cultural references cited) also demonstrates the extent to which the cultural dimension is reflected in development policies. For these data and their adaptation to İzmir, the relevant Goal headings in this report can be examined.

Cultural diversity and intercultural understanding (Foreword, paragraphs 8 and 36): tolerance and mutual respect, the natural and cultural diversity of the world

Education and literacy (Foreword, paragraph 7): Purpose 4: 'To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all'

- Goal 4.6: 'To ensure that all young people and the majority of adults, men and women, are literate and acquire numerical skills'

- Indicator 4.6.1: Proportion of the population in a given age group with at least a certain level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.

- Target 4.7. Training to support 'developing a culture of peace and nonviolence, world citizenship, cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development'

- Indicator 4.7.1: Level of dissemination of (i) education for global citizenship and (ii) education for sustainable development in (a) national education policies, (b) curriculum, (c) teacher training, and (d) student assessment

Creativity, creative economy and tourism: Goal 8: 'To support stable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all', and Goal 12: 'To ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns'

- Goal 8.3: 'Developing development-oriented policies that support entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation'

- Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in the non-agricultural sector by sector and gender

- Target 8.9 and 12.b: 'Develop and implement

policies to support sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products', and 'develop and implement appropriate monitoring tools' in this area

- Indicator 8.9.1: Direct contribution of tourism to total GDP and growth rate

- Indicator 12.b.1: Number of sustainable tourism strategies, policies and implemented sustainable action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

Urbanism: Objective 11: 'Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'

- Goal 11.4: 'strengthen efforts to preserve and protect the world's cultural and natural heritage'. \ [Target 11.4 stands out as the only Target dedicated to a cultural theme, but does not diminish the importance of other Targets in the full spectrum of SDGs]

- Indicator 11.4.1: By type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage status), level of management (central/local government), type of expenditure (operating/investment expenditure) and type of special fund (grants, private and non-profit sector and sponsorship) The amount of public and private expenditure per capita for the protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage

Food safety: Purpose 2: 'Ending hunger, achieving food security and good nutrition and supporting sustainable agriculture'

- Target 2.5. 'Access to the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge and support fair and equitable sharing'

- Indicator 2.5.1: Number of genetic resources of plants and animals stored in medium or long-term storage facilities

- Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of native species at risk of extinction

Natural heritage and landscapes: Purpose 6: 'Securing accessible water and wastewater services and sustainable water management for all'; Goal 14: 'to protect and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources'; and Goal 15: 'ensure sustainable forest management, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and prevent biodiversity loss' are particularly closely related to protecting

intangible cultural heritage. These include: 'aquatic ecosystems' (6.6), 'traditional/hand fishing' (14.b), 'coastal and marine areas' (14.5), 'water-based resources including fishing, aquaculture and tourism' (14.7), 'freshwater ecosystems' (15.1), 'mountain ecosystems' (15.4) and 'genetic resources' (15.6).

- Indicator 14.7.1: Ratio of sustainable fishing to gross domestic product (GDP)

Peace and justice: Goal 16: 'Building peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all and creating effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'

- Goal 16.4: 'ensure the recovery and return of stolen assets',

- Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of internal and external illicit financial flows (in current US dollars)

- Goal 16.10: 'providing public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms' \[in which context the importance of libraries, archives and other relevant cultural institutions should also be borne in mind]

- Indicator 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, legal and/or political regulations for public access to information \[it is thought that this indicator can be adapted with the decisions of the municipal councils in İzmir]

General Situation in the City: Applications and Data by Purpose and Goals

Support for culture and the arts during the COVID-19 pandemic (SDG 3, 4, 11)

- It supported the Culture 2030 Goal Campaign, carried out by UCLG and seven international cultural networks, in İzmir, and in April 2020, under the auspices of the President of the UN General Assembly, "Ensuring Culture to Realize Its Potential in the Fight Against the COVID-19 Pandemic". He signed the Declaration (Culture Covid 19 Statement).

- In order to support cultural producers during the pandemic period, the problems of the artists were listened to through meetings and surveys, a solidarity orchestra was established, and new events were organized using digital channels.

