SULTANBEYLI 2030 AGENDA

ON LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



2021 SULTANBEYLI

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

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Thanks

Special Thanks

Faruk Lafçı, Deputy Mayor

Project Team

Sultanbeyli Municipality
Mehmet Aktaş, Strategy Development Manager and Coordinator
Figen Terzioğlu, Head of R&D Department, Landscape Architect and Coordinator
Ferzan Aşık, Sociologist and Coordinator
Büşra Fazlıoğlu, Industrial Engineer
Nuran Ceyhan, Statistician
Rukiye Güler-Keskin, Translator and Interpreter

UCLG-MEWA

Salim Korkmaz, General Coordinator
Melis Şahin, Committees and Projects Coordinator

Research And Field Team
Behiye Tülin Seçen, ICC International Consulting
Aleyna Eker, Pollster/ Intern student
Büşra Nur Şebin, Pollster/ Intern student
Damla Aydın, Pollster/ Intern student
Esma Çetinkaya, Pollster/ Intern student
Halil Mert Gül, Pollster/ Intern student
İbrahim Altıntaş, Pollster/ Intern student
Murat Akyüz, Pollster/ Intern student

Contributors
Hayati Ankaralı, Strategy Development Chief
Ayşenur Topal, Project and External Relations Chief
Meyasin Bucak, Pollster / Intern student
Service provider institutions officials in Sultanbeyli

Advisory Board

Aslıhan Albostan, UNDP Private Sector, Analyst

Bahar Özay, UN SDSN, Coordinator

Başak Tüzün, INGEV, Programmeme Manager

Behiye Tülin Seçen, ICC International Consulting, Co-Founder

Belma Üstünışık, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Expert

Cemal Baş, Union of Municipalities of Turkey, Project and Finance Manager

Ceyhan Çiçek, EU Presidency, Expert

Dr. Erkin Erimez, Argüden Governance Academy, Academic Board Member

Dr. M. Cemil Arslan, Marmara Municipalities Union, Secretary General

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Mete Başar Baypınar, Istanbul University, Academician

Emeritus Prof. Dr. Korel Göymen, Sabancı University, Academician

Emrah Kurum, Sustainability Steps Association, Minister

Ervin Sezgin, RESLOG Turkey Marmara Region, Consultant

Fatih Gökyıldız, RASASA, General Coordinator Assistant

Hakan Yazıcıoğlu, Turkish Statistical Institute, Group Head Deputy

Halil İbrahim Akıncı, RASASA, General Coordinator

İnan İzci, Argüden Governance Academy, Governance Researcher

Neslihan Yumukoğlu, UNDP, Expert

Özge Sivrikaya, Marmara Municipalities Union, Coordination Specialist

Pınar Çağlın, UN-Habitat GFC Turkey, Expert

Prof. Dr. M. Levent Kurnaz, Bogazici University, Academician

Prof. Dr. Murat Şeker, Istanbul University, Academician

Selin Dilekli, Presidential Strategy and Budget Department, Expert

Sinan Özden, RESLOG Turkey, Expert

Yelda Reis, UN-Habitat, Expert

Yıldırım Gündüç, EU Presidency, Expert

Yunus Biçer, Union of Municipalities of Turkey, Expert

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Acronym

R&D	Research and Development
AFAD	Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
AYEDAŞ	Istanbul Anatolian Side Electricity Distribution Inc.
Inc.	Incorporated Company
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
UN	United Nations
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programmeme
CIMER	Presidential Communication Center
ÇOGEM	Child and Youth Education Center
EBA	Educational Informatics Network
GSS	General Health Insurance
GIZ	German Society for International Co-operation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
AE	Accelerated Education
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IBC	International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation
IPA	European Union, Instrument for Pre-Accession Financial Assistance
IHH	Human Rights and Freedoms Humanitarian Relief Foundation
INGEV	Human Development Foundation
İSKİ	Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration
İSADEM	Istanbul Family Counseling and Training Center
IMM	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
IGDAS	Istanbul Gas and Natural Gas Distribution Inc.
ISTKA	Istanbul Development Agency
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
KADES	Women's Emergency Notification Application
KVKK	Personal Data Protection Law
KEP	Registered Electronic Mail
KBS	Urban Information System
MÜTEM	Refugee Education Center

OGM	General Directorate of Forestry
PTT	General Directorate of Post and Telegraph Organization
PSS	Polymer Standards Service
RASASA	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
SED	Social and Economic Support
SUKOM	Refugee Association Online Database
SAKUT	Sultanbeyli Search and Rescue Team
TR	Republic of Turkey
TEM	Trans Europan Motorway
TUBITAK	The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey
TURKSTAT	Turkish Statistical Institute
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments Organization
UCLG-MEWAUFM	United Cities and Local Governments Regional Organization for the Middle East and West Asia
UFM	Union for the Mediterranean
UN	United Nations
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VLR	Voluntary Local Reviews
VNR	Voluntary National Reviews
YÖS	Examination For Foreign or Overseas Students



No matter which city in the world you are in, you have to deal with similar global problems. The covid-19 pandemic is such an example for all humanity. This experience showed us that cities are very sensitive to the effects of global crises and that the solutions should be developed locally. At this very point it became a necessity for us to take action to work on the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Before the pandemic, as the district municipality, we were working on the localization of the SDG at the institutional level. In this context, we aligned our corporate goals, targets, and activities with the SDG. With the pandemic, we took our approach on sustainable development one step further by considering the localization more comprehensively.

The SDG provide us with a method to develop local solutions for global problems. However, in order for this method to be applied more accurately, a holistic approach on the local area is essential. Local development can only be achieved with the cooperation of all institutions and organizations working independently.

By working in cooperation with all institutions we put effort to provide a real localization while preparing our Voluntary Local Review.

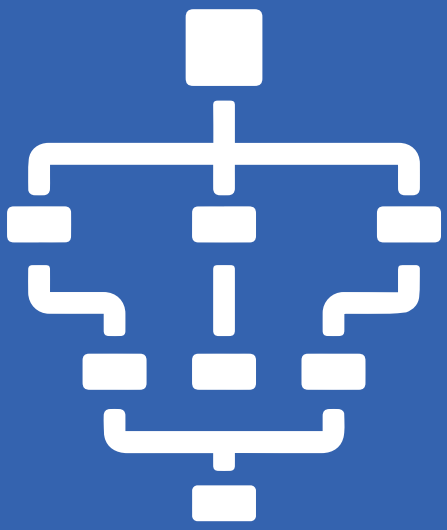
In summary, the 2021 Sultanbeyli Volunteer Local Review is a logbook for us to monitor how close we are to the global goals and where we stand on the 2030 agenda.

Our main motivation is to develop policies complementing each other in every field by integrating the local-national and international level and to form a union of forces for the development of Sultanbeyli.

With our geographical location, historical heritage, young population, strong institutions, and dynamic structure, we are working hard to reach all relevant targets we've set as a goal for 2030. I believe that we will achieve these goals with the principles of sustainable and human-centered development.

I hope that in the future this study will set an example in developing a VLR model for districts.

Hüseyin Keskin
Mayor of Sultanbeyli



GENERAL INFORMATION

2021 SULTANBEYLI
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1. The Concept of Sustaïnabïlity

The prevalence of the concept of sustainability, being mentioned frequently with the development agendas, is a relatively new phenomenon. This concept was first mentioned at the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, Sweden in 1972. The concept is discussed within the framework of the carrying capacity of the environment, the equity between generations in the use of resources, the connection of economic and social development with the environment, and the unity of development and the environment.

Furthermore,

in 1983, the UN World Commission on Environment and Development was established. Later in 1987 the Commission published the report "Our Common Future".

This report defines sustainable development as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

In 1992, the Rio Earth Summit, one of the biggest events of the UN was held. This summit enabled the development of the ideas at the Stockholm Summit related to sustainability and emergence of a tangible roadmap through the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, also known as Agenda 21. The summit is also considered a milestone in terms of addressing sustainability together with participatory mechanisms. Various countries from accross the world have developed participatory processes based on this reference, and these processes have made significant contributions for the concept of sustainability to become mainstream.

2. Background

2.1. Mïllennïum Development Goals (2000-2015)

Through the idea of not repeating the mistakes made in the 20th century in the current century, the UN system set 8 global goals as we entered the year 2000:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality

5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

With the Millennium Development Goals seeking to bring about positive change in poor countries, especially in Sub-Saharan African countries, progress was made at varying rates in the 8 areas mentioned above. However, the Millennium Development Goals did not adequately address the social aspects of development. This awareness of inadequacy included more social focused goals in the post-2015 agenda.

2.2. UN High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons

A fundamental difference in approach is observed in the process of determining the 2030 Agenda.

Instead of a preparation and negotiation process carried out directly between member states, a multi-stakeholder formation consisting of representatives from different sectors played a key role in determining the new agenda.

The UN High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons, formed in 2012 by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, was appointed to prepare a draft document on the post-2015 UN agenda. The 27-person panel, which included Kadir Topbaş, then-president of United Cities and Local Governments World Organization (UCLG), representing local governments, prepared a report[1] in May 2013 as a result of various physical and online meetings and presented it to Ban Ki-moon. This report formed the basis of the UN's main development policy for 2015-2030. An Open Working Group, established in 2013, finalized the 2030 Agenda with a proposal[2] completed in 2014.

2.3. 2030 UN Agenda (Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030)

As of 2015, with the end of the period foreseen for the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by the UN member states. The fact that the emphasis on sustainability is at the center of the 2030 UN Agenda has also contributed significantly to the central importance of sustainability on a global scale.

[1] https://www.post2020hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/UN-Report. pdf
[2] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1579SDGs%20Proposal.pdf

While the 2030 Agenda is decisive, it is also in line with national and local realities. Although improvement is foreseen in all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the nature and scale of this improvement is left to the initiative of the countries.



2.4. High Level Political Platform

The High-level Political Forum (HLPF) was established as a follow-up mechanism for the global progress on sustainable development following the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) convened in 2012, 20 years after the Rio Conference. Following the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, the HLPF was restructured as the top-level UN mechanism for directly reporting and monitoring progress on the SDGs. Currently, HLPF is a platform where the member states are represented at the highest level and the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) of the countries are annually submitted. HLPF meetings are recently held with a focus on certain SDGs, and thus, a thematic reporting cycle is established.

2.5. Voluntary National Review (VNR)

The 2030 Agenda envisages member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels.

The Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) are reports that include the practices of countries for the achievement of 2030 Agenda. Although the reviews are called "voluntary," UN member states prepare their VNRs at regular intervals regardless of their development status. By taking countries that have reported more than once into account, a total of 250 VNRs have been prepared as of 2020, and all reports are available on the relevant UN website.

Definition and Scope

According to Article 84 of the 2030 Agenda, the reviews submitted to the HLPF are voluntary and state-led and involve contributions from various relevant stakeholders. VNRs function as facilitating the sharing of experiences and lessons learned related to the 2030 Agenda, and accelerating its implementation. Since it requires a multi-stakeholder cooperation, it also serves the purposes of improving the relations of states with stakeholders such as civil society, private sector and local governments and ensuring intersectoral policy coherence.

Turkey's VNRs

Turkey was one of the first countries to prepare a VNR in 2016.

This report has contributed to the mainstreaming of the sustainable development vision in public institutions; even though it was limited in scope due to the fact that being an early report where the methodology was not yet well established. With the 2nd VNR prepared in 2019, a more systematic cooperation ecosystem was created with the sustainable development stakeholders, especially local governments. As a result of the well-attended workshops a more inclusive report was prepared.

2.6. Voluntary Local Review (VLR)

The Sustainable Development Goals offer a holistic view of the economic, environmental and social aspects of development. Progress in each of the goals that crosscut each other feeds into other goals with a multiplier effect. Offering a vision based on intersectoral cooperation, SDGs also offer a concrete roadmap for local governments. Localization of the SDGs which overlap with the duties and responsibilities of metropolitan local governments at a rate of 65% on the basis of the 169 targets of 17 Goals is vital for the success of the agenda. In other words, it does not seem possible that the SDGs can be achieved only with the efforts on national level.

Local governments substantially contribute to this global agenda even when they are not aware of it. Many services within the mandate of local governments fall within the scope of the SDGs by definition. However, local governments are not given a special place in the global SDG reporting processes. The low visibility of local practices especially in the first VNR prompted local governments to take initiative and prepare their own voluntary local reviews.

Definition and Scope

Voluntary Local Reviews are defined as self-assessment reports on cities' progress on the SDGs and their own sustainable development visions. Although there is no internationally agreed example on the format of the reports, national level voluntary reviews are taken as a model. Analyzing the reviews, we see that they not only include the works of the local government of the relevant city but also the works of the private sector, civil society, and national government that contribute to the sustainable development goals.

Thus,

VLRs should not be considered as a version of an institutional annual report adapted to the SDG, but rather as the product of a collective local effort.

Importance

SDGs are critical for increasing the visibility of local governments' activities and projects and for local governments to have a greater place in the UN system. Adapting the SDG raised awareness of the possible contribution of local governments to the global development agenda, who maintain close relation with local communities. The contributions that local governments present to the international community in VLR format will reinforce and strengthen the status of local governments in presence of the UN. In fact, organizations such as UN-Habitat develop various programmemes to establish closer relations and long-term cooperation with cities preparing VLRs.

The VLR is also an indicator for the relevant city proving that sustainable development lies at the center of their agenda.

The VLRs are an important reference point for the collaborations with international organizations, financial institutions, and other local pioneering governments promoting sustainable development.

Keeping this perspective in mind during the VLR preparation phase will serve to maximize the benefit of the review for the relevant city.

VLR Studies in Turkey

As SDG awareness increased, local governments in Turkey started to plan their activities with reference to SDGs as of 2016. Turkey's 2019 VNR has emerged as a result of a process shaped by the participation of local governments and local government unions.

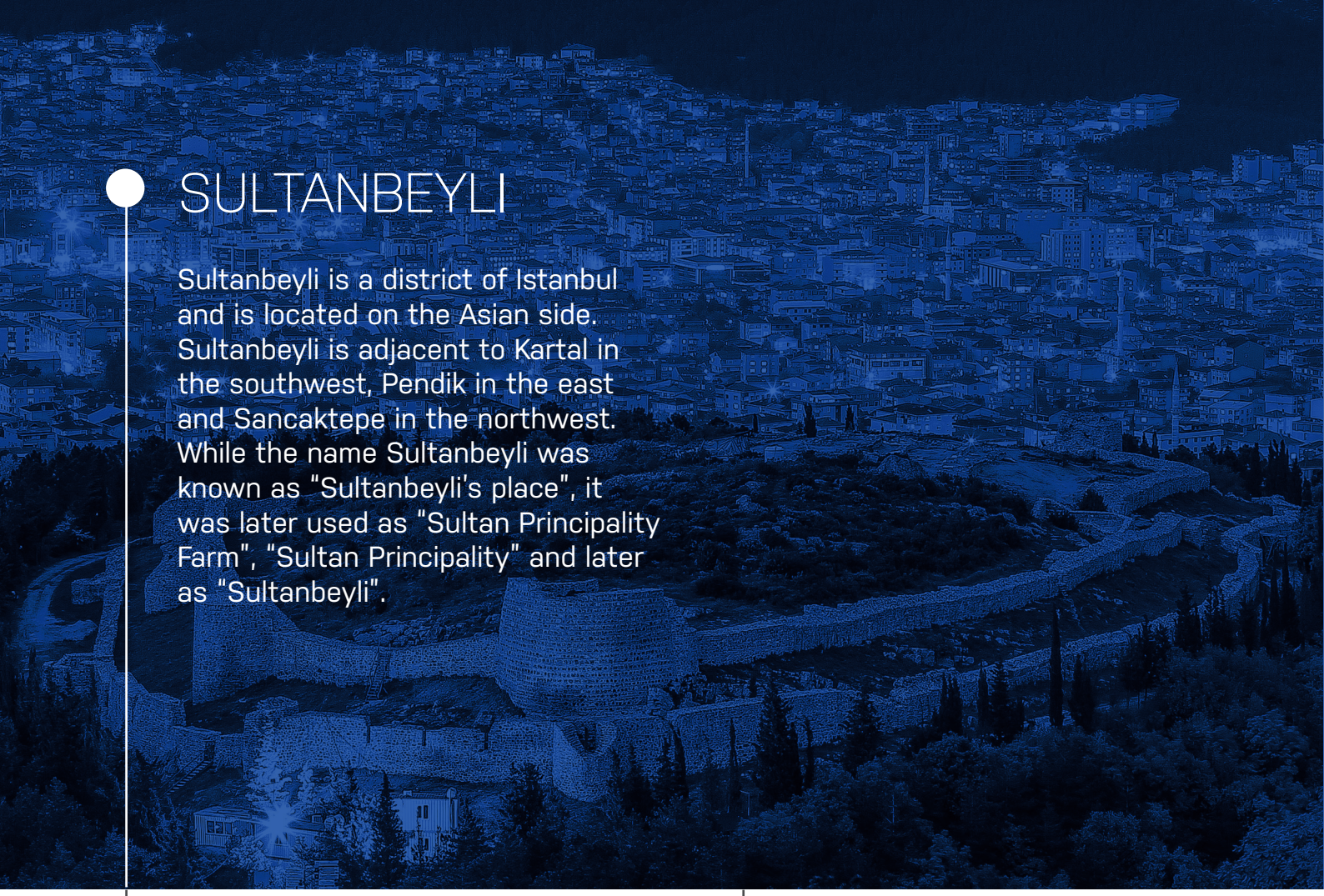
However, until 2021, there has not been any local government in Turkey reporting its work on sustainable development with the format of VLR. With the initiative of UCLG-MEWA in coordination with UCLG World Organization, the first VLR studies are finally carried out by Sultanbeyli Municipality and Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. This initiative by local governments in Turkey is expected to be a model for all local governments across region.



ABOUT SULTANBEYLI

2021 SULTANBEYLI

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW



SULTANBEYLI

Sultanbeyli is a district of Istanbul and is located on the Asian side. Sultanbeyli is adjacent to Kartal in the southwest, Pendik in the east and Sancaktepe in the northwest. While the name Sultanbeyli was known as "Sultanbeyli's place", it was later used as "Sultan Principality Farm", "Sultan Principality" and later as "Sultanbeyli".

Demography

Total population: 343,318
Female population ratio: 48.7%
Male population ratio: 51.3%
0-14 age population ratio: 28.8%
Rate of population aged 15-64: 67.6%
65+ population ratio: 3.6%
Population Growth Rate: ‰ (per thousand) 21.5

District Administration

District Governor
Metropolitan Municipality
District Municipality
NGOs: 536
Mukhtars: 15

Area

Area: 29 km²
Population density: 11.839/km²

Economy

Number of Workplaces: 9130
Featured Sectors: Service, construction, textile
Avg. Household Income: 4.630.00 TL

Education

Higher Education Graduate Rate: 10%
High School Level Gross Schooling Rate: 126%

Health

Avg. Person Number Per Physician: 867
Population Quantity Per Family Medicine Centre: 3,576

Green Spaces

Amount of Green Area Per Capita: 3.91 m²
Total Green Area: 340.436 m²
Total Recreation Area: 1,005,174 m²

History

The history of Sultanbeyli dates back to ancient times.

The region is located at the crossing points of the Silk Road between Izmit and Istanbul.

Sultanbeyli, whose borders include the historical Aydos Castle and the Sultanbeyligi Plain, was in terms of military and civil transportation located on a focal point between the periods 11th century-13th century. Due to these features, the region where Sultanbeyli is located has maintained its strategic importance for many years in the ancient, medieval and later periods.

Sultanbeyli was legally announced a village in 1957, as a legal local administration within the borders of today's Sultanbeyli region. An influx of internal migration and rapid construction process resulted in Sultanbeyli becoming a town district in 1987 and later on 3rd June 1992 Sultanbeyli became one of Istanbul's districts.