Urban culture and lifestyle (SDG 4, 11):

- Established under the leadership of the Seferihisar district of İzmir, the CittaSlow (Calm City) Turkey network has expanded to reach 18 settlements across the country. In order to carry the CittaSlow philosophy, which is an important brand of ensuring economic well-being and quality of life by protecting the natural and cultural environment, and based on living well and without haste, to metropolitan cities, İzmir won the title of the world's first 'Cittaslow Metropolis' pilot city on 12 June 2021.

Protecting İzmir's heritage and keeping it alive (SDG 11)

- İzmir's work on the UNESCO World Heritage List is carried out in coordination at the provincial level, with the slogan 'The İzmir Heritage of the World'. Heritage management and conservation studies are carried out regularly for two World Heritage Sites, Bergama Multilayered Cultural Landscape Area (2014) and Ephesus (2015) in İzmir.

In addition, Birgi Historical City (2012), Foça and Çandarlı Castles (2013), Çeşme Castle (2020) and İzmir Historical Harbor City (2020) are also on Turkey's Tentative List, and the site management plan for İzmir Historical Harbor City in 2021. organization was established and the management plan began to be prepared.

- Agora Entrance Building construction work, Clock Tower Restoration, Second Gentlemen (848.) Street Rehabilitation Project, Synagogue Street Arrangement Study and Basmane Urban Design Project include architectural conservation and urban design works, while the Ancient Theater Project consists of expropriation (12 billion TL), cleaning, scientific excavation and planning works.

- The 'Respect for History Preservation Awards' have been given regularly since 2003 in order to encourage good practices in preserving the historical environment in İzmir. Each year, a catalog is distributed from the categories of 'Life in a Historical Structure', 'Preserving Traditional Crafts in a Historical Space', 'Conservation Practices at a Single Building Scale', 'Contribution to the Field of Conservation of Historical Environment and Cultural Heritage', 'School Projects on Historical and Cultural Heritage'. In the

Awards, which are accompanied by book publications every five years, more than 300 awards have been given to nearly 3,000 people or institutions so far. (The 2019 budget of the project is 23,668 Euros).

Agricultural heritage and culture-nature link (SDG 2, 11, 15):

- Seed Exchange Festival has been held regularly since 2011 in order to raise awareness about healthy food sources in Seferihisar, whose livelihood is based on agriculture and tourism.

- Within the scope of the "Narcissos" Transformed into "Daffodil" Project, and with the slogan "Another Agriculture is Possible", 317,500 daffodil bulbs were distributed to 64 producers in order to increase the declining narcissus production in Karaburun, famous for its narcissus flower, and the free "Daffodil" bulbs were highly popular. tours".

Partnerships for culture and cooperation with civil society (SDGs 4, 11, 16, 17):

- In the process that started with the UCLG Pilot Cities program in İzmir, various projects and practices based on local democracy and partnerships were initiated in the field of culture. Among these, 'İzmir Design Days', 'KültürLab', 'Mapping of İzmir's Culture and Art Spaces', 'Garlows Artist Initiative', 'İzmir History Project' and 'Agora Coexistence Workshop' can be counted.

- Established as a public-private partnership with İzBB as an innovative governance and investment model, Tarihi Kemeraltı A.Ş. (TARKEM) works for the revitalization of this heritage with real estate investments for historical artifacts, as well as the UNESCO World Heritage candidacy studies of the Kemeraltı region.

- The 'Stronger Civil Society in the Protection of Cultural Heritage' project, presented to the European Union by the İzmir Association of our city, was accepted and started on April 1, 2021.

Statistical and financial data

In order to implement the 11.4.1 Indicator on 'total expenditure for the protection of cultural and natural heritage', which is the main SDG indicator in the field of culture, the following data on investment deci-

ons and actual expenditures of İzmir were collected:

- Under the Costing heading of the IzBB 2020-24 Strategic Plan, the total budget allocated for the strategic purpose of Culture and Arts has been determined as 1.95 billion TL (4% of the general budget).