Geography

Sultanbeyli, with an area of 29 km is located on the Anatolian side of Istanbul and is geographically located between the Aydos Mountain, which is the highest hillside of Istanbul, with an altitude of 537, and the Teferrüç Mountain. The district lies 130 meters above the sea level and has an important location in terms of logistics, as it is located at the highway exit of Istanbul leading to Anatolia.
The Trans-European North-South Highway (TEM) passes through the middle of the district, which separates Sultanbeyli's 15 neighbourhoods located in the north and south of the highway.

Demographic Structure

The current population of the district is 343,318. Children between the ages of 0-14 make up 28.8% of the population, and 26.6% are young people between the ages of 15 and 29. This shows that Sultanbeyli has a young and dynamic population. To support a well-educated adult population in the future, it is of great importance to increase investments in education, nutrition, health and culture. However, the ratio of 0-4 age group is significantly lower than 5-9 age group, which is an indicator to a decreasing trend in childbirth.

Socio-Economic Structure

The district population was formed by internal migration from cities and rural areas all over Anatolia.

As a region that receives residents from all over Turkey, the district has a cosmopolitan social structure with the influence of different cultures and subcultures.

And since 2014, an intense migration influx of Syrian Refugees made Sultanbeyli more diverse, as of 2020 the number of Syrian refugees living in Sultanbeyli is 25,000.

The district has been home to families who migrated from their villages to Istanbul for many years, especially with the effect of increasing urbanization throughout Turkey in the 1980s. A high percentage of people live in crowded households due to financial restrictions, but also because of family traditions.

With an average of 4.13 people per household, Sultanbeyli lies above the average of Istanbul and Turkey.

Religios beliefs are among the most important values for Sultanbeyli residents According to the findings of a field study conducted in 2017, nearly half of the residents defined themselves as traditional and conservative. 64% of those who participated in the research said that "religious beliefs determine all their thoughts about life". This shows that religious beliefs play a decisive role in daily life in Sultanbeyli[3].

[3] These data are taken from the field research conducted by Meryem Memiş Doğan within the scope of her doctoral thesis titled "Türkiye'de Kimlik ve Öteki: Sultanbeyli- Kadıköy Örneği" (Identity and the Other in Turkey: The Case of Sultanbeyli-Kadıköy).

Natural and Cultural Heritage

The border of Sultanbeyli are formed by two forests by the Teferrüç state forest in the northeast and the Aydos Mountain Forest in the southwest. The entire Aydos Mountain Forest is a 1st degree natural protected area.

Atop one of the hills of the Aydos Forest lies the Aydos Castle, which is a later period Byzantine Castle, dated between the 11th and 13th centuries. The area where the castle is located is registered as a first degree archaeological site.



A View from Aydos Castle

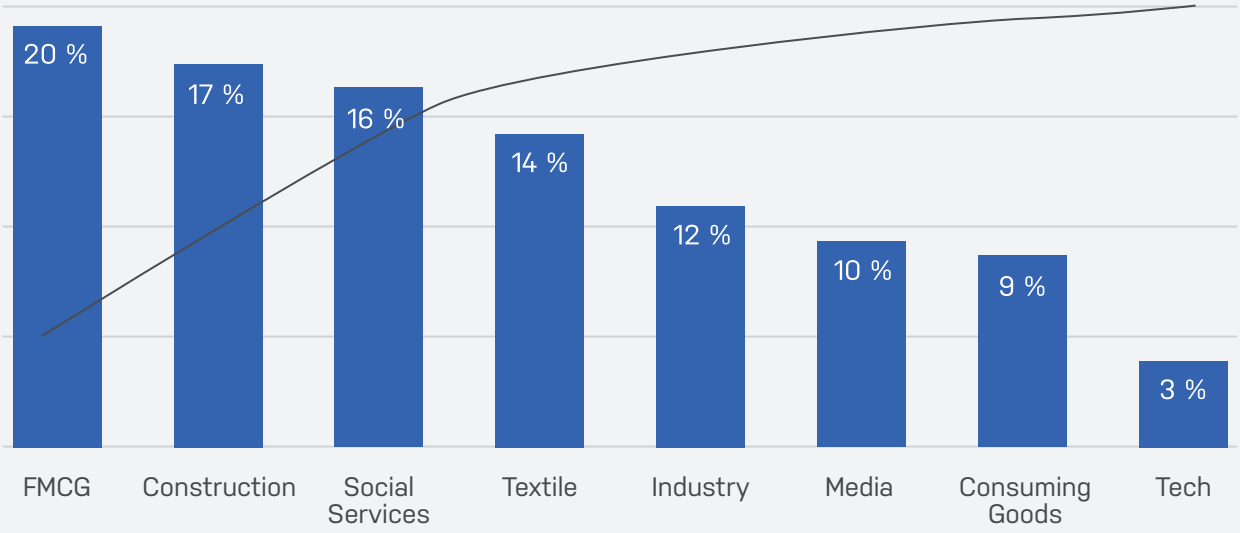


“Two forests are forming the borders of Sultanbeyli. These are the Teferrüç Hill State Forest in the northeast and Aydos Mountain Forest in the southwest.”

Job Market

While workplaces in the district are concentrated in FMCG (Fast Moving Consuming Goods), construction, social services, textile and industry sectors, small and medium- sized enterprises create the majority. Industries are relatively under-developed.

Graphic 1: Dissemination of Sectors



Source: Sultanbeyli Municipality, 2020

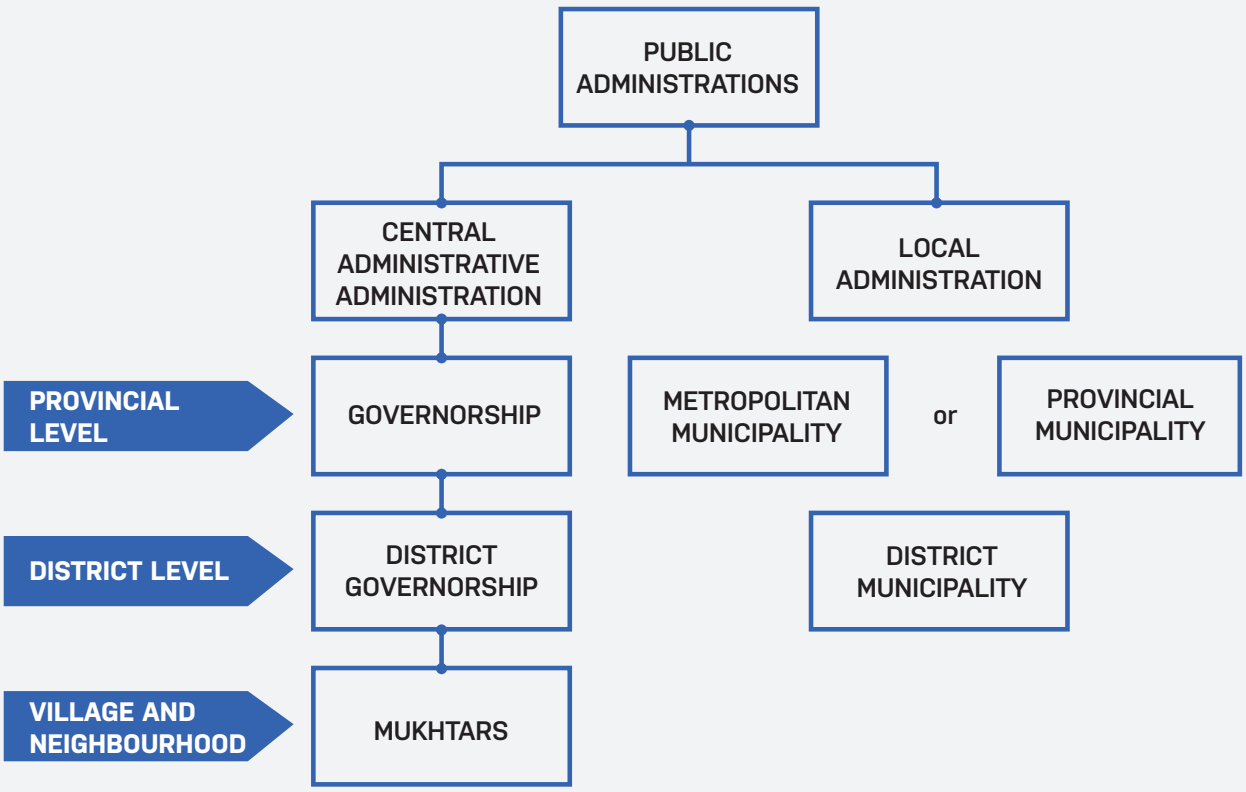
District Management

Public administration in Turkey is provided by the administrative structure at the level of provinces, districts, villages and neighborhoods in line with the principles of central government-local administration, integrity of administration and legal administration under the title of "Integrity of Administration and Public Legal Entity" in Article 123 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey.

Municipalities: are public legal entities that have administrative and financial autonomy within their borders, fulfil the duties and responsibilities given by laws, exercise their autonomy, and are elected by the voters as the decision-making body. Municipalities serve as metropolitan, provincial and district bodies categorized by the criteria determined by the service limit, the population to be served etc.

Central Administrative Administrations: serve with the administrative level determined by asssignment as the provincial organizations of the central administrative administration in the settlements determined as provincial or district borders. Provinces are managed by governorships, districts by district governorships, and villages and neighbourhoods by mukhtars, who are affiliated to district governorships.

Figure 1: Public Adminnistration Chart



Sultanbeyli is a district-level settlement located in Istanbul. Services at the district level are provided by the Sultanbeyli District Governorship as the central administrative administration, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and Sultanbeyli Municipality as local governments.

Institutions serving in the district carry out their routine work, while also serving the SDGs. In order to reveal which SDG the institutions are serving, SDG matching was made by taking into account relevant organizations duties and activities. Matching tables are presented below:

Chart 1: Sultanbeyli District Governorship Units and SDGs They Serve

No	Organisation Name	Related SDG
1	District Police Department	SDG 16
2	District Property Department	SDG 17
3	District Directorate of National Education	SDG 4
4	District Mufti	SDG 4
5	District Population Directorate	SDG 16,17
6	District Health Directorate	SDG 3
7	District Social Service Center Directorate	SDG 1,10
8	District Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation	SDG 1,10
9	District Land Registry	SDG 11
10	District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry	SDG 2
11	Cadastre Unit	SDG 11
12	Mukhtars (15 neighborhoods)	SDG 16,17
13	Forest Management Department	SDG 15
14	Sultanbeyli Youth Services and Sports District Directorate	SDG 3

Chart 2: Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Service Units and SDGs They Serve

No	Organisation Name	Related SDG
1	Department of Press and Public Relations	SDG 16
2	IT Department	SDG 16
3	Environmental Protection and Control Department	SDG 12, 15
4	Department of Earthquake Risk Management and Urban Improvement	SDG 11
5	Support Services Department	SDG 16
6	Property Management Department	SDG 11
7	Department of Study and Projects	SDG 17
8	Department of Technical Works	SDG 11
9	Department of Zoning and Urbanization	SDG 11
10	Department of Human Resources and Education	SDG 16
11	Istanbul Family Counseling and Training Center	SDG 2,3,4,16
12	Istanbul Environmental Management Industry and Trade Inc. (ISTAC)	SDG 11,12
13	General Directorate of Istanbul Electricity, Tramway and Tunnel Operations (IETT)	SDG 11
14	Istanbul Gas Distribution Industry and Trade Joint Stock Company (IGDAS)	SDG 7
15	Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration (İSKİ)	SDG 6
16	Statistics Office	SDG 16,17
17	Fire Department	SDG 1,11,15
18	Corporate Development and Management Systems Department	SDG 16
19	Department of Culture	SDG 4
20	Department of Cultural Heritage	SDG 11
21	Head of Mukhtars and Food Department	SDG 2,16,17
22	Department of Parks, Gardens and Green Spaces	SDG 11
23	Rail System Department	SDG 11
24	Department of Health	SDG 3
25	Social Services Department	SDG 1,10
26	Department of Transportation	SDG 11
27	Road Maintenance and Infrastructure Coordination Department	SDG 11
28	Police Department	SDG 16

Chart 3: Sultanbeyli Municipality Service Units and SDGs They Serve

No	Organisation Name	Related SDG
1	Department of Press and Public Relations	SDG 3,16
2	Department of Information Processing	SDG 16,17
3	Department of Support Services	SDG 16
4	Department of Real Estate and Expropriation	SDG 11
5	Department of Science Affairs	SDG 6,7,11
6	Department of Legal Affairs	SDG 16
7	Department of Reconstruction and Urban Development	SDG 11
8	Department of Human Resources and Training	SDG 16
9	Department of Business Management	SDG 16
10	Department of Cultural Affairs	SDG 3,4,11
11	Department of Financial Affairs	SDG 17
12	Department of Mukhtar Affairs	SDG 16,17
13	Department of Secretary	SDG 16
14	Department of Parks and Gardens	SDG 11
15	Department of Social Wellfare	SDG 1,2,3,8,10
16	Department of Strategy Development	SDG 9,16,17
17	Department of Inspection Board	SDG 16
18	Department of Cleaning Affairs	SDG 12,15
19	Department of Construction Control and Inspection	SDG 11
20	Department of Editorials	SDG 16,17
21	Department of Municipal Police	SDG 2,16

Source: Sultanbeyli Municipality, 2020

NGOs have also taken a more active role in the district administration along with the governance culture implemented by the new public administration approach in recent years. According to official records, there are a total of 536 NGOs[4] in Sultanbeyli.

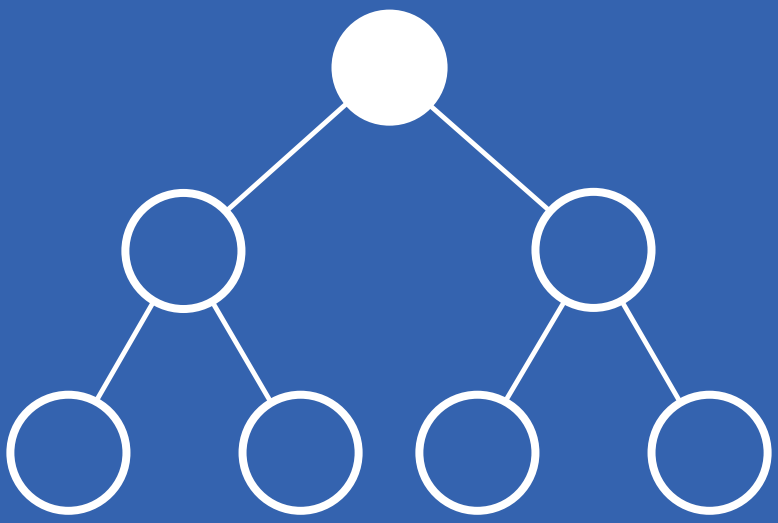
A greater part of these NGOs are fellow countrymen associations carrying out solidarity and aid activities.

Among the NGOs active in Sultanbeyli, the prominent ones with the number of members and projects and the scope of service are presented below:

Chart 4: NGOs Operating in Sultanbeyli and the SDGs They Serve

No	Organisation Name	Field of Activity	Related SDG
1	Ensar Foundation Sultanbeyli Office	education	SDG 4
2	Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief Foundation (IHH)	Humane aid	SDG 1
3	Sultanbeyli United Chamber of Tradesmen and Craftsmen (SUBESO)	Professional Associations	SDG 8,9
4	Sultanbeyli Environment, Youth and Sports Club Association (ÇEVDER)	Environment and Sports	SDG 3,4,15
5	Sultanbeyli Young Businessmen Association (SUGIAD)	Professional Associations	SDG 8,9
6	Sultanbeyli Businessmen Association	Professional Associations	SDG 8,9
7	Sultanbeyli Business Women's Association (SUİŞKAD)	Professional Associations	SDG 5,8,9
8	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association	Refugee Migration Management	SDG 1,2,3, 4,5,8,10, 12,16,17
9	Turkish Red Crescent Sultanbeyli Office	Humane aid	SDG 1,3
10	Turkish Foundation for Combating Erosion, Afforestation and Conservation of Natural Assets (TEMA) Sultanbeyli Office	environment	SDG 15
11	Turkey Youth Foundation (TÜGVA) Sultanbeyli Representation	education	SDG 4
12	International Blue Crescent Humanitarian Relief and Development Foundation Sultanbeyli Office	Refugee Migration Management	SDG 1,8,10,17
13	Green Crescent Sultanbeyli Office	Health	SDG 3

[4] https://www.siviltoplum.gov.tr/illere-ve-faaliyet-alanlarina-gore-dernekler



VLR PROCESS

2021 SULTANBEYLI

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

In this section, we will define the experience of the report writing process. We believe that our process will give an idea about the report writing process to other local governments.

This chapter consists of 2 sub-titles: the stages of the process and the Challenges Encountered During the Process and Developed Solutions.

The Stages of the Process title is given in 4 steps: "Institutional Structuring", "Determining the Methodology", "Data Management and Reporting" and "Announcement".

The problems encountered during the report writing process and the solution developed for the challenges are explained under the part of Challenges Encountered During the Process and Developed Solutions.



1. Stages of the Process

Sultanbeyli VLR process consists of 4 stages. The activities carried out in these stages are summarized below:

Figure 2: Stages of the VLR Process

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURING	DETERMINING THE METHODOLOGY	DATA MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING	ANNOUNCEMENT
Establishment of Sustainable Office	Establishment of the Advisory Board	Conducting internal meetings and data exchange	Submission of VLR Report on HLPF
Matching the objectives of the Strategic Plan with the SDGs	Holding Work-shops with the Advisory Board	Conducting stakeholder surveys	Publishing of the report on the official website of the Municipality
Top management's putting VLR writing on their agenda	Deciding on the VLR Methodology	Conducting meetings with stakeholders and exchanging data	Publishing of the report on the official website of the UN
Collaboration with UCLG-MEWA		Setting local targets	Dissemination and Information Sharing
Literature Review Matching activities and budget with SDGs		Determination of Indicators	
Conducting Awareness Studies			

1.1. Institutional Structuring

The institutional structuring phase includes the integration of the 2030 Agenda into the local agenda, the creation of institutional ownership, the development of cooperation with UCLG-MEWA, and awareness studies.

The Origin Story of the VLR Adventure

Sultanbeyli's VLR adventure begins with the preparation of the Sultanbeyli Municipality's Strategic Plan[5] for 2020-2024.

While preparing our strategic plan, we frequently encountered in the upper policy documents that local governments are an important actor in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, which assigns municipalities an important duty. Which is why its becoming necessary to study the issue in detail and to include it into all planning processes.

In this context, a Sustainable Office was established within the institution in order to carry out studies for the localization of SDGs and to increase corporate awareness. To create an efficient team, experts from different professions such as industrial engineers, architects, statistics specialists, sociologists, public administration specialists and translators came together.

Our team took an active role to focus the attention to the SDG targets in the workshops held with the participation of stakeholders for the determination of local strategic goals and objectives. After local targets were determined, alignment studies were carried out between local targets and SDG targets.

In-house studies initiated at the technical level for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in Sultanbeyli Municipality were carried to the international level at the UCLG Congress held in Durban in 2019 with the participation of local and regional leaders. The workshop of the VLR Practice (Community of Practice-CoP), an initiative of UCLG, held at the aforementioned Congress was the turning point of the process. The Mayor of Sultanbeyli, who was present at the UCLG Congress, was informed about the VLR process planned to be followed by the Implementation Community, the background and the purpose of the reports. The Mayors declaration of interest to take part in the Community of Practice as the Municipality of Sultanbeyli has been an important motivation for the work carried out with UCLG-MEWA.

A series of preparatory meetings were held between the Sustainable Office team and UCLG-MEWA and a roadmap for the Sultanbeyli VLR preparation process was created. The process was initiated with the joint decision of both institutions.

[5] In accordance with the "Public Financial Management and Control Law" numbered 5018, local governments with a population of over 50,000 in Turkey are obliged to prepare their 5-year strategic plans after local elections.



Literature Review

An extensive literature review was conducted while developing the methodology of the report. The prominent ones are listed below:

Chart 5: Scanned Report Samples List

No	Name of the Report	Publishing Institution
1	Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews Volume 1: A Comparative Analysis of Existing VLRs	BM-Habitat & UCLG
2	Guidelines For Voluntary Local Reviews Volume 2- Towards A New Generation Of VLRs: Exploring The Local-National Link	BM-Habitat & UCLG
3	Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews Volume 1: A Comparative Analysis of Existing VLRs	United Nations Division of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)
4	Barcelona: Sustainable Future	Barcelona City Council
5	2019 Taipei City Voluntary Local Review	Taipei City
6	Voluntary Local Review Agenda 2030 on the local level Implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in Bonn	City of Bonn
7	Building a Sustainable and Inclusive Buenos Aires	Buenos Aires City Government
8	Bristol And The SDGs: A Voluntary Local Review of Progress 2019	Bristol City Council
9	Los Angeles Sustainable Development Goals: A Voluntary Local Review of Progress in 2019	City of Los Angeles

From these documents, both volumes of the VLR Guide Series prepared by the United Nations Human Settlements Programmeme (UN-Habitat) and UCLG, and the "Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews" prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) of SDG implementations serve as guiding documents.

In volume 1[6] of the VLR Guide, the emphasize lies in prioritizing the dialogue to be established between different stakeholders and different layers of administration by addressing the current situation in the district and the province from political and social aspects. In addition, it states that the VLRs aim to align national development policies with local policies through the common framework of SDGs. VLR contents that vary according to the structure of cities are presented in categories, to underline that there is no standard VLR template.

In the document[7] published by UN DESA, an exemplary VLR report format was presented with the aim of serving local governments to publish more functional and descriptive VLR reports:

Chart 6: Example of VLR Report Format

VLR REPORT FORMAT
FOREWORD
IMPORTANT INFORMATIONS
INTRODUCTION
PREPARATION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY
a) Interaction with national government on SDG implementation
b) Creating ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals and VLRs
c) Incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals into local and regional frameworks
d) Leaving No One Behind
e) Institutional mechanisms
f) Structural problems
PROGRESS ON OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS
APPLICATION TOOLS
CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS
ANNEXES

[6] BM-Habitat & UCLG, 'Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews Volume 1: A Comparative Analysis of Existing VLRs".
[7] UN DESA, 'Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews Volume 1: A Comparative Analysis of Existing VLRs.

Likewise, the VLR prepared by many different cities also set an example for this study. In the literature review, we observed that different reports share some characteristic features. Thus some methods used by the cities fitting were taken as reference:

While choosing SDGs, some cities reported on all areas, while others identify priority SDG headings. Barcelona, while taking into account all SDG areas they also allocated a separate area for all SDG targets.

On localizing the SDGs; Barcelona created its own local targets by referencing the UN targets, while Los Angeles followed the technique presented in the table below:

Chart 7: Los Angeles SDG Localization Methodology[8]

SDG LOCALİZATİON METHODOLOGY OF LOS ANGELES	
0: NOT APPLICABLE	This SDG target does not apply at the local level.
1: LITERAL	The SDG target as written applies to the City of Los Angeles.
2: TARGET REVISED	The SDG target as written does not apply, but can be revised to apply to the City of Los Angeles.
3: TARGET REPLACED	The SDG target as written does not apply, but can be replaced with a target for the City of Los Angeles with similar intent.
4: TARGET ADDED	A new target should be added for the City of Los Angeles.

In the presentation of the activities, the VLR of Bonn includes practical examples as models for other cities.

In the presentation of monitoring indicators; Barcelona, Buenos Aires and Taipei preferred the graphic expression item by item by stating the source and year of the data, the definition of the indicator, the current and target values.

[8] City of Los Angeles, "Los Angeles Sustainable Development Goals: A Voluntary Local Review of Progress in 2019".

Inclusion of Sustainable Development Goals into Institutional Plans

The localization of SDGs refers to the integration of local policy documents with the 2030 UN Agenda, such as strategic plans, annual reports, performance programmemes, thematic action plans, etc. By this aspect, the aims, targets and activities in the policy documents published by the district municipality are aligned with the SDGs on a regular basis.

Chart 8: Alignment of Sultanbeyli Municipality 2020-2024 Strategic Plan Areas with the SDG Goals.

AREAS OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN / SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	Institutional Development and Resource Management	Sustainable City and Living Spaces	Environmental Services Management	Social Support Services	Culture, Art and Education Services	Urban and Social Order
1. No Poverty				●	●	
2. Zero Hunger				●		
3. Good Health and Well-being				●		
4. Quality Education	●			●	●	
5. Gender Equality	●			●	●	
6. Clean Water and Sanitation		●	●			
7. Affordable and Clean Energy		●				
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	●			●		
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	●	●				
10. Reduced Inequality	●			●		
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities		●	●		●	●
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	●		●			●
13. Climate Action	●	●				
14. Life Below Water						
15. Life on Land			●			
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	●			●	●	●
17. Partnerships for the Goals	●				●	

Source: Sultanbeyli Municipality,2020

The main service areas, strategic goals and objectives of Sultanbeyli Municipality's 2020-2024 Strategic Plan are aligned with SDG goals and targets. (See: Annex-1)

Chart 9: Sultanbeyli Municipality 2021 Performance Programme - SDG Alignment

2021 PERFORMANCE PROGRAMME RELATION OF ACTIVITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS							
ACTIVITY	**RELEVANT SDG**	**ACTIVITY**	**RELEVANT SDG**	**ACTIVITY**	**RELEVANT SDG**	**ACTIVITY**	**RELEVANT SDG**
Employee Development Management Activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Internal Control Management Activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Facility/project production activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Addiction prevention activities	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Employee Personnel Affairs Activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Process and Risk Management Activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Public buildings maintenance and renovation activities	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Preventive activities in early childhood	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Employee Belonging Development Activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Road/sidewalk/ rainwater canal construction activity	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Family Counselling activities	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Institution Organization Management Activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Data model creation and development activity	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Road/sidewalk/ rainwater canal maintenance and repair activity	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Organizing, enriching and increasing participation in cultural events	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Work Health and Safety Activity	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	National and International Cooperation and Institutional Relations Activity	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Metal construction products production and assembly activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Fair, festival and competition organization activity	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Workplace Medicine Activity	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Project consultancy, preparation and development activity in accordance with the needs and demands in line with the national and international calls for grants	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Transport service coordination activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Culture-art, education, history etc. to content studies	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Civil Defence Activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Approval Activity of Floor Easement Project	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Emergency response activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Wedding services activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Development Activity of Quality Management System	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Building Permit Activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Park project design and realization/renewal activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Activity of organizing hobby, professional and personal development courses	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Activity of Execution of Secretariat Services of Decision-Making Bodies (Committee, Assembly and City Council)	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Providing Zoning Status	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Sidewalk Border painting activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Cultural arts and education centres activity	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Internal and External Document Tracking Activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	1/1000 Scale Implementation Zoning Plan	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Park maintenance and repair activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Library management activity	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Institutional Archive Activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Building information provision activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Landscape maintenance and repair activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Organization of educational support courses	4 QUALITY EDUCATION
In-house Coordination Service Activity	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Institutional information management activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Recyclable waste activity	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Developing sportive life	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

2021 PERFORMANCE PROGRAMME RELATION OF ACTIVITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS							
ACTIVITY	**RELEVANT SDG**	**ACTIVITY**	**RELEVANT SDG**	**ACTIVITY**	**RELEVANT SDG**	**ACTIVITY**	**RELEVANT SDG**
Building and facility management activity		Real estate service activity		Domestic waste collection activity		Written and visual communication activity	
Coordination of municipal vehicles		Map services activity		Cleaning services activity		Realization of digital media works	
Purchasing activity		Expropriation service activity		Environmental health services activity		Communication and information activity between the municipality and the requesters	
Audit and reporting activity		Real estate service activity		Environmental audit activity		The activity of providing communication and information on a satisfaction scale between the municipality and the requesters	
Litigation, follow-up of execution files and legal consultancy activity		Building inspection and settlement certification activity		Climate change adaptation activity		Representation, ceremony and hospitality activity	
Income accounting activity		Post-settlement transactions activity		Veterinary services activity		Organization support activity	
Expense accounting activity		Urban Transformation Operations Activity		Social support activities		Event announcement activity	
Municipality social facility operation activity		Derelict building isolation/demolition activity		Community health activity		Local feedback management activity	
Data analysis and evaluation activity		Carrying out effective inspection services with a preventive approach against illegal construction		Counselling and rehabilitation activity		Citizen-focused municipal police services activity	
IT hardware activity		Infrastructure service request/ complaint evaluation activity		Activities to increase social welfare		Protection and security activity	
IT software activity		Infrastructure/ excavation license issuance activity		Volunteer services activities		Inspection activity of advertisement signs	
IT security management activity		Infrastructure / excavation license implementation and coordination activity		Social cohesion and urban awareness activities		Municipal Police licensing activity	
Capacity building activity on new technologies		Excavation activity		Activities for reintegrating women into society and preventing violence			

Source: Sultanbeyli Municipality, 2020

Activities carried out by Sultanbeyli Municipality are aligned with the SDGs. If the SDGs are evaluated on an activity basis; most activities were carried out for the 11th, 16th and 17th SDGs.

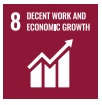
Chart 10: Sultanbeyli Municipality Budget - SDG Alignment

No	SDG	Budget (TL)	Budget Ratio
1	SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	38.858.391,51	%30
2	SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	24.008.493,37	%19
3	SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals	20.540.273,52	%16
4	SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being	18.279.089,27	%14

The activity budgets allocated by the Sultanbeyli Municipality were matched with the relevant SDG, and the resources allocated for progress in each SDG area were calculated. Accordingly, the most resources are allocated to 11, 16, 17th and 3rd SDGs.

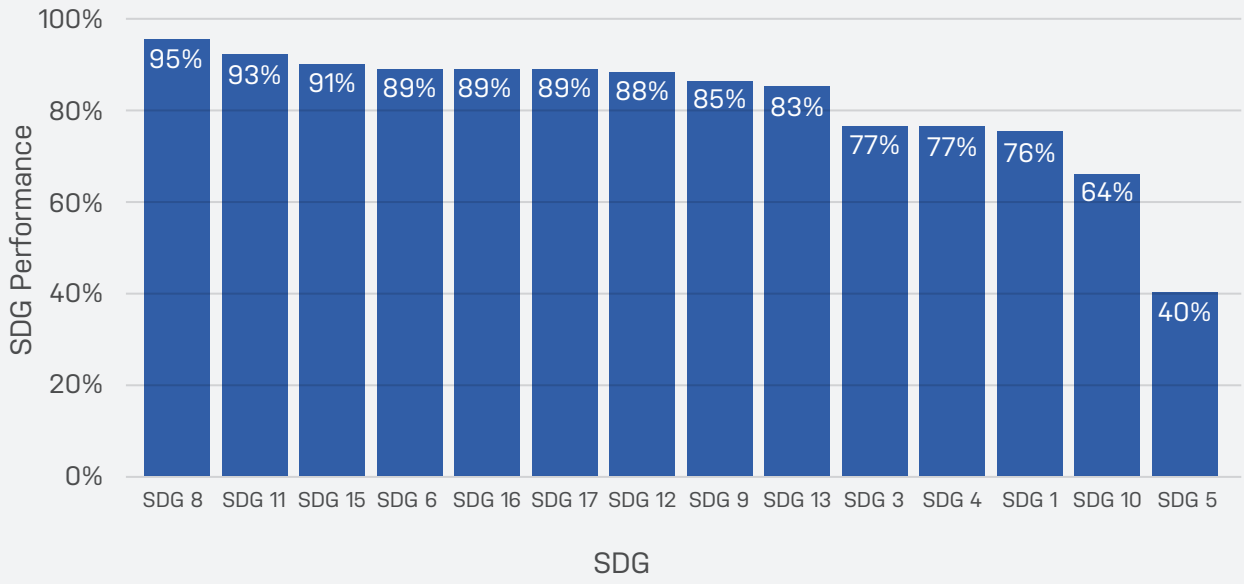


Chart 11: 2021 Performance Programme - SDG Performance

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS		SDG PERFORMANCE
	**1-No Poverty** End poverty in all its forms everywhere	76%
	**3-Good Health and Well-being** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	77%
	**4-Quality Education** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	77%
	**5-Gender Equality** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	40%
	**6-Clean Water and Sanitation** Ensure access to water and sanitation for all	89%
	**8-Decent Work and Economic Growth** Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	95%
	**9-Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure** Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	85%
	**10-Reduced Inequalities** Reduce inequality within and among countries	64%
	**11-Sustainable Cities and Communities** Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	93%
	**12-Responsible Consumption and Production** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	88%
	**13-Climate Action** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	83%
	**15-Life on Land** Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss	91%
	**16-Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	89%
	**17-Partnerships for the Goals** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	89%

Source: Sultanbeyli Municipality, 2020

Graphic 2: Sultanbeyli Municipality - Institutional SDG Performance



Source: Sultanbeyli Municipality, 2020

In the 2021 Performance Programme, the indicators related to the activities carried out throughout 2020 were monitored and institutional performance evaluation was made on the scale of SDG areas. The aim is that this monitoring and evaluation study will be repeated annually until 2030 and the results will be integrated into the planning of the services.

According to the performance evaluation of 2020, the highest performance of Sultanbeyli Municipality was in the 8th, 11th and 15th SDGs.

Awareness Studies

Considering that the SDGs attribute responsibility to all humanity, it is important that institutions, organizations and civilians take participation and ownership to achieve all goals.

With this motivation, awareness studies were planned to be carried out for corporate managers and staff, stakeholders and residents during the VLR process. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic measures, only in-house awareness studies could be carried out.

On April 6, 2021, we organized together with UCLG-MEWA a programmeme titled "Localizing Sustainable Development Goals" for deputy mayors and department managers.





In the first session of the programme, municipal managers were informed about Sustainable Development Goals.

The following part of the programme, divided participants into groups. Each group developed a project idea on SDG assigned by lottery and presented their project to all groups at the end of the study. Participants tried to identify relevant SDG in the presented project. Thus, participants were provided with practical examples to form a link between SDG and municipal activities.

In the third part of the programme, the participants were informed about the monitoring mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda and the contribution of the VLRs to both the city and municipal services.

1.2. Determining the Methodology

In the second stage of the process, we formed an advisory board to benefit from expert opinions. Through two meetings held with this board, the evaluations of the experts were received and the VLR methodology was finalized.

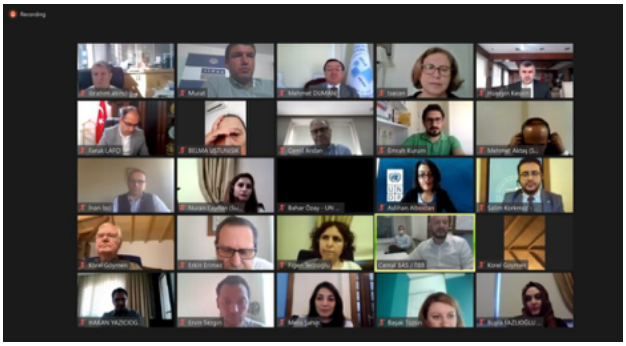
Organizing Meetings with the Advisory Board

As a result of the negotiations between the Sustainable Office and UCLG-MEWA, we planned to establish an Advisory Board consisting of representatives from different sectors in order to determine the methodology of the report in line with the opinions and suggestions of experts. The diversity among the board members is considered for reflecting different perspectives on our report's content.

The first meeting of the Advisory Board was held on 15 October, 2020. All members of the board evaluated the scope and methodology of the report and shared their opinions and suggestions for the next steps.

Participants emphasized that the first VLR report of Sultanbeyli should not only focus on the services of the municipality, but rather that it should be prepared

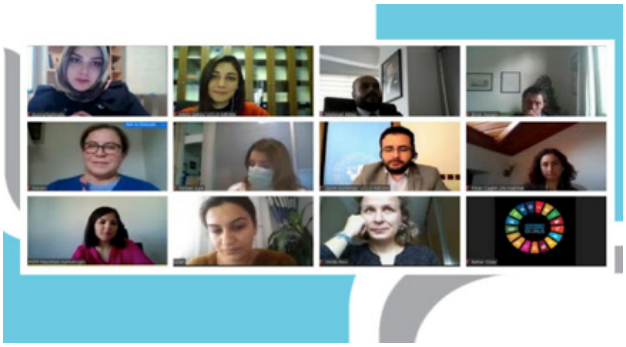
in a framework that will show the progress of SDGs for the whole district. The necessity of presenting data on all SDGs in the report was another issue underlined at the meeting.



1. Advisory Board Meeting

Working groups were formed under different topics at the first Advisory Board Meeting in order to receive expert support on more specific issues in the following stages. The subject of which Board Member can provide expert support on implementation methodology, creation and development of indicators, diversification of data sources and evaluation of data, and process evaluation were clarified.

The second meeting of the Advisory Board was held on 10 December 2020 to discuss the methodology more in detail. Participants shared their opinions and suggestions on how to align the activities, targets and indicators with institutional plans, what solutions can be developed in cases where quantitative data can not be obtained; and how the participation of stakeholders could be ensured.



2. Advisory Board Meeting

To increase the awareness of residents on SDGs, experts suggested that contemporary communication tools such as social media channels and mobile applications can be used, and workshops can be held in schools, through which the new generation can gain awareness on sustainable development.

In addition to the meetings, when necessary, board members were contacted in line with their personal knowledge and their expertise of the institutions they are affiliated with.

Finalizing the Methodology

The general methodological approach of the report can be described as follows:

- Considering that determining focal SDG areas may create a deficiency in terms of a holistic view of the city as an inclusive social space and living space; all SDGs except the 14th SDG were evaluated in the report. ("SDG 14: LIFE IN THE WATER" was not taken into consideration because Sultanbeyli does not have a border to oceans and seas.) Since this is the first VLR of Sultanbeyli, revealing the current situation on each SDG was of importance.

- Due to the structure of the district administration in Turkey, the service information is presented without specifying the name of the institution, since the institutions provide complementary or overlapping services in some areas and the VLR report includes an evaluation at the district level. Accordingly, information about the local services is presented without specifying the name of the institution. Yet, institutions providing services for the relevant SDGs are specified on each SDG headings.

- Monitoring indicators are determined for each target that can be localized. The progress in SDGs will be monitored and evaluated in accordance with the indicators in the progress reports. As an important reference source, public institutions and residents' perceptions about the district were also evaluated to determine and monitor the level of sustainable development. Research conducted for this purpose has increased the level of participation of the report as well.

- Localizing the SDGs, since most of the UN targets and indicators do not have a full correspondence at the district level, some of the UN targets were revised in line with the current local situation, services and needs; some have been rewritten with national targets in mind. Identical targets are explained under one target title, since several SDG targets are related to each other.

- Usually data of 2020 were taken as the current value. However, in cases of non-available data, values of 2019 or 2021 were taken as reference.

- For most indicators, 2030 target values are not given. These values will be determined by the projections to be made taking into account the 1st and 2nd year monitoring data and the decision of the Sultanbeyli Sustainable Development Monitoring-Evaluation Board (planned to be established).

- The current and target values of the indicators are given annually or cumulatively according to the nature of the data. E.g; While the "ratio of the young population participating in out-of-school activities" is evaluated annually, the "implementation rate of the climate change action plan" is evaluated cumulatively.

As a contribution to the literature, the distinguishing features of the report from other VLR reports are as follows:

- Each local target in the report are aligned with the relevant UN target and Turkey target[9] and a compability at local-national-international level is emphasized.

- Since Sultanbeyli is a district standing out with its inclusive activities towards the refugee population, the title of "Leaving No One Behind" is presented as a sub-title in relevant SDG areas.

1.3. Data Management and Reporting

In the third stage of the process, interviews were held with institutions, information and data regarding the activities were collected, indicators were created and SDG evaluation research was carried out. After evaluating all collected information, writing of the report was initiated.

Sultabeyli Sustainable Development Goals Evaluation Survey

We conducted a survey to relevant stakeholders (Public institutions and NGOs, workplaces and the residents), in order to manage a reliable evaluation on the sustainable development level of Sultanbeyli.