- According to the IzBB 2019 annual report, the expenses incurred in the Culture, Arts and Sports, Youth and Sports, Foreign Relations and Tourism, Real Estate Management, Studies and Projects, Construction Works, and Culture and Arts Departments of the Municipality in 2019 was equal to the total of 162,718,293 TL (3% of the municipality total).

- According to the IzBB 2020 annual report, the expenses incurred in the Culture and Arts Department of the Municipality, Foreign Relations and Tourism, Real Estate Management, Studies and Projects, Construction Works, and Culture and Art Departments, total 177,542,214 TL (2% of the municipality total) in 2020.) amounted to .

- İzBB organized 706 cultural and artistic events in 2019 and 721 in 2020; It brought 16 new artistic works to the city of İzmir in 2019; delivered 11,800 books to schools and needy people in 2019, and 14,462 books in 2020; In 2019, it gave financial support to 12 archaeological excavations in the amount of 4,833,000 TL and in 2020, 13 archaeological excavations in the amount of 6,589,000 TL.

- In addition, the support given to archaeological excavations for 2021 is 7,975,000 TL for Smyrna, Phokaia, Yeşilova Tumulus, Bayraklı Ruins, Erythrai, Teos, Klaros, Klazomenai, Panaztepe, Ayasuluk, Metropolis, Limantepe and Nif Mountain.

In addition to the local government expenditures at IzBB's hands, in order to complete the 11.4.1 Indicator, the collection of statistics on the central government, private sector, non-governmental and individual investments and expenditures for cultural and natural heritage across the province can be done in the coming years.

Since many possible indicators can be defined in the field of culture beyond the cultural heritage expenditures, it will be possible to make various measurements, especially in the light of the 'Thematic Indicators for Culture' published by UNESCO in 2019.

If we look at the cultural statistics shared by the

current TR Ministry of Culture and Tourism:

- The protected areas in the natural heritage type in İzmir are 217,424 decares in terms of surface area. The distribution of these areas: It consists of 8 nature parks, 10 natural monuments, 2 wildlife development areas, 1 wetland of national importance.

- In the cultural heritage type, the number of immovable cultural assets is 7,393 and the number of protected areas is 855, of which 766 are archaeological, 47 urban, 26 historical, 6 urban archaeological.

- In addition to these, a total of 30 archaeological research projects, including 16 local excavations, 3 foreign excavations and 11 surface surveys, are carried out in İzmir.

- There are 10 museums, 11 ruins and 42 libraries affiliated to the Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism in İzmir, and there are also 19 private museums in the province.

- There are 28 items recommended and recorded from İzmir in the Turkish National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage, and 22 items with Geographical Indications registered in İzmir.

- Museums affiliated to İzmir hosted 2,992,611 visitors in 2019 and 668,839 visitors in 2020. The negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic can be read in the sharp difference between the two years, and it is understood from the number of 284,537 visitors recorded for the first half of 2021 that this effect is still ongoing.

Next steps

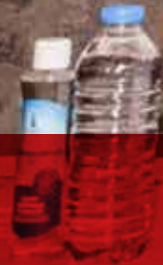
For more than ten years, İzmir has invested heavily to develop its portfolio in the field of culture and its capacity to mobilize the cultural dimension of sustainable development and it continues to accelerate its work by evaluating the lessons learned from this experience. These efforts include taking measures to support the cultural sector in overcoming the pandemic; to further develop the creative industries and in particular to reveal the role of design as an economic engine; Developing ways to support local cultural initiatives in disadvantaged areas, based on the importance of social inclusion in culture; and an 'artist support mechanism', which is being studied by the IzBB Culture and Art Department in cooperation with the İzmir Culture Platform.

İZMİR İNSAN HAK PROTOKOLÜ

10 AR



**İZMİR
BAROSU**



KLARININ BAŞKENTİ Ü İMZA TÖRENİ

ALIK 2020



HUMAN RIGHTS

REALIZING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

For a more livable world, we need democracy first. Because the common future of our humanity is enriching with the rights that democracy offers us on earth from past to present. In the century we are in, we believe that local democracy and human rights advocacy are important.