In order to collect opinions on the current situation, representatives of institutions and residents participating in the survey were asked about their commentary on the statements regarding the SDG areas. A 5-point likert scale was used in the questions, with the addition of "I have no idea" option.

Survey results of relevant SDG is represented as a figure under "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey". Below, the method is explained through the example of SDG 12 "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" given in figure 3.

[9] These targets are taken from the "Turkey Sustainable Development Goals 2nd National Review Report".

Figure 3: Example of "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey"

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Environmental sanitation and regulations are provided as good as possible.	**73%**	**85%**
Waste recycling is ensured effectively	**74%**	**89%**
Garbage is collected regularly	**88%**	**97%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**71 POINTS** DEVELOPED	**75 POINTS** DEVELOPED

In order to measure the perception of residents on SDG 12, opinions on the following 3 statements were asked:

"Environmental sanitation and regulation are provided as good as possible." (Environmental Sanitation and Regulation)

"Recycling of waste is ensured effectively." (Recycling)

"Garbage is collected regularly." (Waste Collection)

The responses "strongly agree", "agree" or "partially agree" are evaluated in total on a percentage basis. The rate of residents agreeing with the statement

"Environmental sanitation and regulation are provided as good as possible " is 73% and the rate of institutions is 85%. 74% of the residents and 89% of the institutions agreed with the statement "Waste recycling is ensured effectively". 88% of the residents stated that "Garbage is collected regularly"; 97% of institutions agreed. (See Figure 3)

Anwers were scored between 1 (Strongly disagree) and 5 (Totally agree). Answers as "I have no idea" were excluded from the evaluation. An average score out of 5 was calculated by multiplying the frequency values of the responses with the relative scores. After taking the average of the obtained values of all statements, the equivalent of this value out of 100 is stated as the total score of the relevant SDG.

Total scores were evaluated out of 100 as given in the table below:

Chart 12: SDG Assessment Scale

Total Score	SDG Assessment
20-39	Open to development
40-59	Developing
60-79	Developed
80-100	Advanced

As seen in Chart 12, the total score of residents for SDG 12 is 71 out of 100, while the one of institutions is 75. According to the total score evaluation, the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey in the SDG 12 for both the residents and the institutions is as "developed".

Evaluation Survey of Public Institutions and NGO: The survey was conducted to determine the activities of the institutions providing services at the local level that contribute to the development of the district. Another aim was to get ideas and opinions about the development level of our district in different areas. The surveys were sent to the relevant institutions by an official letter containing the survey link and other information about the survey prepared on online platform. Since the surveys did not reach expected number; the study proceeded by applying face-to-face survey method. The sample of the research consists of 46 institutions and organizations.

Evaluation Survey of Workplaces: The survey was conducted to determine the institutional sustainability levels of the workplaces and to get their opinions and views on the development level of the district in different areas. The online surveys were sent to the relevant business owners via SMS containing the survey link and information about the survey.

A total of 339 business owners were contacted and was only answered by 5 business owners. Since the surveys did not reach statistically sufficient number; survey results were not taken into consideration.

Evaluation Survey of Residents: The survey was conducted in order to determine the opinions and views of the residents on the level of development of the district in different areas. The surveys were prepared online and sent to 30,000 residents living in the district via SMS containing the survey link and information about the survey. Since the surveys did not reach statistically sufficient number, the study was completed by applying face-to-face survey method. Study sample consists of 1059 people.

Inter-Institutional Data Exchange and Determining the Future Vision

As stated in the section "District Management" of the report, many public institutions and NGOs at the local level provide similar or complementary services. While the local and metropolitan municipalities and the directorates affiliated to the district governorship serve as public institutions in Sultanbeyli; NGOs operating in the field of social aid such as the Turkish Red Crescent, Human Rights and Freedoms Humanitarian Aid Foundation (IHH), Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association and International Blue Crescent Humanitarian Relief and Development Foundation are prominent in the region.

While the administrative structure in the district ensures that the services are provided without interruption and quickly; institutions are required to work together and share data in order to achieve the purpose of services and to use resources effectively. For instance, if the district municipality does not work in coordination with the Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration (İSKİ); arises a risk of digging up a recently build new asphalt by the municipality in an attempt of laying water pipes. Or a cooperation between the municipality and the district governorship is important, because a family that receives social support from the municipality may also get help from the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation affiliated to the district governor's office, causing a repetitive aid, and leaving others in need behind.

Sultanbeyli Municipality annually collects district-level data under thematic headings from public institutions and organizations serving in the district. Along with following the statistical data periodically announced by TURKSTAT to provide district-level data on demographic, workforce, etc. The data that the institutions do not keep at the district level are collected through field research.

Other necessary data, apart from the data provided annually, are obtained through survey studies and face-to-face or telephone interviews with the officials of institution.

Furthermore, the local targets, indicators and indicator values for the SDG served by the relevant institution were jointly determined during the meetings with the officials of institution.

In order to prepare the report in a more participatory manner, the workshops planned to be held in each SDG area could not be held due to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

1.4. Announcement

The summary version of the report was presented in HLPF on 14 July 2021. The summary was available in Turkish and English on the official website of the Sultanbeyli Municipality and also sent to relevant higher institutions and universities in Istanbul by official letter and e-mail.

The report has been updated, taking into account the feedback received after the presentation, and the full version of the report was officially published in December 2021.

This VLR is important in terms of ensuring experience sharing and disseminating reporting of VLR, since this is the first ever official report at district level.

Workshops will be organized in cooperation with national local government unions (MBB, TBB, etc.), and the report will be introduced as an example on adaptation, monitoring, and implementation of SDGs to local level. We believe that these actions will encourage other local governments.

2. Challenges and Solutions

Here we wanted to examine and share the challenges experienced during the writing process and according solutions as an example for other cities. This sharing of experience has been made on the basis that cities can overcome problems not alone, but by learning from each other and through collaboration.

Data Management

The 11th Development Plan of the Republic of Turkey, which is in force, includes the policy of "Institutional, technical and legal infrastructure will be strengthened to establish an infrastructure and share data at provincial, district and neighbourhood scale". Although progress is made on effective use of data in national public administration, the institutional culture on data keeping and decision-making, based on data has not yet been fully established.

Our main challenge during the preparation process was the acquisition of data. Keeping the data in the relevant headings systematically, regularly checking the data reliability and making inter-institutional system integrations can provide a healthier monitoring of the sustainable development level of the district.

Sultanbeyli Municipality started studies, to create a database in which all district-level data will be kept with the aim to provide sustainable data management. As a result of these studies, a data inventory of the district was prepared and accessible data has been integrated into system. Plans to sign protocols with relevant institutions on regular data exchange are also been made. Furthermore, the aim is to contribute to the transformation of data into information by making the data, considering the legislations, accessible to the public through an open data platform.

At the same time, we plan to support the dissemination of data collection of institutions and the activation of data-based decision-making processes by organizing in-house and external training and workshops.

Localization of SDGs

Although the emphasis is that the 2030 SDG are created with the perspective that development starts from the local level, the targets and indicators do not directly address districts. While the targets and indicators can be partially adapted to the metropolitan level, this compliance is even lower at the district level. According to the report "Assessment of the Human Development Index-Districts Model in terms of UN Sustainable Development Goals" prepared by UCLG-MEWA, in cooperation with INGEV (Human Development Foundation), only 20% of SDG Indicators and targets can be associated with district level[10].

This is a factor that makes it difficult for service providing institutions at district level to make service plans in line with SDG targets and to demonstrate their contributions in this area. During the writing process of this report, localization of targets and indicators has been one of the areas we put our time and effort the most. For the localization of SDGs, solutions can be considered by relevant institutions jointly determining a procedure or the UN updating the indicators to be compatible on district level.

In order to overcome the difficulties experienced in adapting the SDGs to Sultanbeyli, we consulted to the support of the Advisory Board consisting of experts and also benefited from local indicator sets created by other cities.

Inter-Institutional Coordination

There is no clear format for the preparation process and scope of VLR reports[11]. While this situation provides flexibility for cities; it also creates uncertainty.

At the beginning of this process, where to start and how to proceed was a big question for us. Due to this, the guidance of expert organizations for the determination of the methodology and the systematic progress was essential. However, since there is no comprehensive mechanism in the localization of the SDGs, it was not possible to work on a regular with organizations other than UCLG-MEWA. In addition to this, we received support from experts from various fields working in different institutions while preparing this report. The accumulation gained in this process may form the basis for a future structuring.

[10] UCLG-MEWA & INGEV, 2019, "Human Development Index in terms of UN Sustainable Development Goals - Evaluation of Districts Model", Istanbul.
[11] First volume of VLR Guide Series by UN Habitat and UCLG.

An organization that will work towards raising awareness of SDG targets, encouraging local governments to make VLR reports, and monitoring SDGs at local level will support access to SDG targets.

Since the VLR report deals with the district as a whole, the reporting process is also carried out with inter-institutional cooperation. Although the inter-institutional cooperation is at a good level in Sultanbeyli, the participation of other stakeholders in the preparation of the report has remained limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Still we conducted face-to-face interviews and made surveys with local representatives, in order to increase participation.

Lastly, we plan to establish the Sultanbeyli Sustainable Development Monitoring-Evaluation Board as a superstructure of the Sustainable Office established within the Municipality so that monitoring can be carried out regularly up until 2030.





SDG CURRENT STATE ANALYSIS

2021 SULTANBEYLI

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW



SDG 1
No Poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere.



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship (Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation, District Social Service Center Directorate), Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (Social Services Department), Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Social Support Services), IHH, RASASA, Turkish Red Crescent Sultanbeyli, IBC.

Current State

According to the definition of UNDP, poverty is accompanied by deprivation of basic human needs and low income; being a multidimensional concept that includes sickness, illiteracy, and deprivation of basic public services (such as health, roads, education, infrastructure, transportation, shelter)[12].

Sultanbeyli, growing with the effects of migration wave from rural areas of Anatolia, especially in the 80s, is among the poorest districts of Istanbul, being one of the largest cities of Turkey[13]. Most of the residents who migrated to the district were working as cheap labor in the construction sector, continued their livelihood with low income, which captured the city into a cycle of socio-economic poverty[14]. This poverty cycle, which continues its effects until today, attracts low-income segments to the district. According to the 2020 research data, nearly half of the households (45%) in the district declared that they have a monthly minimum wage or less[15]. Therefore, we can state that the rate of households in need of social assistance in the district is high.

The fact that the masses with a mostly low level of education, migrating from the countryside to the city in the hope of finding a job and, settled in the region where the infrastructure has not yet been developed, caused unplanned urbanization and reduced the urban resilience of the district against social, environmental and economic disasters.

In 2020, a study was conducted to measure the resilience of districts in Istanbul against the COVID-19 pandemic. In this study, the socio-economic resilience of the districts was measured using indicators of the Age Dependency Ratio of the Working Population to the Dependent Population, University Graduate Rate, Household Size, Number of Households Applying for Social Assistance, Number of Banks, Housing Price Level, and Income Level. According to study results, the socio-economic vulnerability level of Sultanbeyli is high[16]. Confirming these findings, in the field survey conducted at local level in 2020, 57% of the households said that they applied for aid due to financial difficulties triggered by the pandemic[17].

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[12] Muammer AK, "Toplumsal Bir Olgu Olarak Yoksulluk", 2016, Akademik Bakış- Uluslararası Hakemli Sosyal Bilimler E-Dergisi, Sayı:54.
[13] İlker ŞAHİNOĞLU, "Kent Yoksulluğu İle Mücadele Rejimi: Sultanbeyli Örneği" (PhD thesis)
[14] Oğuz IŞIK ve M. Melih PINARCIOĞLU, "Nöbetleşe Yoksulluk Gecekondulaşma ve Kent Yoksulları: Sultanbeyli Örneği".
[15] Data is from the "Sultanbeyli District Households COVID-19 Impact" research, conducted by Sultanbeyli Municipality in June 2020 with 1053 households. The minimum wage in Turkey at the given date was approximately 345 US Dollars monthly.
[16] Data is from the "Istanbul Vulnerability Map Project in the Process of Combating the COVID-19 Epidemic" carried out within the scope of the Istanbul Development Agency's Combat and Support Program against COVID-19.
[17] Data is from the "Sultanbeyli District Households COVID-19 Impact Research" conducted by Sultanbeyli Municipality in June 2020 with 1053 households.

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Sufficient social assistance is provided to those in real need.	**50%**	**95%**
Successful activities are carried out to reduce poverty.	**43%**	**75%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**51 POINTS** DEVELOPING	**66 POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 1; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "51", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "66". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey differs between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 1. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET 1.2.

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 1 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Analysing various types of social assistance and making the social assistance more effective

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 1.2.

Support the reduction of poverty by reaching to ones in need through cooperational sustainable social work activities.

To localize the UN target 1.2., social aid activities are carried out to support the poor by reaching the residents in need. After evaluating the requests of individuals who have financial difficulties; one-time or regular in-kind and cash benefits are provided to residents who meet the criteria.

The management of social assistance data is provided through a digital system. A total of 43,146 families were registered through this system until December 2020.

Social support requests for 2020 were higher than expected, as the COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected the district's economy. The 4-stage social assistance programmeme of the central government has enabled the residents to go through this process more comfortably: Economic Stability Shield, Pandemic Social Support Programme, We Are Enough for Us Turkey, Full Shutdown Social Assistance.

While the Economic Stability Shield, the first programme announced, provided support to families in need of social assistance, other programmes were expanded to include other social segments affected by the pandemic. These programmes offered supports in deferrals for tax and other payments, salary support to employees in economically affected businesses, and cash support to families who were affected by the pandemic. In 2020, 61 million 316 thousand 427 Turkish lira aid support was provided to 55,197 families[18].

[18] http://sultanbeyli.gov.tr/ilcemizde-sydv-2020-yilinda-120-milyon-624-bin-tl-yardim-yapti

Local Target	1.2 Indicators	2020 Current	2030 Target	Definition	Source
1.2. Support the reduction of poverty by reaching to ones in need through cooperational sustainable social work activities.	Percentage of households with a monthly income at minimum wage or below.	45%	To be determined	It Refers to the ratio of the number of households whose income is at minimum wage or below to the total number of households. (Minimum wage is the lowest wage level that can be legally paid to workers. In June 2020, the minimum wage corresponds to approximately $345 per month.)	Sultanbeyli Municipality-Sultanbeyli Households Covid-19 Impact Research
	The percentage of households in need whose social support application was approved	57%	To be determined	It Refers to the ratio of the number of households whose application for social support is approved by the relevant commissions to the total number of households who apply for social support.	Sultanbeyli Municipality



UN TARGET 1.3.

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 1 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Facilitating the access to opportunities for groups at risk of poverty and social exclusion

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 1.3.

Strengthen social peace and solidarity by supporting disadvantaged and vulnerable groups economically and socially

To localize the UN target 1.3., supporting activities are carried out for the economic and social empowerment of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. In line with the legislation, routine financial support is provided to disadvantaged families and individuals on a regular basis.

Economic support is provided to those in need such as the elderly, the disabled, relatives of disabled person, silicosis patients, chronic disease patients, families of soldiers in need, orphans, individuals without social security, adults who take care of children who have difficulties in accessing education, pregnant women, households unable to pay their electricity bills including refugees in distress. In 2020, 59 million 307 thousand 288 TL was paid to 25,032 people[19].

Civilians who take action to protect the integrity of the state and who lost their lives, or were injured due to these activities, and members of the judiciary, police and soldiers, and their relatives who lost their lives or were injured in a conflict during their duty or in an attack due to their duty, are to be considered as vulnerable. These groups benefit from the supports and services according to legislation. For the families of veterans and martyrs living in Sultanbeyli, regularly visits are made and psycho-social support is provided.

[19] http://sultanbeyli.gov.tr/ilcemizde-sydv-2020-yilinda-120-milyon-624-bin-tl-yardim-yapti

In Turkey, there is a tradition of condolence visits to families who lost their loved ones. The tradition of condolence visit is a form of social assistance and solidarity, which lasts for a few days in order to comfort the relatives of the deceased, to alleviate and support them. During the condolence period, the food and drink are brought by the spouses, friends and neighbors, and prayers for the deceased are being made together during the stay. This tradition is also reflected in the activities of the institutions providing services. In this context, financial and moral support such as the transportation of relatives to the funeral site and deceased transportation services, tents and chairs are provided to the families of the deceased. Since the majority of the residents living in Sultanbeyli migrated as big families, the kinship relations are strong. And if a person wants to be buried in their hometown a vehicle support including a professional driver is also provided to ensure that the families of the deceased and the deceased are transported to the desired place for burial.

Local Target	1.3 Indicator	2020 Reference Value	2030 Reference Value	Definiton	Source
1.3. Strengthening social peace and solidarity by supporting disadvantaged and vulnerable groups economically and socially.	Proportion of disadvantaged individuals provided with social support	7%	15%	Refers to the ratio of individuals who meet the criteria determined by laws and who are supported, to the total number of population. (The target has been determined by considering the evaluations to be made independent of the neediness criteria with the legislative arrangements)	Sultanbeyli District Governorship



UN TARGET 1.5.

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 1 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Unspecified

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 1.5.

Minimize the negative effects of sudden natural disasters and emergency

To localize the UN target 1.5., supporting actions are taken to reduce the devastating effects of sudden disasters and emergency. In the event of natural or man-made disasters such as explosions, fires, floods, shelter and goods support is provided to the victims, and their basic needs are met.

Local Target	1.5 Indicator	2020 Reference Value	2030 Reference Value	Definiton	Source
1.5. Minimize the negative effects of sudden natural disasters and emergency	Average amount of support provided to affected households	2.388,00 TL (341 US Dolar-298 Euro)	1000 US Dolar	Refers to the ratio of the total amount of aid given to the households affected by a disaster to the number of households that received aid.	Sultanbeyli Governorship / Sultanbeyli Municipality

Target 1.1. is evaluated within the scope of target 1.2.

Since the scope of the target 1.4 is wide and related to many goals, it has been evaluated under other SDG headings.

Target 1 a. is evaluated within the scope of targets 1.2 and 1.3.

Target 1.b. is not valid at local level.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Vefa Social Support Group

A team was established under the name of "Vefa Social Support Group" consisting of public and NGO staff in Sultanbeyli, as it was made nationwide, in order to support people who do not have a relative to help them and those who were not able to go out; especially including residents of 65+ years and the chronically ill. A hotline was created, to facilitate easy access to beneficiaries. The teams in charge distributed warm meals and supplies, home cleaning support and health checks-up at home were carried out. Grocery and pharmacy shopping supports were provided.





LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

The vast majority of refugees living in Sultanbeyli are at a low socio-economic level and are in need for support. The household income of refugees is below the minimum wage compared to the national payment standart[20]. As a result, refugees are supported on topics as follows:

SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR REFUGEES

Supports for Meeting Basic Needs

- Financial aid
- Invoice (electricity, water bill)
- Shopping card
- Food Box
- Widow's Aid (Aid given to a widowed or divorced woman or man)
- Red Crescent card

Support for Improvement of Living Environment

- Hygiene kit
- Furniture
- Housing benefit

[20] This information was taken from the "Research for Determining the Level of Social Cohesion between Syrian Refugees and Local People Living in Sultanbeyli".

Support for Patient and Child Care

- Diaper
- Baby food
- Baby Kit (Materials needed after the baby is born)

Support for Increasing Access to Basic Services

- Education Kit
- Transportation Card
- **Social Economic Support (SES):** Aims to minimize children living in poverty by providing assistance to families who cannot meet the basic needs of their children.
- **Conditional Education Assistance:** Aims to reduce school drop-out rates, and to increase the number of refugee children continuing their education.

Leaving No One Behind	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definition	Source
The approval rate of social assistance applications	%59	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of those benefiting from any social assistance to the total number of people applying for social assistance.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association



“Refugees living in Sultanbeyli are supported in many areas.”



SDG 2
Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship (Agriculture and Forestry Directorate), Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (İSADEM), Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Municipal Police, Department of Social Support Services), RASASA.