In this respect, we believe that our city, İzmir, will set the most beautiful and inspiring examples for all world cities in terms of local democracy and human rights.

Because İzmir is known as the cradle of democracy in history...

We wholeheartedly believe that İzmir will become a leading city in the field of human rights with its more than 5000 years of history, tradition of keeping different cultures alive together, its geography admired by the world, its historical and monumental sites, its dynamic and young population. As one of the biggest export ports of our country, İzmir is the only city that has the potential to pull Turkey out of its current vortex, with its experience of nearly a century as a fair city and its historically leading role in the Mediterranean basin.

This potential of İzmir was persistently ignored after the first years of the republic, and the second largest city of the imperial period was constantly ignored over the years. However, with its young and diverse population, its multicultural social structure, and its modern, thoughtful human profile that is open to innovations, İzmir has every opportunity to play a leadership role in helping our country achieve a democratic and pluralistic structure.

İzmir has been playing the role of a leading city for more than a thousand years in the vast geography that we call the Eastern Mediterranean basin. Throughout its history, the port of İzmir has continued to bring the richness that springs from the fertile lands of Anatolia to the world. The city carries the characteristics of an agricultural city, an industrial city and a tourism city, with a privilege that is rarely seen in other places. This multidimensional city structure is one of the biggest advantages of İzmir.

For this reason, İzmir will be a city where human rights are built locally, with both its demographic characteristics and its economic and cultural power.

With the vision of the İzmir Human Rights Capital, created in cooperation with the İzmir Bar Association and İzmir Metropolitan Municipality, it will realize its existing potential and will change the fate of the country and the region's geography, as it has done many times in its history.

CIVIL SOCIETY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

The vision of İzmir Capital of Human Rights is based on the idea that local governments should take responsibility and realize a human rights-based development in the city together with non-governmental organizations. The power and job generation capacity of the local governments in İzmir resulted in their determination as the basic element in the said development model. However, for İzmir to be a leading city in the field of human rights will also require local governments to act together with all democratic mass organizations and public institutions. In this sense, local governments and civil society will be the driving force for the public to play their part.

It is expected that the studies to be carried out within the scope of İzmir Capital of Human Rights vision will create an exemplary model. With the success of the said model, it is desired to make an important contribution to the country's struggle for democracy and human rights with good examples in the medium term. There is always a risk that many human rights issues that fall under the central government's mandate within the proposed program cannot be resolved directly. However, the contribution of public institutions and organizations in İzmir will be sought at the highest possible rate in order to realize this vision, which was set forth with the aim of the development of the city.

In the new model to be created, the local government will set an example for public institutions with the idea of development based on human rights by acting together with the local governments and the civil society in cases of right violations and based on the foreseen city vision to remove these violations.

For this purpose, training of public personnel in the field of human rights, monitoring and reporting activities to be carried out with public institutions are planned. It is thought that serious progress can be made in the work of İzmir Capital of Human Rights with the coordination between local governments, civil society and public institutions.

In addition, it is planned to benefit from the knowledge and experience of public institutions in the statistical follow-up of the human rights targets to be signed by local governments in the implementation of the İzmir Capital of Human Rights.

In order for the city to become a world city with international events to be organized, joint works with specialization branches such as project units of municipalities, İzmir representatives of international institutions such as the EU, and public institutions such as İzmir Development

Agency will ensure the healthy progress of the overseas leg of the İzmir Capital of Human Rights vision.

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The İzmir Capital of Human Rights study does not only make a local claim, but also does not only aim to develop fundamental rights and freedoms in terms of its aims. As it is known, the countries with the cleanest human rights records in the world are among the top priority in development indexes and per capita national income rates.

All of the United Nations' sustainable development goals are related to fundamental human rights and freedoms. Therefore, it is possible to say that universally accepted development principles are directly related to human rights.

The human rights goals that İzmir aspires to achieve with its vision of the Capital of Human Rights will also lead to the development of the city.

Therefore, the İzmir Capital of Human Rights study promises a development model based on human rights to all our citizens, especially the people of İzmir.

Production in Line with the Human Rights Target List

As a result of the list of targets to be determined by local governments within the scope of İzmir Capital of Human Rights vision, production activities will begin in both metropolitan and district municipalities.

The identity of the city of human rights in question will make a great contribution to the economy of İzmir in this sense. As it is known, developed countries in the field of human rights are the most appropriate places to invest with their secure and accountable economies, well-established institutional structures and independent judicial bodies. With the identity of "The Capital of Human Rights", new business areas will be created in İzmir and at the same time, it will be possible to bring economic investment to our city safely.

The human rights identity that will become the brand of the city will also help to minimize the violations of rights. Because such violations will be deemed to have been committed to the human rights identity of the city, which has now become a brand. It will be difficult to implement any unlawful practice that will directly mean attacking people's bread and butter.

Free legal aid works to be spread to the public in cooperation with the İzmir Bar Association and local governments will help to completely eliminate the said illegal practices in this context.

With the work of İzmir Capital of Human Rights, it is

aimed to increase the welfare in the city, to reach the level of developed countries in the field of human rights and to raise the awareness of the people about human rights.

In line with the list of targets to be announced together with the vision document, the city of İzmir will implement a new development model. With these works, İzmir will be the first city to implement the concept of the right to the city.

İzmir, with the vision of Capital of Human Rights

- It will make concrete progress in areas such as the right to healthy food, water and housing.
- He will establish the "Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Assembly" and will work for the realization of these rights.
- It will be a disabled-friendly city
- It will become an international center for the trade union movement and become the capital of business and labor.
- It will begin to fully implement the concept of a woman-friendly city.
- It will be a child and elderly friendly city.
- Access to justice will be possible for people from all walks of life.
- It will be a city where discriminatory practices end for disadvantaged groups.
- Will implement the UN Sustainable Development Goals in all local governments

The vision of İzmir Capital of Human Rights attaches great importance to cooperation with international institutions and organizations during the implementation of the list of targets. In this direction, it will be a signatory to the Council of Europe's Charter for the Protection of Human Rights in the City and maximum efforts will be made to realize the rights and freedoms arising from this agreement. With practices such as becoming a party to the Universal Charter for Human Rights in the City and joining the European Coalition of Cities Against Racism, İzmir will realize its aim of being the leading city in human rights in the legal field.

In this context, holding the Human Rights Cities Forum in İzmir is among the first targets of the İzmir Capital of Human Rights study. All the work to be done in line with these goals will directly contribute to the welfare of the people of İzmir as well as the livability of the country and the city.





DIGITAL DEMOCRACY

Societies and especially cities with high populations are in a dynamic structure. As the determinants of this dynamism, the constantly occurring developments in the social, political, legal, cultural, technological and economic fields throughout the world directly change the oil and functioning of the cities. We observe that culture exists on a digital platform and develops widely, with technology becoming a part of daily life, first after globalization and then in the 2000s. The influences of the digital culture in which we live show themselves around the world and make itself felt even more in every generation that has a say in cities. In the digital culture we live in, cities and citizens have turned into network societies, and these network societies have manifested themselves in many structures from production to consumption, from social relations to power relations, and have been the trigger of change. While the network society enabled thousands of millions of people to coexist online with many devices such as the internet, telephone, computer, it actually provided the formation of a new culture.

With the developments in information and communication technologies, the relations between the state, civil society and the private sector have gained a different dimension. Accessibility has become simpler with the opportunities provided by technology, increasing the level of efficiency and effectiveness in policies that have been put into practice, and providing a transparent and accountable management style has become the goal.

As Runciman mentioned, digital democracy makes a significant contribution to democracy as it facilitates representation and diversifies the tools to be used. At the same time, digital democracy enables the voices of the masses, who are less in number or strength, to be heard and spread with technological opportunities. Digital democracy enables people who share similar ideas to find each other, form groups, connect and produce more effective policies through the network structure. (Runciman, 2016:108). In addition, as access to technological tools increases, the participation of citizens living in cities in political views and strategic decisions increases with digital democracy. However, the most decisive feature here is that the people in the city administrations also actively use technological tools and of course digitize the tools of democracy for public participation.