Current State

There is no problem of starvation in Sultanbeyli, similar to national indicator, due to social supports and the solidarity culture. But what is observed during field visits, is that many parents do not posess the relevant nutritional information on supporting the physical development of their children. To illustrate the situation, experts observed that processed foods and meals that are difficult to digest were given to babies while weaning, causing harmful damage to the digestive system of babies[21].

Agricultural production is not carried out in the district, due to urbanization. Except for small-scale activities on private property.

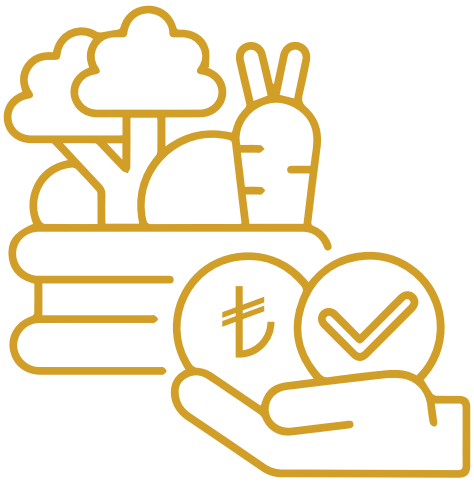
Due to the socio-economic status of residents, low-price bazaars and grocery stores are very common, compared to other parts of Istanbul. What residents prefer are neighborhood bazaars, rather than super markets to access cheaper and fresh food such as fruits, vegetables, milk and seafood. The prices, safety and nutritional value of groceries are regularly inspected.



[21] This information is based on field observations made by expert teams during home visits as part of the mother-child follow-up activity.

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Residents in Sultanbeyli have access to healthy and affordable food.	**52%**	**86%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**53** **POINTS** DEVELOPING	**68** **POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 2; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "53", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "68". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey differs between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 2. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



Un Target 2.1.

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 2 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Enhancing coordination and cooperation on food-healthcare- nutrition policies

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 2.1.

Ensure access of residents to affordable, reliable and nutritious food through regular inspection activities.

To localize the UN target 2.1., inspections are carried out to ensure the access of residents to affordable, reliable and nutritious food.

The teams responsible for the inspection of bazaars, salesman and bazaar stalls all over Sultanbeyli, ensure on a daily basis that residents can do a comfortable grocery shopping. The inspection also ensures the checking of price tags in order to prevent fraudulent sales and make electronic scales available in the bazaars.

This action also ensures that the commercial activities of registered tradesmen are developed, by preventing hawker engaging in unregistered economic activity. Services are offered such as ensuring the fullfilment of food hygiene and whether preservation and presentation comply with the standard regulations in the establishments that produce and sell food in Sultanbeyli. Bakeries and confectioneries are inspected accordingly.

Local Target	2.1 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Reference Value	Definition	Source
2.1 Ensure access of residents to affordable, reliable and nutritious food through regular inspection activities.	The rate of workplaces not complying with food safety standards	38‰	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of workplaces that fail the food inspection to the total number of food businesses.	Sultanbeyli Governorship - District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry





Un Target 2.2.

By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 2 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Meeting basic nutrition requirements of vulnerable segments

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 2.2.

Raise awareness of parents on healthy and adequate nutrition of babies and toddlers to support childrens health.

To localize the UN target 2.2., awareness-raising activities are carried out to for parents on nutrition in early childhood in order to eliminate all forms of malnutrition of their babies and toddlers (0-72 months).

Designated families with children aged 0-36 months are regularly visited at home and mothers are getting educated on nutrition in early childhood. In the last 4 years, more than 200 mothers received the above mentioned education on nutrition that supports the mental, spiritual and physical development of their babies. Positive changes in the feeding attitudes of mothers who received training was observed.

Additionally, informative trainings on nutrition are carried out by relevant public institutions. In this context, educational activities titled:

"I'm Eating Healthy", "I Know my Meals", "I'm Building a Food Pyramid", "The Power of Food" are given to children aged 48-72 months.

Mothers of children aged 0-72 months receive trainings titled; "Preschoolers Nutrition", "Breastmilk and Breastfeeding Period", "Nutritional Disorders in Children", "The Miracle of Breast Milk", "Diarrhea and Nutrition in Children aged 0-5".

Local Target	2.2 Indicators	2020 Target Value	2030 Target Value	Definition	Source
2.2. Raise awareness of parents on healthy and adequate nutrition of babies and toddlers to support childrens health.	Number of mothers who received education on nutrition in early childhood	239	To be determined	Refers to the total number of mothers who received training within the scope of Istanbul95 and Sultanbeyli95 projects.	Sultanbeyli Municipality / Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality-İSADEM
	Rate of growth retardation in children aged 5 years and younger	Pending	-	Refers to the ratio of the number of children aged 5 and under with growth retardation to the total number of children aged 5 and under.	Sultanbeyli Governorship - District Health Directorate
	Rate of eating disorders in children 5 years and younger	Pending	-	Refers to the ratio of the number of children aged 5 and under with eating disorders (by gender) to the total number of children aged 5 and under.	Sultanbeyli Governorship - District Health Directorate

Target 2.3. is not valid at local level.

Target 2.4. is not valid at local level.

Target 2.5. is not valid at local level.

Target 2 a. is not valid at local level.

Target 2.b. is not valid at local level.

Target 2.c. is evaluated within the scope of target 2.1.

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Designated refugee families with children aged 0-36 months are regularly visited at home and mothers are getting education on nutrition in early childhood, home visit (follow-up), mother and baby health education activities.

Leaving No One Behind SDG 2 Indicators	2020 Target Value	2030 Target Value	Definition	Source
Number of refugee mothers who received education on nutrition in early childhood	148	To be determined	Refers to the number of refugee mothers attending training within the Sultanbeyli95 project.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association



“Information activities are carried out to increase awareness about childrens nutrition to support child development.”



SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship (District Health Directorate, District Youth Services and Sports Directorate), Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (ISADEM), Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Social Support Services, Department of Cultural Affairs, Department of Press and Public Relations), RASASA.

Current State

For nearly 60 years, the World Health Organization is defining health as "a state of physical, mental and social well-being".

In Turkey, all children under the age of 18 and those over the age of 18 who continue their education, even if their parents are not insured, can benefit from health services free of charge under the auspices of the state; the General Health Insurance (GSS) application was implemented throughout the country within the Health Transformation Programmeme initiated in 2003. Through this implementation, distributed health insurance transactions are now gathered under one roof. This implementation also provided easy access to health services through the establishment of family health centers in neighborhoods.

A total of 96 family health centers in Sultanbeyli are open for service as of 2021. In addition to routine examination, monitoring and vaccination services, family health centers also provide pregnancy and infant follow-up. A Patient Management Platform (HYP) has been created for physicians to do an online follow-up of risk assessments for hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases. This system has been integrated into all family health centers as of July 2021.

Trainings are provided in many areas such as chronic diseases, pregnancy period and child health, in order to increase the health literacy of the residents. These trainings are important for the healthy development of the dense young population of Sultanbeyli.

Sultanbeyli consists health services of a 400-bed state hospital, 2 private hospitals, 2 private medical centers, 3 oral and dental health centers and 1 community mental health center. The capacity of health institutions is mostly sufficient.

Diabetes, blood pressure and asthma are the most common chronical diseases in Sultanbeyli. While in Sultanbeyli the prevalence rate of diabetes disease is 21.7%, blood pressure disease 18.9% and asthma is 11.8%[22]; the rates Turkey respectively are 10.2%, 16.4% and 8.9%[23]. A determination of these outcomes and carrying out prevention activities will be beneficial for public health.

[22] Data is taken from the "Sultanbeyli District COVID-19 Impact Research" conducted by Sultanbeyli Municipality in June 2020 with 1053 households..
[23] Data is taken from the "Health Statistics Yearbook 2019" report.

Covid-19 vaccination, has reached the age of 12 in our district. When the age of 12 is accepted as the criterion, the population expected to be vaccinated in the district is 263,675. (It corresponds to 77% of the total population of the district.) As of October 2021, 73% of the population aged 12 years and over got were vaccinated 1 dosis, and 59% got 2 doses.

According to the results of the "Youth Survey" conducted in 2021, the rate of regular smokers aged 15-29 is 16.4%. In Turkey this rate is 24.8%[24].

According to the results of the same research, the rate of drug abuse among young people is 1.2%. Turkey's average is 2.3%[25]. These values are the proportion of those who say they use drugs without hesitation. That some participants may have hide drug abuse, should also be taken into consideration. In order to determine real numbers on drug use, participants were not only asked about their own drug usage, but also if they saw someone using drugs in their neighborhood. This control question lead to 10% of the youth saying that they have seen someone using drugs in their neighborhood in the last 12 months.

Hinderance caused by low socio-economic level and the high rate of young population increase the risk of smoking or drug abuse. Awareness raising on addictive drugs are a must in order to eliminate this risk.

The existing conflict of cultures between rural values and urban values can trigger sociological and psychological traumas, which can continue for generations[26]. Since Sultanbeyli is a district formed by immigration, providing psychological support services to individuals suffering from psychological distress by making detailed investigations in the field will contribute to the protection of the mental health of the individual and indirectly the family.

[24] Data is taken from the "Youth with Statistics 2020" report published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK).
[25] Data is taken from the "The Role of Civil Society in the Fight Against Substance Addiction and Addictions - IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation Field Report" published by the IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation. Data covers young people aged 15-24.
[26] Gönül SEVİNÇ& Müge KANTAR DAVRAN& Mehmet Reşit SEVİNÇ, ''Türkiye'de Kırdan Kente Göç ve Göçün Aile Üzerindeki Etkileri'', İktisadi İdari ve Siyasal Araştırmalar Dergisi, 2018, 3(6):70-82.

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Health services in Sultanbeyli are of sufficient capacity and quality.	**71%**	**85%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**64** **POINTS** DEVELOPED	**68** **POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 3; while the residents evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "64", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "68". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey result shows resemblance between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 3. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN Target 3.3.

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 3 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Combating communicable diseases and risk factors, increasing the number of partnerships with local administrations in this field

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 3.1.

Increase urban resilience against sudden epidemics or infectious diseases

To localize the UN target 3.3., informative and inter-institutional coordination activities were carried out to combat infectious diseases.

Fighting the Covid-19 Pandemic

During the Covid-19 pandemic measures were taken such as, personal protection (hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene rules), environmental, social distancing and travel-restrictions, that are directly related to public health.

Floor stickers on social distancing, mask and cleaning reminders have been placed in public places (such as bakeries, pharmacies, banks, markets, bazaars, places of worship, post offices, ATMs and public buildings). Informative banners were hung in the busiest streets, squares and parks. Billboards carried the slogan "Stay Home, Stay Healthy" to raise awareness. Laslty, daily vocal announcements in neighbourhoods were made to remind the residents to fight Covid-19.

"Sultanbeyli District Epidemic Control Center and Filiation Board" was established in order to combat Covid-19 virus more effectively. Units affiliated to the municipality and district governorship and mukhtars took part in the council. In

the regular committee meetings, the risks posed by the pandemic in terms of public health and public order were evaluated and solutions were set to keep the risks under control. Information and data were shared between institutions throughout the process; logistics, protective equipment and personnel needs were met through inter-institutional cooperation.

Awareness raising actions about the importance of vaccination are carried out in order to combat COVID-19. Public institutions such as the mukhtars and the municipality are calling for the residents to be vaccinated thorugh informative videos, SMS and social media posts. Vaccine tents have been set up in different parts of the district, facilitating access to vaccine.

Combating other Infectious Diseases, educational seminars on prevention methods are held for patients and their relatives, who should pay attention to on symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases such as "Global Influenza Epidemic", "Tuberculosis (Tuberculosis) Disease", "Measles Disease (Rubeola)", "Diarrhea in Children".



Local Target	3.3 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definition	Source
3.3 Increase urban resilience against sudden epidemics or infectious diseases	Implementation Rate of the Urban Resilience Model Against Epidemics	Meetings regarding the transition of the model into implementation continue.	-	Refers to the working model prepared for the institutions serving locally to fight the pandemic more effectively. The model consists of 3 stages.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of Participants in Seminars on Infectious Diseases	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants in the seminars organized for the purpose of raising public awareness on Infectious Diseases.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality-İSADEM
	Proportion of population receiving 1 dose of COVID-19 vaccine	73%	To be determined	Refers to ratio of the number of people aged 12 and over who received 1 dose of COVID-19 vaccine to the total number of people aged 12 and over. (As vaccination started in 2021, data for the first 10 months of 2021 were used.)	Sultanbeyli District Governorship - District Health Directorate
	Proportion of population receiving 2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine	59%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people aged 12 and over who received 2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine to the total number of people aged 12 and over. (As vaccination started in 2021, data for the first 10 months of 2021 were used.)	Sultanbeyli District Governorship - District Health Directorate



UN Target 3.4.

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 3 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Keeping up the valuable efforts undertaken in the field of maternal, child and adolescent health

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 3.4.

Support individuals to be physically and mentally healthy and in harmony with themselves and their social environment.

To localize the UN target 3.4., psychological support is provided to individuals and families in need to improve their mental health and well-being.

Individuals can benefit from services for mental health by taking psychotherapy sessions.

Communication within the family has a great effect on individuals being in harmony with themselves and their social environment. The well-being of individuals is supported by providing family counseling services in order to contribute to healthy relations of individuals within the family and to jointly produce solutions to family problems.

Sports Life

Sports activities help individuals to protect their physical and mental health. In order to encourage sports activities Sports events and courses are organized in the company of expert trainers and national trainers in areas such as volleyball, pilates, gymnastics, taekwondo, etc. During the pandemic, sports activities continued through digital broadcasts.

With the support of expert trainers, 3 athletics athletes from Sultanbeyli participated in the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. In addition, the 7-person underwater hockey team participated in the national underwater hockey competitions for the first time in the county's history and the team became third.

With the 75th Year Stadium and Sports Complex planned to be opened in 2022, the goal is that more people will start sports in the coming years.

Within the scope of "Turkey's Sports Talent Screening and Orientation to Sports Project", physical measurement tests are applied to 3rd grade students in the presence of trainers. Students who fall into the percentile receive sports training for 1 year. According to the evaluations made afterwards, the students are directed to different sports branches.

In order for the young residents to learn to swim at an early age, the "Let There Be No One Who Doesn't Know How to Swim Project" was carried out. In this context, 15,000 children received training and learned to swim.

With the slogan "Sports for Everyone", adults are given the opportunity to do sports such as hiking and physical exercise in Aydos Forests and Sports Facilities of Sultanbeyli Municipality 6 days a week.

Within the scope of the Primary School Physical Activities Instruction (IFET) activity, 8 different games are played accompanied by educational games for primary school students. As a result of the competitions to support the physical and social development of the students, trophies and medals are given to the students who achieve a ranking. This project reached 16,000 students.

Sports game activities are carried out accompanied by coaches with the title Happy Wednesday for the social support of the disabled in the district.

Health Maintenance

Informative trainings are offered to adults, against widespread diseases due to the effects of the modern era habits; on especially cancer, diabetes, COPD, and osteoporosis. In order to maintain the public health and prevent such diseases, we organize trainings on the importance of physical activity, eating habits, and hygien.

Regular health screenings are carried out for individuals over the age of 18, and health services are provided to individuals who are diagnosed or are directed to relevant health institutions.

Protecting Women's Health: Trainings are organized in order to increase the awareness about the changes that women will experience and what needs to be done during pregnancy, postpartum and menopause.

Local Target	3.4 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definition	Source
3.4. Support individuals to be physically and mentally healthy and in harmony with themselves and their social environment.	Number of people benefiting from psychological support services	42	To be determined	Refers to the total number of people who received a psychotherapy session.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of families given family counseling support	25	To be determined	Refers to the total number of families receiving family counseling service.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Rate of young people doing sports	43%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of young people between the ages of 15-29 doing sports to the total number of young people between the ages of 15-29.	Sultanbeyli Municipality - Youth Research
	Number of participants receiving trainings on public health	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants receiving training on healthy living and awareness about the diseases causing loss of life worldwide.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
	Blood pressure disease prevalence rate	19%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people with hypertension to the total population.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-District Health Directorate

Local Target	3.4 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definition	Source
3.4. Support individuals to be physically and mentally healthy and in harmony with themselves and their social environment.	Diabetes prevalence rate	22%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people with diabetes to the total population.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-District Health Directorate
	Asthma prevalence rate	12%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people with asthma to the total population.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-District Health Directorate
	Number of participants in the trainings given to protect women's health	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants receiving training on the physical and psychological changes that women experience at different stages of their lives.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM



UN TARGET 3.5.

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 3 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Increasing awareness, facilitating access to treatment and rehabilitation services, and scaling up social integration mechanisms in the context of combating drug addiction

SULTANBEYLİ LOCA TARGET 3.5.

Raise awareness on drug abuse and strengthening the access of drug addicts to treatment and rehabilitation services

To localize the UN target. 3.5, activities are carried out to increase awareness on prevention of drug abuse and to strengthen the access of drug addicts to treatment and rehabilitation services.

Trainings are offered in order to protect residents, especially the new generation, from drug abuse.

Local Target	3.5 Indicators	2021 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
3.5. Raise awareness on drug abuse and strengthening the access of drug addicts to treatment and rehabilitation services	Number of narcotic incidents	364	To be determined	Refers to the total number of narcotic incidents.	Sultanbeyli District Governorship -District Police Department



UN TARGET 3.7.

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmemes.

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 3 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Scaling up training programmemes aimed at improving reproductive health and raise awareness

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 3.7.

Raise awareness on sexual health and family planning

To localize the UN target 3.7., awareness-raising activities are carried out to increase awareness on sexual health.

While awareness-raising activities are carried out, studies to support family planning are also continuing.

Local Target	3.7 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definition	Source
3.7. Raise awareness on sexual health and family planning	Number of participants in awareness-raising trainings on sexual health	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants in seminars organized on sexual health.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
	Birth Rate	17,4‰	To be determined	It Refers to the rate of birth rate per 1000 population per year.	TurkStat



UN TARGET 3.8.

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 3 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Improving the quality of healthcare service provision, scaling up services such as family practice

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 3.8.

Increase the access of restricted individuals to health services

To localize the UN target 3.8, transportation is provided for the access of restricted individuals to hospitals in order to ensure everyone's access to primary health care services.

Elderly, bedridden, dialysis patients and disabled individuals living in the district can benefit from patient transport service.

Individuals with restricted access are regularly visited by experts such as dieticians, health educators and psychologists in the home environment. During these visits, support is provided by monitoring the physical and mental health status of individuals.



Local Target	3.8 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definition	Source
3.8. Increasethe access of restricted individuals to health services	The rate of meeting the hospital access requests of individuals with limited access to health services	70%	To be determined	Refers to the rate of people who benefit from the patient transport service.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of home care visits of restricted individuals	71%	To be determined	Refers to the total number of restricted individuals, who receive home health services by being regularly visited by specialists such as dietitians, health educators, and psychologists.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM





UN TARGET 3.a.

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 3 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Developing projects to reduce the use of tobacco and tobacco products

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 3.a.

Increase awareness-raising on the health hazards of tobacco products

To localize the UN target 3.a, activities are carried out to raise awareness about the health hazards of tobacco products.

Local Target	3.a Indicators	2021 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
3.a. Increase awareness-raising on the health hazards of tobacco products	Proportion of population aged 15-29 who smoke regularly	16%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people aged 15-29 who regularly smoke to the total population aged 15-29.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Youth Research

Target 3.1. is exceeded at local level.
Target 3.2. is exceeded at local level.
Target 3.6. is not valid at local level.
Target 3.9. is evaluated within the scope of targets 12.5 and 15.2.
Target 3.b. is not valid at local level.
Target 3.c. is not valid at local level.
Target 3.d. is evaluated within the scope of target 3.3.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Urban Resilience Model Against Epidemics

Urban resilience is the capacity of urban systems to maintain and improve their functions after a shock or crisis. The COVID-19 Pandemic process has once again demonstrated the importance of urban resilience against sudden crises.

A comprehensive study was carried out in order to determine the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Sultanbeyli district and to develop a model for increasing urban resilience against epidemics by meeting emerging needs. In the first stage of the study, field studies were carried out. A questionnaire was applied to the municipality managers and employees, workplaces and residents, and an interview was applied to the managers of the institutions (public institutions and NGOs) serving in the district.

As a result of the research, the findings were evaluated and the "Resistant City Model Against Epidemics" was developed.

The proposed model consists of 3 stages:

PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

1. Pre-Crisis Activities:
Emergency Action Plan

2. Activities During the Crisis:
Making the Preparations and Implementation of the Plan in the Crisis Period

3. Post-Crisis Activities:
Post-Crisis Resident Support Process

Steps for each stage and policy recommendations were presented, by evaluating the current situation of Crisis Management, Technology, Personnel Management, Data Management, Financial Management, Local Participation, Health, Social Support and Accessibility, Education and Awareness.



LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

The following health services are provided to protect the mental and physical health of refugees living in Sultanbeyli.

General Health Services

The Migrant Health Center provides free services such as pediatrics, internal medicine, family medicine, x-ray and emergency room to approximately 500 patients daily.

Refugees who have limited access to hospital services due to financial or physical reasons are provided with logistic support.

Physical Therapy Services

A significant part of the refugees who migrated to the district needed physical therapy due to the physical damage they have received as a result of the war. These individuals are evaluated extensively by social workers, psychologists and physiotherapists. Accordingly, regular physical therapy and rehabilitation services are provided in fully equipped PSS therapy rooms through online or home care service.

Mental Health Services

People who had to leave their country due to war, migration, poverty, political reasons and settled in Sultanbeyli, may need psychological support due to their experiences before, during and after migration. Individual therapy (adult, child, adolescent) or group therapies (couple and family) are provided to people who need psychological support, in line with the guidance of social workers. Medication support is provided by psychiatrists.

Health Protection

The most important problem affecting the accessibility of refugees to healthservices, as in all areas, is the language barrier. In order to solve this problem, interpretation services are provided. To ease the access, interpreters and consultancy support are provided to patients and their relatives, wanting to get an appointment from any hospital or for check-ups.

The aim is to protect the physical and mental health of the refugees by organizing preventive, protective and informative seminar programmes. Informative programmes are organized about diseases such as heart health, sexual health, reproductive health/family planning, COPD, cancer, diabetes, and Alzheimer's. Training is given on pregnancy control and vaccination follow-up, anger and ways of coping, violence and the cycle of violence, psychological first aid, psychological resilience and stress management, maternal and child health, and hygiene.

Leaving No One Behind	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
SDG 3 Indicators	99%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people benefiting from patient transportation service to the total number of people requesting patient transportation service.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
The rate of providing access to hospitals throguh requests of refugees with limited access to health services.	13%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of refugees who received sessions from experts in the field of mental health (Psychologist, Clinical Psychologist, Psychiatrist) to the total number of refugees. (Based on population over 12 years old)	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
Ratio of refugees provided with mental health services	Pending	-	Refers to the ratio of the number of families receiving family planning education to the total number of families.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association



“Therapy services are provided to people in need of psychological support.”



SDG 4 Quality Education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship (District Directorate of National Education, RAM), Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (İSADEM), Sultanbeyli Municipality (Directorate of Social Support Services, Directorate of Cultural Affairs), RASASA

Current State

Education is not only provided at school by knowledge and skills, it is a lifelong process that starts in the family during childhood.

Considering the education statistics in Sultanbeyli; 25% of the population of the district is primary school, 10% is primary school (within the new education system), 24% is secondary school graduates, 17% is high school graduates, and 9% is college or faculty graduates. When the educational status is examined on the basis of age, the rate of primary and secondary school graduates in the new generation is progressivley decreasing and the level of education is increasing. While the rate of university graduates between the ages of 25-29 is 27%, this rate is 4% in the upper generation aged 45-49.

For the educational development of the district, it's very important that the 0-14 age group child population, of approximately 30% (28.8%) of the population, is well educated and raised as quliafied individuals. With the newly built schools in recent years, the number of schools in the district has reached 108, 76 being public schools and 32 being private schools. While in Sultaneyli there is a ratio of 43 students per classroom and 20 students per teacher, these numbers are 26 and 19 for the average of Istanbul.

Sultanbeyli is included in the 6th degree public service area, which means that the district is a temporary compulsory service area with a minimum of 4 years for teachers and 6 year working condition for public officers (Public schools are divided into 6 service areas. Service areas 1, 2 and 3 are non-mandatory service areas. Service areas 4, 5 and 6 are mandatory. Every teacher has to work in the 4th, 5th and 6th service areas. Teachers have to work for at least 3 years in the places where they are appointed, with exceptions.). After completing the compulsory service, teachers prefer schools close to their residence addresses out of Sultanbeyli. This teacher exchange is the main factors, which has negative effects on the education in the district.

In order to reverse this situation, there is a need to develop policies that will support teachers to settle in the district for a longer period of time. There is still need to increase the number of schools and to improve their equipment.

In the beginning of the academic year 2020-2021, the kindergarten schooling rate decreased during the pandemic to 34%, now the numbers reached 70% at the end of the academic year. (Age 5 was taken into account.) The "Turkey 2023 Education Vision" states that kindergarten education will be made compulsory for children who have reached the age of 5. In accordance with this decision; we consider the number of children receiving pre-school education will increase in our district.

The inclusion of parents' education is a priority, in order to make progress in childerns education. In this regard, providing awareness-raising trainings for parents will contribute to the growth of the child population in a happy and healthy family environment.

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Adequate education services are provided to children and youth in Sultanbeyli.	**52%**	**84%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**53** **POINTS** DEVELOPING	**64** **POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 4; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "53", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "64". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey differs between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 4. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET 4.1.

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 4 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Ensuring access to school and equal opportunities in education for all children, particularly for those with disabilities and girls

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 4.1.

Ensure access to education and increase the academic and social skills of all children and young people

To localize the UN target 4.1., academic and social education activities are carried out in youth centers across Sultanbeyli in order to increase the academic and social skills of children and young people.

Academic Activities

Preparatory training for the high school entrance exam and supplementary training for school lessons are provided in 5 youth centers.

The face-to-face trainings continued until the pandemic and were turned into an online education system, without interruption. Students can participate in online education through the web portal address https://sugem.net/.

In order to prevent the interruption of education during the pandemic process, 41 EBA (Educational Information Network) Access Points have been created, at least 1 in each neighborhood throughout Sultanbeyli. In this context, computers, headphones and other equipmnets are provided to the classes in the youth centres. By placing technical equipment, students who have had difficulties in accessing distance education due to lack of equipment or internet in their homes are supported to access their mandatory education.

Social Activities

Out-of-school learning environments are created to offer opportunities for children and young people to socialize, get to know themselves, gain self-confidence and discover their talents. Youth centers offer training programmemes in wooden crafts, guitar, baglama, violin, piano, chess, drama and painting courses, sign language and calligraphy.

Out of class activities such as cultural trips, picnics, kite festivals, theater and cultural-social activities are also offered.

Local Target	4.1 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
4.1. Ensure access to education and increase the academic and social skills of all children and young people	Ratio of young population participating activities in out-of-school learning	1%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of young people participating in activities in out-of-school learning to the total number of students.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	High school gross enrollment rate	126%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the population continuing high school education to the population at high school age. (Distance high school students are also included.)	Sultanbeyli Governorship- District Directorate of National Education



UN TARGET 4.2.

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood developme nt, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 4 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Diversifying the early childhood education service with alternative and flexible programmemes with the aim to include disadvantaged groups, especially rural and low-population settlements

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 4.2.

Ensure adequate development of psycho-motor, psycho-social and cognitive skills, especially in early childhood of children (0-18 years old)

To localize the UN target 4.2., awareness raising activities are carried out for parents to support early childhood development.



Raising Parental Awareness

Home visit-based support is provided for (predetermined) families with children aged 0-3. The programme ensures the follow-up of the childs development and parent-to-mother coaching. The aim is to provide mothers with parenting skills that will support children's physical, verbal and mental development and strengthen the relationship between the mother and the child.

In order to support the healthy development of children; parents were received seminar based education on topics such as the development of self-esteem and self-confidence in children, the acquisition of basic habits (toilet cleaning, hand cleaning, tooth brushing, etc.), coping with anxiety, school phobia, behavioral disorders, sexual development, the concept of death and the mourning process, and mental development.

Child Development Monitoring

By applying the Developmental Screening Test (Denver) to children aged 0-6, the development of social, motor and language skills appropriate to their age is evaluated. According to the evaluation results, parents are directed to specialists and relevant trainings.

Pre-School Education

Studies are in progress to expand kindergartens, in order to increase children's access to pre-school education. In recent years, the number of kindergartens reached 56 by 2021.

These services are provided free of charge or at a low price, to support and include families from different socio-economic statuses.

Local Target	4.2 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
4.2. Ensure adequate development of psycho-motor, psycho-social and cognitive skills, especially in early childhood of children (0-18 years old)	Number of children aged 0-3 whose development is followed regularly	239	To be determined	Refers to the total number of children aged 0-3 whose development is supported and regularly monitored through Istanbul95 and Sultanbeyli95 projects.	Sultanbeyli Municipality/ Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
	Number of participants in trainings to support children's development	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants in the trainings given to support the mental, physical and psychological development of children.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
	Proportion of children aged 0-6 who received Developmental Screening Test (Denver)	383	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of children aged 0-6 who received the Developmental Screening Test (Denver) to the total number of children aged 0-6.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
	Kindergarten gross enrollment rate	70%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of children receiving pre-school education to the total number of children in pre-school age. (Based on the age group.)	Sultanbeyli Governorship- District Directorate of National Education



UN TARGET 4.3.

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 4 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Increasing the schooling rate at all levels of education

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 4.3.

Support the access of youth to higher education, to increase the education level of the residents.

To localize the UN target 4.3, exam preparation training programmes are offered through the youth centers to support the youth to be successful in the Turkish higher education exams and to continue their undergraduate education.
All programmemes were applied online during the pandemic.

Motivational seminars for young people to encourage them to visit a university, also guidance services for parents are offered.

Local Target	4.3 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
4.3. Support access of youth to higher education, to increase the education level of the residents.	Ratio of population aged 25-29 with an undergraduate degree.	27%	To be determined	It Refers to the ratio of the number of undergraduates between the ages 25-29 to the total population aged 25-29.	TurkStat



UN TARGET 4.4.

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 4 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Adapting higher education and vocational education programmemes so as to enhance digital technologies-related skills and innovation competences of the labour force and strengthening entrepreneurial approaches

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 4.4.

Equip residents, especially the new generation, with skills required by the labor market and the professions of the future.

To localize the UN target 4.4, vocational training workshops and courses are organized to train the workforce in the number and quality required by the labor market.

The Science and Technology Center offers programmemes on Robotic Coding, 3D Modeling, Animation, Scrach Coding and Aurdinio-based coding, to help students getting informed on IT and software skills.

The center also includes an exhibition area with 45 interactive science units; this area can be visited with guides. Scientific workshops are also organized in order to awaken the interest in science.

In the Technology Club established within the center, digital content such as video and information cards are produced. Supported by the center's technological facilities and mentors, students exhibit their learning outcomes by participating in science competitions organized both within the center and/or various institutions.

Celal Gündoğdu Education Center provides vocational knowledge and skills to the workforce by providing trainings in areas such as information and technology, handicrafts, accounting and finance and clothing production technology. Thus, it increases the employability of the workforce.

Local Target	4.4 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
4.4. Equip residents, especially the new generation, with skills required by the labor market and the professions of the future.	Number of young people who attended scientific workshops.	2516	To be determined	Refers to the total number of young people participating in the scientific workshops held in the Science and Technology Center.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of people who attended vocational training courses	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of people who attended the professional development courses opened in Celal Gündoğdu Public Education Center.	Sultanbeyli Governorship - District Directorate of National Education





UN TARGET 4.7.

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global residentship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 4 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Increasing lifelong learning opportunities for vulnerable segments

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 4.7.

Increase awareness on involvement and world citizenship by supporting lifelong learning

To localize the UN target 4.7., training programmes are organized to spread awareness of urban belonging and world residentship by supporting lifelong learning. In this context, trainings are provided on gender equality, cultural diversity and collective living rules.

Local Target	4.7 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
4.7. Increase awareness on involvement and world citizenship by supporting lifelong learning	Number of people participating in lifelong learning programmes	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants in the training programmes evaluated within the scope of lifelong learning.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM

Target 4.5. is evaluated within the scope of Target 4.1 and 4.3.
Target 4.6. is evaluated within the scope of Target 4.1.
Target 4.a is evaluated within the scope of Target No. 4.1.
Target 4.b. is not valid at local level.
Target 4.c. is exceeded at local level.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

EBA Support Desks

The transition of schools to distance education during the pandemic has increased the need for technological tools and the internet. A lack of technological products or internet packages due to the overlap of online courses occurred, especially in low-income families with more than one child. To offer a solution to the residents of Sultanbeyli the EBA Support Desks have been opened.

EBA Support Desks are areas created in schools/institutions for students who have difficulties in accessing the distance education programme. By establishing the necessary technical infrastructure in these areas, students were allowed to attend online classes under the supervision of teachers and technical personnel. For students and parents to find the closest EBA support point to where they live, software has also been developed

A total of 41 EBA Support Points have been established in Sultanbeyli, at least 1 in each neighbourhood.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Sultanbeyli95

The development and implementation of preventive intervention programmes for the first three years, which is a critical period in the physical, cognitive and socio-emotional development of children, facilitates the adaptation of children to their family and social environment and contributes to their academic success.

With this in mind, a home visit-based support programme was generated for families with children aged 0-3 in cooperation with Boğaziçi University and Bernard van Leer Foundation. Families were included in the programme on their own demand.

The "Home Visiting Based Family Guidance" programme has three main objectives:

1. To develop awareness of healthy nutrition in the family
2. Supporting the mother's mental health
3. To support the mother-child relationship and to increase the knowledge and skills, as well as the confidence of the adults in the family by providing childcare support.

During the project, during the period from pregnancy up until the baby's age of 3 mothers are informed about breastfeeding, child care, spending quality time with

the child, and also received counselling.
Playing games holds an important role in the development of children age 0-3. For this reason, in the project, toy making training was given to mothers in order for mothers to spend quality time with their children at home. Playgrounds or parks suitable for the needs of children aged 0-3 have been built so that they can spend quality time outside the home.

The pilot implementation, which started with the project titled "Sultanbeyli95", was later expanded to Istanbul.



LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

The education level of refugees living in the district is mostly low. 80% of them have less than high school education leve. It is important for the future of the district to develop education services for the refugee population, which has an average number of 4[27] children and has a dynamic structure.

In 2017, in order to facilitate the adaptation of refugee children to new living conditions, the "Children and Youth Education Center (ÇOGEM)" was established in Sultanbeyli to carry out studies that support protection, and development of children.

With these studies, refugee children between the ages of 4-18 are kept in the education, which is the best and long-term protection method. Supportive services are provided in academic, psychological and socio-cultural fields to pre-school, primary school, secondary school, high school, YÖS, AÖL, HEP students and children who are out of the field of education for various reasons:

Pre-School Education

Activities are carried out in the kindergarten classes established in the refugee center in order to support the development of preschool children in areas such as cognitive, affective, social, language and self-care and to enable them to adapt to school life easily. Education workshops called "stations" have been established according to age groups and education subjects: Science-Nature Station, Pre-School Station, Language Station, Music-Drama Station, Intelligence Games Station.

Psychological and Counseling Service to Support Education

Refugee children experience various difficulties in adapting to education life and need psychological support and counseling. In order to meet this need, school attendance and academic follow-up, group and individual counseling services, parent studies to support the educational life of children, school interviews

[27] Data are taken from the "Survey on Determining the Level of Social Cohesion between Syrian Refugees and Local People Living in Sultanbeyli" conducted in 2019.

and family workshops to strengthen the school-family-child relationship were organized. Social harmonization activities that will support the integration of students and referral to relevant units depending on their sensitivity are carried out.

Training and Mentoring Services

Turkish-Arabic Language Classes

The Refugee Education Center (MÜTEM), est. December 2015, was opened to offer Turkish classes to Syrian adults and children living in Sultanbeyli, to contribute to their cohesion into society and to establish communication with the society. Turkish education courses at A1, A2, B1 and B2 levels are offered at the Center.

Arabic courses are also organized so that refugees, especially children can maintain a connection to their own culture.

Higher Education Preparation

Foreign Student Exam (YÖS) courses are given in various branches for students who are preparing for the higher education exam. YÖS preparatory education includes "Mathematics", "IQ" and "Geometry".
11th and 12th grade trainees are also given support with the mathematics and geometry courses they need in their formal education.

School Enrolment and Academic Support

Children, who do not visit a school and adults, who want to continue their education are supported in enrollment. In this context, parent interviews, individual interviews, school interviews, household visits are made and consultancy services are provided.

Turkish, mathematics, Arabic, science and technology, theater and music, art and design, coding, physical education, sports and High School Entrance Exam (LGS) support programmemes are carried out for children who enroled into education or are out of the education for various reasons.

Early Childhood Development Support Activities

All refugee pregnant women residing in Sultanbeyli are monitored in order to inform and support young and inexperienced parents about childcare. Awareness raising sessions are carried out on postnatal nutrition, postnatal depression, child and brain development, establishing positive relationships with the child, language development, communication with the baby and supporting positive behaviors were conducted by visiting families of refugee parents who are about to give birth or have just given birth. Household visits continue until the baby is 1.5 years old, once before birth and once every two weeks after birth.

Another aim is to strengthen the relationship between mother and child by organizing workshops involving children aged 4-5 and their parents.

Leaving No One Behind SDG 4 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
Refugee schooling rate under the age of 18	47%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of refugee population under the age of 18 who continue education to the total number of refugee population under the age of 18.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
Kindergarten gross enrollment rate	11%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of refugee children receiving pre-school education to the total number of pre-school refugee children.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
Number of refugee mothers participating in mother-child workshops	272	To be determined	Refers to the total number of mothers and their children aged 4-5 participating in workshops.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association



“Workshops are organized for children aged 4-5 and their parents.”



SDG 5 Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship (Women's Guest House), Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (Social Services Department), Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Social Support Services), RASASA.

Current State

The concept of gender is the set of general acceptances about the roles of women and men in society. Because of cultural aspects, women's health, education, social support, accessibility levels of services, employment and participation in decision-making mechanisms are more limited compared to men.

According to the 11th Development Plan Specialization Commission on the Role of Women in Development, this situation poses a major obstacle to social and economic development[28]. Action have become increasingly important in recent years to ensure women's active participation in economic, social and cultural life and for them to benefit equally from the opportunities offered through development. However, the report also includes the statement below.

> *"In Turkey, within the framework of traditional gender roles, the practice of providing care services free of charge within the family by women continues to a large extent. The lack of institutional care services, especially in early childhood care and preschool education, restricts the female labor supply and prevents the continuity of women in employment.*

When we analyze Sultanbeyli in particular, a similar picture same as across the country emerges. In a field study[29] conducted in Sultanbeyli in 2017, 61.4% of the participants stated that the head of the family is the man; 42.6% of them supported the statement that "The main duty of women is housework and taking care of their children". Supporting these data, 21% of young women between the ages of 15-29 indicated that they were busy with housework (including taking care of children, the elderly, sick, etc.) as the reason for not working[30]. The labor force participation rate of young women is 22%. This rate is below the Turkey average of 27.5%.

Increasing the visibility of women in the public sphere and their participation in the workforce will create social benefits and strengthen the women who make up half of the population.

One of the biggest obstacles to women's empowerment is violence. An effective fight against violence against women and girls can be carried out by implementing preventive policies, supporting women and girls in case of violence despite these policies, then empowering women and girls individually and ensuring their re-participation in society. In this context, the women's guest house in the district provides support to women and children.

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[28] T.R. Ministry of Development, "11. Development Plan Child and Youth Specialization Commission Child Working Group Report".
[29] These data are taken from the field research conducted by Meryem Memiş Doğan within the scope of her doctoral thesis titled "Türkiye'de Kimlik ve Öteki: Sultanbeyli- Kadıköy Örneği" (Identity and the Other in Turkey: The Case of Sultanbeyli-Kadıköy).
[30] Data is from the "Youth Research in Sultanbeyli" conducted by Sultanbeyli Municipality with 3049 young people in June 2021.

If the concept of gender equality is considered from the perspective of urban management, the issue of arranging public spaces/spaces that are part of city life, such as public transportation, streets, squares and parks by considering the needs and expectations of not only men but also women stands out. With this perspective, reorganization of urban areas should also be considered.

Participation of women in decision-making mechanisms will make women active stakeholder in the determination of local policies. Women leaders with positions in local government can set an example for young girls. Although compared to previous years more women are at decision-making positions in Sultanbeyli, still the number of female managers is not at the ideal level. The rate of female members in the district municipal council is 14%, the rate of female managers in the district governorship is 20%.



Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
There are enough shelters in Sultanbeyli to ensure the safety of women and children subjected to violence.	**55%**	**87%**
Successful efforts are being made to ensure women's participation in social and economic life in Sultanbeyli.	**52%**	**66%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**54 POINTS** DEVELOPING	**64 POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 5; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "54", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "64". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey differs between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 5. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET 5.2.

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 5 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Mainstreaming activities and studies for raising awareness to prevent all forms of violence against women

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 5.2.

Support and empower women and children who are victims of violence

To localize the UN target 5.2., support and empowerment activities are carried out by providing shelter to women and children who are victims of violence in women's guest houses.

According to the legislation, women's guest houses are social service institutions opened to provide temporary protection of women and their children, if any, from violence against women, and to solve the psychological, social and economic problems of victims of violence in this period.

In the Women's Guest House, in addition to full shelter services awareness-raising trainings are provided for women who are victims of violence to reintegrate them into society, in order to reduce the inequalities faced by women who are victims of violence in social, cultural and economic life. In these houses, women are supported with workshops to develop skills to support their financial gain, while their children are offered play therapy.

In Turkey, it is forbidden as per legislation to publish information about women's guest houses in order to ensure the safety of women living in women's guest houses.

The "Women's Support Line", which operates 24/7 receives applications in Turkish, Kurdish, English and Arabic, from women who are victims of violence living in Istanbul. The system provides psycho-social and legal consultancy services to women in line with their demands and needs. In addition, there is an application "Women Support Application (KADES)" offered to users throughout the country to prevent bad acts such as violence and harassment that women and children are exposed to. By pressing the panic button in this application downloaded to the phone, women who have been subjected to violence by their spouse or someone else or who are likely to be exposed to violence can quickly send their reports to the Women's Emergency Support Reporting System.

Local Target	5.2 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
5.2. Support and empower women and children who are victims of violence	Number of women victims of domestic violence	112	To be determined	Refers to the number of women who are victims of domestic violence.	Sultanbeyli District Governorship - District Police Department





UN TARGET 5.5.

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 5 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Mainstreaming and increasing the efficiency of activities conducted to facilitate equal participation of women in politics and decision-making processes and ensuring that women may benefit from the opportunities and rights on equal basis

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 5.5.

Increase women's participation in decision-making mechanisms to support women to raise their voice in social life

To localize the UN target 5.5, trainings are organized to increase gender equality awareness to support women's participation in decision-making mechanisms, women's branches of political parties are also active.

While a lot of women are included in politics, the activities carried out by these organizations serve to raise awareness of other women in the district about participation and raising a voice.

According to the report of Gender Equality in Public Administration (GEPA), the increase in the number of women in governmental positions in public administration significantly improves the quality of public services, and also makes institutions more sensitive and accountable[31].

The proportion of women in governmental positions in the district municipality and district governorship, which is responsible for district administration, has increased in recent years. It is expected that the increase in the education level of women, raising awareness on women's rights especially in the new generation and providing support to increase women's entrepreneurship will increase this rate further in the coming years.

The next step is to plan trainings and carry out projects to increase the level of participation of women in decision-making mechanisms.

[31] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and University of Pittsburgh Gender Inequality Research Laboratory (GIRL), "Gender Equality in Public Administration" (GEPA), 2021, New York.

Local Target	5.5 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
5.5. Increase women's participation in decision-making mechanisms to support women to raise their voice in social life	The proportion of women in governmental positions in the district administration	17%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of female administrators working in Sultanbeyli Municipality and Sultanbeyli District Governorship to the total number of top managers working in Sultanbeyli Municipality and Sultanbeyli District Governorship .	Sultanbeyli Municipality / Sultanbeyli Governorship
	Ratio of female university graduates	11%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of university graduate women to the total adult female population.	TurkStat

Target 5.1. is evaluated within the scope of target 8.5.

Target 5.3. is not valid at local level.

Target 5.4. is not valid at local level.

Target 5.6. is evaluated within the scope of target 3.7.

Target 5 a. is not valid at local level.

Target 5.b. is evaluated within the scope of target 4.4.

Target 5.c. is not valid at local level.

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Combining the identities of being refugee and female, raises the disadvantages of said women. Empowering women and their children against the potential problems that this situation may cause is of great importance.

The Women's Protection Unit was established, offering services for refugee women who need support for various reasons. At the Women's Solidarity Center affiliated to the unit, workshops such as macrame and food are organized and trainings are provided in areas such as women's health, family law and human rights.

The Women's Guest House, on the other hand, was established for the temporary shelter of refugee women who are exposed to emotional, psychological, economic or physical violence, who live in an area where they cannot be physically protected, and who need shelter. In this context, social activity support is provided such as identity, protection, health, social service, economic support, schooling referrals and follow-up of processes, support for accompanying health needs, psycho-social support programmeme (for children and adults), education support (for children and adults) for women who are victims of violence and their children.

Leaving No One Behind SDG 5 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
Number of victim refugee women receiving support	28	To be determined	Refers to the total number of refugee women who are victims of violence and receive support in the Refugee Guest House	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association



“Workshops are offered at the Women's Solidarity Center on macrame, cooking etc.”



SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure access to water and sanitation for all



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorate, ISKI, Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Science Affairs).

Current State

Measures are taken in order to prevent the pollution of surface and underground water resources from which water is supplied or to be supplied in Turkey as a result of domestic, industrial, agricultural and other uses, and to protect the absolute, short, medium, long and creek absolute protection areas around these resources[32].

Sultanbeyli is located in the Ömerli Dam Ecosystem, which was put into service in 1972 and is the largest drinking water source in Istanbul with an annual water volume of 235 million cubic meters[33]. According to the Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration (İSKİ) Drinking Water Basins Regulation, 97% of the district is within the long-distance protection limit, 2% is within the medium-distance protection limit and 1% is outside the basin.

In the last 5 years, approximately 40% of Istanbul's water resources have been supplied from the Ömerli Dam. For this reason, it is important to carry out studies for the protection of the dam basin, to supply clean and quality water and to combat drought.

As in the urbanized regions throughout the country, the sewerage network installation have been completed in Sultanbeyli, and there is no problem in accessing the drinking and utility water network. The current drinking water network length in the district is 525,531 meters, and the current waste water network length is 509,863 meters. The number of İSKİ subscribers is 115,467[34].

There are 7 streams in the district. Continuing the rehabilitation of the streams in the district will serve to protect public health and prevent possible disasters such as floods.

[32] Taken from the "Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration (İSKİ) Drinking Water Basins Regulation", which entered into force with the Board of Directors Decision dated 26/10/2010 and numbered 2010/424.
[33] https://www.iski.istanbul/web/tr-TR/kurumsal/haberler1/haberler-detay/omerli-barajiandprime-nin-ilk-100-metresinde-artik-yapi-yok
[34] These data are taken from the 2020 Annual Report published by the Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration (İSKİ).

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
In Sultanbeyli; drinking water infrastructure is sufficient, clean and healthy water is available.	**77%**	**89%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**68** **POINTS** DEVELOPED	**76** **POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 6; while the residents evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "68", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "76". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey result shows resemblance between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 6. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on pages 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET 6.1.

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 6 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Continuously developing safe and clean drinking water services across all urban and rural populations

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 6.1.

Ensuring clean and quality water supply by carrying out the preservance of Ömerli Dam Ecosystem

To localize the UN target 6.1, preservation measures are taken for the Ömerli Dam Ecosystem water resources and increase access to safe drinking water.

Demolition of illegal structures in the ecosystem is being done and the afforestation of the dam ecosystem is in progress.

Local Target	6.1. Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
6.1. Ensure clean and quality water supply by carrying out the preservance of Ömerli Dam Ecosystem	Number of trees planted in Ömerli Dam Ecosystem	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of trees planted in the Ömerli Dam Ecosystem.	İSKİ



UN TARGET 6.3.

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 6 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Mainstreaming water treatment facilities and operate them in line with the standards based on the required environmental protection level and classification of water basins

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 6.3.

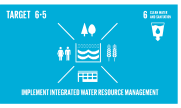
Increase water efficiency by effectively treating polluted water

To localize the UN's target 6.3, the rehabilitation of non-technical waste water collection lines is provided for the reliable treatment of water and increasing water efficiency, and the waste water is transferred for the treatment of plants with collector lines and waste water networks. In wastewater treatment plants, wastewater is treated with biological and advanced biological treatment systems[35].

Some of the effluent of advanced biological wastewater treatment plants is used as industrial water or for irrigation of recreation areas after the final disinfection process[36]. An important part of the energy required for the operation of treatment plants is obtained from wastewater.

Local Target	6.3. Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
6.3. Increase water efficiency by effectively treating polluted water	The amount of treated water	Pending	-	Indicates the amount of treated water.	İSKİ

[35] 2020 Annual Report published by Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration (İSKİ).
[36] https://www.iski.istanbul/web/tr-TR/kurumsal



UN TARGET 6.5.

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 6 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Modernizing irrigation infrastructure to reduce water loss

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 6.5.

Ensure sustainable stormwater management

To localize the UN target 6.5, rainwater collection construction, maintenance and repair of channels are carried out to ensure sustainable stormwater management.

Local Target	6.5 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
6.5. Ensure sustainable stormwater management	Rainwater Line Length (m)	84.500	To be determined	Refers to the total length of the rainwater line.	Sultanbeyli Municipality



UN TARGET 6.6.

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 6 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Identifying and monitoring the quantity and quality of water bodies (both the groundwater and surface water) as well as the protection and improvement of water resources, the prevention and control of water pollution

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 6.6.

Regenerate streams

To localize the UN target 6.6, regeneration of streams is in operation.

These works not only serve to prevent stream pollution, but also protect residential areas from floods. Reclaimed areas are used as walking path, promenade and recreation areas.

Regeneration of Uzundere and Naldöken streams are continuing.



Local Target	6.6 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
6.6. Regenerate streams	Regenerated Stream Length	7047	To be determined	Refers to the sum of the length of Uzundere and Naldöken streams rehabilitated until 2021.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality- 2020 Annual Report

Target 6.2. is exceeded at local level.

Target 6.4. is evaluated within the scope of target 6.1.

Target 6.a. is not valid at local level.

No activities are carried out at the local level for target 6.b.





SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship, Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Science Support Services), AYEDAŞ, IGDAS.

Current State

Providing energy in a sustainable and clean way, which is one of the most basic needs of human life and the business world today, is important to protecti renewable energy sources and minimize the effects of climate change due to carbon emissions.

All households in Sultanbeyli have access to electricity. Most of the households have natural gas. Between 2015 and 2019, an average of 85 million cubic meters of natural gas was consumed. The number of subscribers of İGDAŞ (Istanbul Gas and Natural Gas Distribution Inc.) is 93,140. Most of the households without natural gas are low-income families. Coal stoves or electric heaters are used in these households.

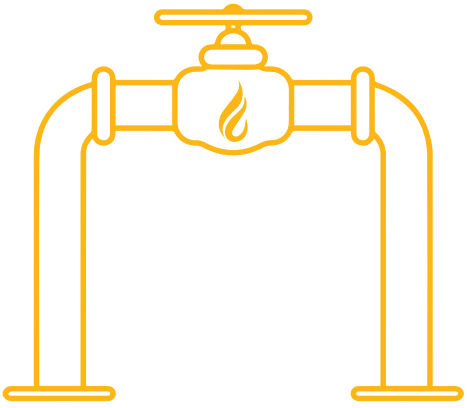
In Turkey, 42.4% of electrical energy was obtained from renewable energy sources in 2020[37]. This situation ensures that the people of Sultanbeyli have access to relatively more affordable energy, as is the case throughout the country.



[37] https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/ekonomi/yenilenebilir-enerji-Sourcelarinin-elektrik-uretimindeki-payi-gecen-yil-yuzde-42-4e-ulasti/2106791

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Natural gas infrastructure is sufficient in Sultanbeyli.	**87%**	**91%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**74** **POINTS** DEVELOPED	**78** **POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 7; while the residents evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "74", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "78". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey results shows resemblance between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 7. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on pages 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET 7.1.

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 7 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Developing the required grid structure for continuous energy supply concerning efficiency and technology

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 7.1.

Ensure the public's access to reliable and quality energy by establishing an infrastructure system that works smoothly and responds to the needs of the city.

To localize the UN target 7.1, infrastructure services are carried out to ensure the access to reliable and quality energy. Natural gas lines are being constructed on newly opened streets and streets with insufficient infrastructure.

In line with the demands of the residents, regions with low or insufficient energy are determined, and unburned, defective and old lamp fixtures and low voltage poles are renewed.

In order to ensure a stable access to energy, activities are carried out to take the natural gas boxes out of the road areas, undergrounding the cable lines on electricity poles, and to take the lighting poles from the streets onto the pavement.

Local Target	7.1 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
7.1. Ensure the public's access to reliable and quality energy by establishing an infrastructu-re system that works smoothly and responds to the needs of the city.	Natural Gas Line Length	Pending	-	Refers to the total length of natural gas lines laid throughout the district.	IGDAŞ





UN TARGET 7.2.

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 7 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Increasing the share of district heating and cooling systems with high energy efficiency in the total inventory of heating and cooling systems

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 7.2.

Dissemination of renewable energy sources

To localize UN target 7.2. incentives are planned for the construction of new buildings that are more efficient and produce their own energy.

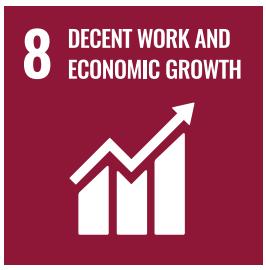
According to the Green Certificate Regulation for Buildings and Settlements published in the Official Gazette dated 23/12/2017 and numbered 30279, green building is sustainable throughout its life cycle, covering site selection, design, construction, operation, maintenance, modification, demolition and waste disposal. Green buildings are defined as energy efficient, compatible with nature and minimized negative effects on the environment, and the document given to the building or settlement by the organization after the evaluation made by the assessment institution.

Stduies are planned for the public buildings operating in the district to receive green certification.

Local Target	7.2 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
7.2. Dissemination of renewable energy sources	Number of public buildings with green certification	In progress	-	Refers to the total number of public buildings receiving green certification.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

Target 7.3. is not valid at local level.
Target 7.a. is not valid at local level.
Target 7.b. is not valid at local level.





SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (Sancaktepe Regional Employment Office), Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Social Support Services -Career Center), RASASA.

Current State

Decent work means employment opportunities for all to enable productivity, earn a fair wage, have workplace safety, have social protection of their families, and expect personal growth and social integration[38].

Employment opportunities in Sultanbeyli are concentrated in the construction, textile and service sectors. However, the fact that the majority of the population of the district is composed of young people and this young population has a higher education compared to previous generations, which makes it necessary to increase and diversify employment opportunities. In order to increase employment opportunities, implementations to develop policies for the district becoming more attractive for investors is very important.

According to 2020 research data; nearly half (45%) of the households in Sultanbeyli stated that their monthly income is minimum wage or less[39]. We can say that the income of the currently working population is at or below the minimum wage.

Various competencies can be gained by the working population in order to increase the income levels of the employees. (usage of computer programmes, and technological tools, foreign language skills, socialization skills, etc.)

Unemployment rate among youth in Sultanbeyli is 19%[40]. This rate is 22% across Turkey[41]. Youth unemployment can be reduced by increasing the level of expertise and skills, of young people with a higher education compared to previous generations; especially in the fields of technology and entrepreneurship. Encouraging young people to receive training for emerging professions in order to catch up with current trends, will increase the employability potential of youth.

The "11th Development Plan Child and Youth Specialization Commission Child Working Group Report" states that throughout Turkey, especially in cities, industry, unregistered child workers are employed in industries and underground workshops, and contract manufacturers, and that these children are at great risk[42].

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[38] https://www.kureselamaclar.org/wp-content/uploads/8_Insana_Yakisir_Is_ve_Ekonomik_Buyume.pdf
[39] Data is from the "Sultanbeyli District Households COVID-19 Impact Research" conducted by Sultanbeyli Municipality in June 2020 with 1053 households. At the given date, the minimum wage in Turkey corresponds to approximately 343 Dollars and -307 Euros per month.
[40] Data is from the "Youth Research in Sultanbeyli" conducted by Sultanbeyli Municipality with 3047 young people in June 2021.
[41] Data is from the "Youth with Statistics 2020" report published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK).
[42] T.R. Ministry of Development, "11. Development Plan Child and Youth Specialization Commission Child Working Group Report".

Combining the high activity of the textile industry in Sultanbeyli and the significant number of low income households, the risk of child labor or employment of uninsured workers should be taken into consideration. In this regard, first of all, it is necessary to conduct a field investigation and take preventive measures together with inspection activities.

In Sultanbeyli, young female employment is low (22%)[43]. Women commonly work in areas such as house cleaning, piecework, babysitting and catering, which are seen as "women's work" in the society. Increasing women's employment can be encouraged by providing the necessary training to women so that they can choose different professions.



[43] Data is from the "Youth Research in Sultanbeyli" conducted by the Sultanbeyli Municipality with 3047 young people in June 2021.

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Employment opportunities are sufficient in Sultanbeyli; effective policies are implemented to reduce unemployment.	**37%**	**38%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**45** **POINTS** DEVELOPING	**47** **POINTS** DEVELOPING



In SDG 8; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "45", institutions evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "47". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey results show resemblance between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 8. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets And Indicators



UN TARGET 8.2.

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 8 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

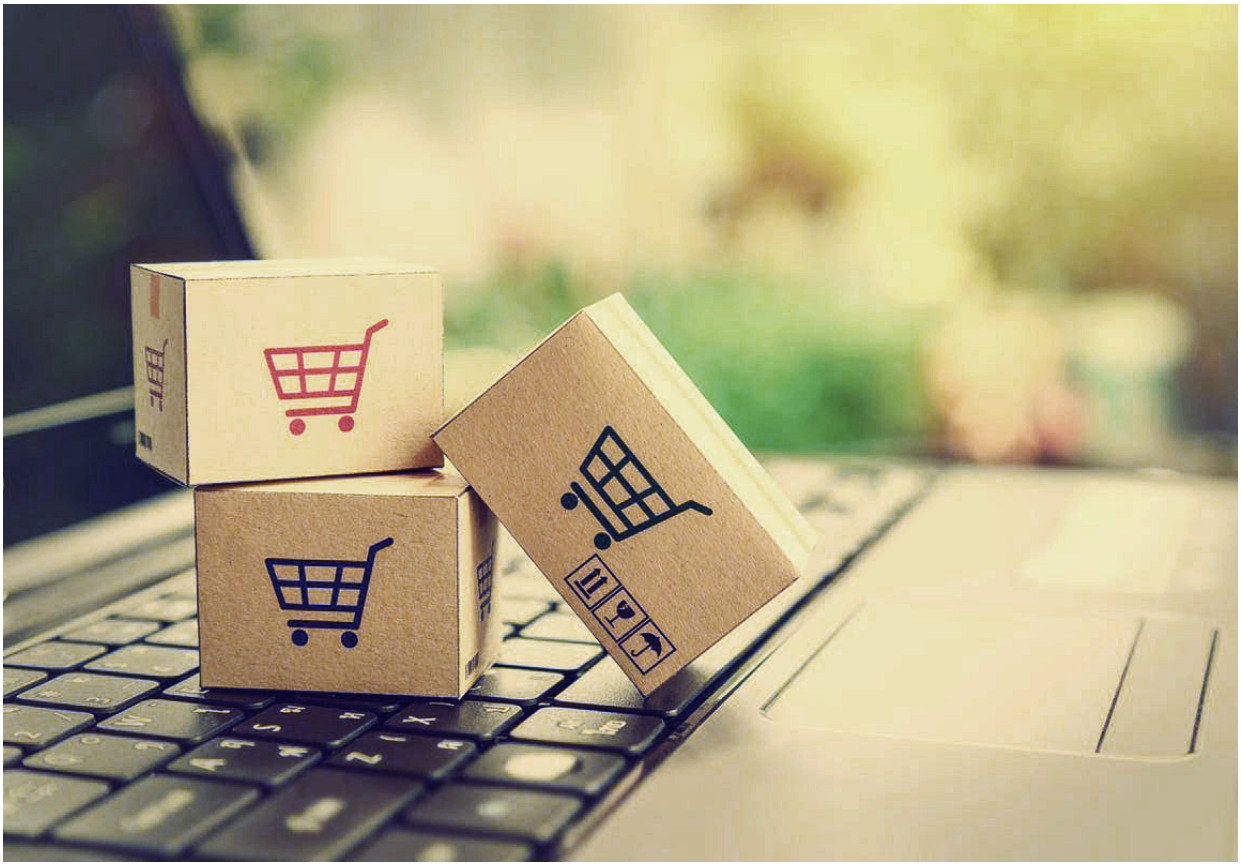
Developing an ecosystem which is supportive of financial technologies and make necessary arrangements accordingly

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 8.2.

Support small and micro enterprises to adapt to changing economic and social conditions by providing them with the necessary competencies in digital transformation and e-commerce.

To localize the UN target 8.2., the implementation of the "Digital Transformation and Competency Development Center" will start; for small and medium-sized enterprises to adapt to the digital transformation process. This centre will provide business owners and employees with training and consultancy services on digital transformation and e-commerce, to accelerate their transition to e-commerce.

Local Target	8.2 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
8.2. Support small and micro enterprises to adapt to changing economic and social conditions by providing them with the necessary competencies in digital transformation and e-commerce.	Ratio of businesses receiving support from the Digital Transformation and Competency Development Center	The Digital Transformation and Competency Development Center is planned to be opened in 2022.	-	Refers to the ratio of the number of workplaces receiving training and consultancy on digital transformation and e-commerce to the total number of workplaces.	Sultanbeyli Municipality





UN TARGET 8.3.

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 8 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

The target is unspecified

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 8.3.

Make economic activities official, by registering the workplaces

To localize the UN target 8.3., licensing is carried out for the registration of the workplaces in Sultanbeyli.

In the examinations and researches, licensing procedures are carried for the provisions of the legislation, taking into account the regulations regarding human health, environmental pollution, fire, explosion, general safety, occupational health, traffic and highways, zoning and condominium ownership, and the protection of nature.

Together with the determination of all workplaces, detailed reports are prepared showing the area of activity, number of workers at workplaces, the production and sales density of the workplaces and the distribution of workplaces in the neighborhoods. As a result, a workplace inventory of the district is prepared.

Workplace inspections are continued at regular intervals to ensure a healthy and peaceful trading and shopping.

Local Target	8.3 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
8.3. Make economic activities official, by registering the workplaces	Number of workplaces whose licensing has been completed	1.372	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of workplaces whose licensing has been completed	Sultanbeyli Municipality





UN TARGET 8.5.

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 8 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Ensuring improvement in vocational and technical education issues through labour market needs analyses and with the contributions of the private sector

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 8.5.

Increase social welfare by increasing the employment opportunities of all residents of working age, primarily disadvantaged groups

To localize the UN target 8.5, training, consultancy, guidance, R&D, project development, access to employment, business development and entrepreneurship activities are carried out in order to increase the opportunities for the residents to access employment.

Education

By organizing vocational trainings in cooperation with the human resources units of the companies, it's ensured that the workforce training skills matches with the demands of the market. Candidates in training, who will acquire a profession are also informed about occupational hazards, occupational conditions and continuity.

Skill training area also provided on different subjects such as character analysis, communication, corporate life, conflict resolution and business psychology.

Consultancy

Candidates are supported in their job search processes through CV preparation and job search techniques, interview techniques, career coaching, working life and consultancy services on Turkish labor law.

A mentoring programme is offered for university and high school students.

Access to Employment

Job applicants are directed to suitable companies in line with their interests, skills and abilities, taking into account the nature of the workforce needed by the companies, and recruitment processes are initiated. As of 2021, people can apply for jobs by sharing their resumes on online platforms.

R&D

A field study was carried out in order to determine the labor force potential and to determine the demands of the labor market. Based on the research results, the "Multi-Purpose Informatics Workshop" was established, which aims to develop the cognitive and technological skills of the workforce.

Project Development

Project applications are also made to the relevant higher institutions in order to increase the employability of the poor and make them productive by strengthening the link between social assistance and employment in Sultanbeyli. In the last 5 years 4 projects were developed.

Business Development and Entrepreneurship

Trainings are provided by experts and academicians on several subjects such as project cycle management, entrepreneurship, design thinking and marketing, and social entrepreneurship activities are supported.

In addition, the establishment of cooperatives and similar initiatives is encouraged with legal, financial and technical training, supply of basic materials and equipment and networking support. **In this context, Hem-dem Cooperative was established in 2020 to support women's entrepreneurship. (For detailed information, see: Practical Example)**

Local Target	8.5 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
8.5. Increase social welfare by increasing the employment opportunities of all residents of working age, primarily disadvantaged groups	Proportion of young people who are neither in education nor in employment (15-29 years old)	23%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of young people who state in the Sultanbeyli Youth Research, that they do not continue their education and do not work, to the research sample.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Youth Research
	Ratio of people in employment	6%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the total number of people employed through the Career Center to the number of unemployed people applying to the Career Center.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of women supported in entrepreneurship	31	To be determined	Refers to the total number of women whose entrepreneurship is supported through Hemdem Cooperative.	Sultanbeyli Municipality



UN TARGET 8.7.

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 8 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Undertaking effective monitoring work through Anti-Child Labour Units

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 8.7.

Reduce child labor

To localize the UN target 8.7., units for Combating Child Labor have been established at the provincial level under İŞKUR and SGK in order to minimize child labor.

Local Target	8.7 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
8.7. Reduce child labor	Number of child workers detected	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of child workers identified.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-District Police Department



UN TARGET 8.9.

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 8 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Increasing the tourism capacity of the country considering the social, cultural and environmental impacts of tourism

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 8.9.

Revitalize the tourism economy by opening the Aydos Castle to tourism.

To localize the UN target 8.9, opening the Aydos Castle to tourism in order to revive the tourism economy in Sultanbeyli.

The castle is planned to be opened after the landscaping is completed dating between 2021-2022. Sultanbeyli will open its doors to international cultural tourism through the Aydos Castle. The castle is a late Byzantine and early Ottoman period structure and has an important value for both the eastern and western world. We expect a significant improvement in the economic welfare levels of the people of the region and the regional enterprises in the near future, by ensuring an increase in the visits of domestic and foreign tourists coming to Sultanbeyli.

Local Target	8.9 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
8.9. Revitalize the tourism economy by opening the Aydos Castle to tourism.	Number of visitors	The castle is not yet open to visitors. The castle will be opened to visitors in 2022.	-	Refers to the total number of domestic and foreign people visiting Aydos Castle.	Sultanbeyli Municipality



UN TARGET 8.10.

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 8 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Increasing the efficiency of banking sector's financial intermediation activities

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 8.10.

Increase the acces of residents to banking facilities

To localize the UN target 8.10., support is provided to banks to increase the access of the residents to banking services.

Private service institutions such as hospitals, schools, universities, and banking services are encouraged to come to the district by providing support in official processes, supported in finding a place and agreemnts are made in order to facilitate the access of residents to services.

Within the scope of the online collection agreement between the local government, the bank and the relevant institutions regarding banking services, the residents were provided with the opportunity to make their payments using the bank front collection, internet banking, call center, ATM/money bankomat, and regular payment methods. In addition, residents who use this type of payment method can also benefit from installments and similar payment facilities.

Local Target	8.10 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
8.10. Increase the acces of residents to banking facilities	Number of ATMs per ten thousand people	3.52	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the total number of ATMs to the total population of the district, per 10000 people.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

Target 8.1. is not valid at local level.
Target 8.4. is evaluated within the scope of target 8.2.
Target 8.6. is evaluated within the scope of target 8.5.
Target 8.8. is covered under the title of Leaving No One Behind.
Target 8.a. is not valid at local level.
Target 8.b. is not valid at local level.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

HEM-DEM Cooperative

Hem-dem Cooperative was established with the aim of meeting the economic, social and cultural needs of women and their needs for the production and marketing of goods and services within the scope of their economic activities, supporting their enterprises, improving their production skills and strengthening their personal development. Thus, it is aimed to ensure that they live in a healthy and developed environment by protecting their social and economic interests. As of 2021, 31 women are actively working in the cooperative. Half of these women are refugee women.

While women are producing in handicraft and cooking workshops, they also find the opportunity to develop themselves professionally and socially. Additionally, training activities are carried out by the cooperative to support women's entrepreneurship. Later on, if a woman decides to start a business, the cooperative encourages them to set up their own businesses.





LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Career Center

In the Career Center, which was created to increase the inclusion of refugees and to maintain their livelihood, activities supporting their participation in economic life are carried out.

Mediation activities are carried out to bring toghether businesses in need of labor and refugees looking for a job. Our aim is to register enterprises of refugees in Sultanbeyli and to give them legal status, to apply for a work permit on behalf of the employer for the refugees working informally, and to ensure that they work on a legal status.

The job and career consultancy offers programmes such as CV Preparation, Job Search Techniques, Interview Support, Employee Rights and Labor Law, Working Life and Vocational Counseling in Turkey.

Workshops are offered for refugees for them to gain professional skills. Courses are offered in professions such as sewing, construction (Plastering, Ceramics, Exterior and Sheathing), gastronomy, patient and elderly care, computer, graphic design, hairdressing.

Leaving No One Behind SDG 8 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
Number of licensed workplaces of refugees	204	To be determined	Refers to the number of workplaces of refugees, whose licensing process has been completed.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
Ratio of refugees brought into employment Number of refugees given job and career counseling	462	To be determined	Refers to the total number of refugees receiving job and vocational counseling services.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association



“Workshops are offered for refugees in professions such as sewing, construction (Plastering, Ceramics, Exterior and Sheathing), gastronomy, patient and elderly care, computer, graphic design, hairdressing.”



SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship, Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Technical Affairs, Department of Strategy Development), RASASA.

Current State

The development of industry in a region is ensured by the provision of adequate infrastructure opportunities, the availability of appropriate workforce, adequate transportation-logistics opportunities and the use of advanced and up-to-date technology.

Medium and small scale enterprises are in majority in Sultanbeyli. Looking at the sectoral distribution of businesses; construction, textile and service sectors are in demand. 11% of workplaces are manufacturers. Providing support for the growth of these businesses will contribute to the economic development of Sultanbeyli and the country.

E-commerce shopping, which has increased with the effect of the pandemic, has made it necessary for small-medium-sized enterprises in the district to switch to e-commerce in terms of economic sustainability. Providing digital literacy trainings to business owners and providing financial and logistical incentives for e-commerce will improve the economy of the district.

In the firtst 3 months of the pandemic[44] 43% of the businesses benefited from economic supports of any kind[45]. These supports include loan aid from foundation or private banks, short-time working allowance given to business owners by the Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR) to help them pay their employees' salaries more easily, and includes the support given to SMEs by the T.R. Small and Medium Enterprises Development and Support Administration (KOSGEB). Businesses were supported during the online application process for economic supports by several institutions[46].

The district is in an advantageous position in terms of logistics as it is located on the TEM Highway route and is close to Sabiha Gökçen Airport. Currently there is no rail transportation system in the district, yet the metro line is under construction. We predict that the metro line, planned to arrive by 2024, will have effects such as attracting investors, increasing the value of real estate, increasing the rate of urban mobility and accelerating the economic development of the region. 75% of the households in the district have a Wireless Network Connection (WI-FI)[47]. Efforts continue to strengthen the internet infrastructure of the district.

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[44] According to the statements made by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey, the date of the first COVID-19 case in Turkey was seen on March 11, 2020. https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/koronavirus/saglik-bakani-koca-turkiyede-ilk-koronavirus-vakasinin-goruldugunu-acikladi/1761466

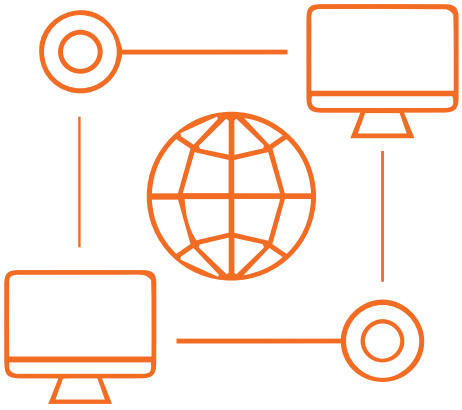
[45] Data is from the "Sultanbeyli District Workplaces COVID-19 Impact Research" conducted by Sultanbeyli Municipality in May 2020 with 404 workplaces.

[46] This information is from the "Sultanbeyli Municipality COVID-19 External Stakeholder Impact Interviews" held between 25 September and 2 October 2020.

[47] This data is taken from the "Youth Research in Sultanbeyli" conducted by Sultanbeyli Municipality with 3049 young people in June 2021.

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
In Sultanbeyli; effective studies are carried out for the development of industry and/or trade and for the economic strengthening of the district.	**51%**	**74%**
Technological (phone, internet etc.) infrastructure is sufficient.	**42%**	**72%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**51 POINTS** DEVELOPING	**63 POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 9; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "51", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "63". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey differs between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 9. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET 9.3

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 9 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Facilitating the easy access of SMEs and entrepreneurs to funding

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 9.3.

Provide information and guidance for SMEs and entrepreneurs in order to increase their access to financial resources

To localize the UN target 9.3, information and support is offered as a service, to increase the access of enterprises to financial resources.

Business owners were informed through social media channels and corporate websites about the support provided by the central government in order to support businesses that were negatively affected economically by the pandemic. Information and guidance will be made more systematic in the Digital Transformation Portal, which is planned to be established.

The online application procedures of business owners who have difficulties in applying for help or loans from online platforms such as e-government due to their insufficient digital skills were carried out by public institutions or NGO officials.

Local Target	9.3 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
9.3. Provide information and guidance for SMEs and entrepreneurs in order to increase their access to financial resources	Number of announcements shared on the Digital Transformation Portal	The Digital Transformation and Competency Development Center is planned to be opened in 2022.	-	Refers to the total number of announcements shared for SMEs through the Digital Transformation Portal.	Sultanbeyli Municipality-Digital Transformation Project





UN TARGET 9.c.

Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 9 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS TURKEY VNR 9.c

Disseminating broadband Internet access infrastructures across the country

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL GOAL 9.c.

Provide seamless and uninterrupted internet access

To localize the UN target 9.c, efforts are being made to establish the internet infrastructure by telecommunication companies to ensure smooth and uninterrupted internet access for households.

Free Wi-Fi service is provided in public areas such as social facilities, coffee shops and tea houses, and in public transportation vehicles so that residents can access the internet outside of their homes.

Local Target	9.c Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
9.c. Provide seamless and uninterrupted internet access	Broadband Internet Infrastructure Length	Pending	-	Refers to the length of the total distance where internet infrastructure excavation works are carried out.	Turkish Telecom
	Percentage of households with WI-FI connection	75%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of households with wireless internet connection to the total number of households.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Youth Research

Target 9.1. is evaluated within the scope of target 11.2.
Target 9.2. is not valid at local level.
Target 9.4. is not valid at local level.
Target 9.5. is evaluated within the scope of target 17.18.
Target 9.a. is not valid at local level.
Target 9.b. is not valid at local level.





SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship (Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation, Social Services Center Directorate), Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Social Support), RASASA.

Current State

Inequality is when a person or group of people is discriminated against; socially or economically excluded because of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, economic or other status.

Sultanbeyli is a place where those who cannot hold on to Istanbul take shelter, and it is also one of the first places preferred by those who have just migrated to stay in Istanbul. Factors such as the traditional lifestyle still continue; strong neighborhood relations, the widespread culture of solidarity, and the low rental fees make the district attractive for the socio-economically disadvantaged groups.

Social, cultural and economic inadequacies feed each other by limiting access to opportunities and services of the city and reinforce the disadvantaged position of the residents. Since families with low income think on the basis of sustaining their basic needs, such as food and shelter, less crucial perceived areas such as education and health are open to neglect. This leads to the occurence of health problems such as developmental disorders due to malnutrition, chronic diseases, etc. Therefore, SDG 10 can only be considered in relation to other SDGs.

Individuals with disabilities constitute 2.6% of the population. 80% of the population with disabilities are satisfied with living in Sultanbeyli. Individuals with disabilities listed their most basic needs as "getting informed about their legal rights", "organisation of social activities" and "receiving psychological support".

The "Barrier-free Living Centre", planned to be opened in 2022, will support the psycho-social and physical development of individuals with disabilities; this service will also increase the social participation of relatives of disabled person.

The proportion of the elderly population is 3.6%. In Turkey, this rate is 9.5%[48]. These statistics show that Sultanbeyli has a more dynamic population structure than the country in general. However, the share of the elderly population in the total population of the district is increasing at a low rate every year. This situation creates the need to improve services for the elderly. Especially the psychological and physical effects of the pandemic on the elder population have made this need more visible.

Sultanbeyli has been among the districts preferred by Syrian refugees who came to Istanbul, since 2012. As of December 2020, this number has reached 22,000. In addition, a population of 3,000 refugees migrated to the district from different countries other than Syria, respectively from Iraq, Afghanistan and Palestine.

[48] The data is taken from "2020 Address Based Population Registration System" by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK).

At the end of 2014, the Refugee Community Center was established in order to meet the needs of the refugee population in areas such as health, education, social cohesion and protection. This service offered refugees an effective support.

According to results of the Research on Determining the Level of Social Cohesion between Syrian Refugees and Locals in Sultanbeyli conducted in 2019, 74% of the local residents stated that they would not prefer to participate in joint activities with refugees, and 72% stated that they were not willing to develop neighborly relations with refugees.

There is a need to reduce the discourses that spread among the public and lead to negative judgments about the refugee population and to increase the level of social cohesion.



Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Disabled people can easily access basic services in Sultanbeyli.	**71%**	**78%**
Refugees live in harmony with the residents in Sultanbeyli.	**49%**	**87%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**57 POINTS** DEVELOPING	**66 POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 10; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "57", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "66". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey differs between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 10. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on pages 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET 10.2.

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 10 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Strengthening equal opportunities in every area, particularly in education and employment

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL GOAL 10.2.

Social and economic empowerment of people with disabilities and the elderly

To localize the UN target 10.2, financial and social support is provided for the social and economic empowerment of individuals who are among the vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and elderly.

Caregiver relatives of individuals with disabilities are paid monthly care allowance. In addition, in the " Barrier-free Living Centre", to be operational in 2022, individuals with disabilities will benefit from services such as hydrotherapy, sensory integration, space therapy, physiotherapy, hippotherapy, speech and language therapy, technotherapy, pedagogue service, psychologist service.

"Compassion Hand" and "Sultanbeyli Protects Its Elderly" projects were developed for the elderly 65+ years. The project ensures social and cultural activities, house cleaning, personal care, health control and psychological support services; contributes to the protection of the physical and mental health of the needy elderly, who are deprived in social and economic terms, to support their development and maintenance of their social relations.

Local