Strategic plans, which became a necessity for municipalities after 2006, started the tradition of publishing the future plans of city administrations and the reasons

behind these plans, together with their level of participation. To the extent that municipalities allow, Strategic Plans facilitated the participation of non-governmental organizations, private sector, headmen and citizens living in that city to the future of cities and made concepts such as accountability and transparency more effective. Thanks to digital tools, in addition to the subjects included in the strategic plans, it was ensured that city councils were moved to digital, projects were opened to the urban view both at the strategic and tactical level, and even to increase the culture of solidarity in times of crisis.

What makes digital democracy a necessity is the rapid increase in the number of people living in cities, and the demographic and socio-cultural structures of these residents differ greatly from each other. City administrations are responsible for developing a management style to cover all differences and providing solutions for the needs of each special group, even if it is a minority. The examples of accountability and similar practices are increasing day by day by citizens whose awareness of this responsibility has increased. Thanks to developing technologies, digital tools and infrastructures, managers, candidates for management, their promises, methods, projects, plans and programs and even results to their target audiences; the target audience (citizens, citizens, etc.) are able to convey their requests and complaints regarding services to the relevant parties more easily and unlimitedly. The regional and local use of all factors involved in political processes, as well as the use of technology in democratic activities and administration, create a bridge between the promisee and the target audience. The search for transparency and real information on this bridge is increasing day by day.

Successful examples of using digital democracy in terms of participation and information sharing in urban management are also increasing. With Cooperative City Magazine, a project product implemented in Vienna, a digital online magazine has been developed that works with various European cities and partners to improve the urban fabric, involve citizens in the process and defend their rights over the city. This online magazine collects and shares promising practices from European cities.

The same team strives to make digital interaction more interesting and fun to increase participation in digital, as well as constantly attending video conferences to maintain projects. They aimed to increase digital participation through gamification, which is an increasingly preferred method in order to identify problems in

the field of city planning, seek solutions and influence behavior patterns.

Revealing a city participation model that encompasses design, digitalization and dialogue.

Helsinki, on the other hand, realizes the future of the city with the most modern of joint design and participation tools. A software team has been established in order to involve citizens in the processes throughout the city, and city strategies are developed with technologies such as artificial intelligence and robotics, with the vision of being the best city that uses digitalization in city management with the tools developed thanks to this team. In order to realize this vision, a specially designed “Participation Game” has been developed. The Participation Game helps city workers to reflect on participation and make plans for how they can implement participatory action and projects and activities. Thus, the system produces the methods that will develop within itself in a participatory and gamified manner. This developed method was first implemented with the participant budget and the mayor’s idea competition and is actively used.

In the City of Austin, a strategic plan on digital inclusion was prepared in 2014, and the vision was set to ensure that all people have the opportunity to access and use digital society and digital tools. One of the critical elements of the success of this program has been determined as digital literacy, and education programs targeting large audiences have been initiated for this purpose. Similar urban digital strategies have been published in cities such as New York and Chicago for many years. In Vancouver, the city focus has been added to the focus of citizens and businesses in these strategies. And again, in the same report, cities that are at the maturity level for digital democracy are defined as “the situation where there is a connection between the data in digital and their focus”.

It has been observed that digital democracy also contributes to accurate-fast information sharing in times of crisis and to reduce the effects of the crisis. There are examples of countries that can apply digital participation in an agile manner, especially in the COVID-19 and similar epidemic processes, where they successfully managed the epidemic. Applications such as remote temperature/heat maps, virus spread monitoring systems, real-time crowd maps in public spaces, disinfectant spray planes and robots that act as safe distance ambassadors are some of the applications implemented. The city of Seoul is one of the best examples of how to adapt digital democracy to the city’s crisis management during the COVID-19

pandemic in terms of data management and sharing: in the city, residents were allowed to access real-time information simultaneously with the mayor. Thus, the most up-to-date anonymous data such as age, gender, places visited by the diagnosed patients and instant information about the COVID-19 outbreak in the city were provided, the risk of contamination was reduced and the residents’ access to accurate information and clean areas was facilitated.

Digital democracy has become a good city management tool in İzmir as well. Both the socio-economic and cultural structure of the citizens living in İzmir and the visionary perspective of the city administration are effective in this development. One of the most important implementations carried out is the Bizİzmir platform, which strengthens the communication and sharing between both the city administration and the city stakeholders. Since the day it came to life, it has increased the culture of solidarity and data sharing, including during the crisis in the city, and facilitated participation in the city administration. In its introduction to the citizens in 2020, the main purpose of the platform was described as “to use digital as a tool for a transparent, participatory and democratic city management approach, and to manage the city together with the citizens thanks to this tool”. The developed platform covers all components of digital democracy: Freedom of information of citizens; acting together, a culture of solidarity, participation and inclusion. The establishment of the aforementioned platform coincided with the time of the pandemic and provided its first benefits through the voluntary realization of the aid expected at the time of the crisis.

During the pandemic process on Bizİzmir, the needs were shared, the needs were collected with solidarity, and those who could provide voluntary support for the delivery of the needs to their owners acted jointly in cooperations such as packaging and distribution.

Another example that combines participation and development in the city and also enables this to be done with digital tools is Invest İzmir. This platform focuses on the local values and characteristics of the city and provides detailed information on investment from a single platform. Within the same platform, consultancy services regarding the investments planned to be made in the city are provided and all necessary permit processes are coordinated.

E-Participation/Demokless, which is a social media platform developed for implementation in the city and which will enable municipalities and non-governmental organizations to open their projects for voting and

comment, is one of the important applications made in the name of digital democracy in the local of İzmir. Through this platform, the citizens of the city can present their thoughts and projects to the city administration, make comments on all the projects presented, ensure the projects to mature, and vote for the projects they want to be implemented by participating in the voting of the projects. In addition, according to the content, some projects can be presented to the desired special target audience, special surveys can be made and project proposals can be collected from the citizens. This application, which will allow sharing transparency and inclusiveness with the necessary details, also draws a real roadmap for decision makers who plan projects.

Another important step in the name of digital democracy in the city is İzmir SUDN, which is a pioneer in sustainability with its participatory structure. This structure is one of the formations that brings together participatory democracy and digital democracy tools. İzmir SUDN, which was established to lead the city's sustainability efforts in line with local needs by bringing together professionals from different disciplines working in the field of sustainability at the city scale, also includes different stakeholders such as local governments, private sector and civil society. It aimed to increase this participatory and voluntary structure with continuous data sharing and solidarity with the digital tools being developed.

The last example from İzmir is the example of two different smart city applications. One of them is the Visitİzmir application, which presents tourism-related information to visitors and citizens with digital infrastr-

structure. This application was implemented by İzmir Development Agency and Sun Express in İzmir Metropolitan Coordination. The application contains information, photos and videos about more than 2,300 historical and touristic points. With Visitİzmir, which is also designed as a social media application, users can comment on the places they visit and see in İzmir and share their ideas. Another smart city-related digital democracy tool is the Orange Circle application, which is an important example of an initiative regarding the city during the pandemic process. With this application, orange circle certificates were given to those who met the hygiene conditions designed for businesses in the city during the normalization process, and citizens and tourists were provided with access to this information via maps and different inquiries with the digital tool developed.

The spread of digital democracy in cities and the implementation of practices by all stakeholders in the city to support this structure means development that touches all goals in terms of sustainability. Especially the dissemination of information, efficient use of resources with correct planning, and the abundance of all these vehicles, which are thought to increase inclusiveness, can be seen as a part of the active solidarity and sharing culture in the city. It is expected that the use and diversity of the above-mentioned digital tools and similar devices will increase in the near future.





For Sustainable Development
GLOBAL GOALS

İzmir Sustainable Urban Development Network

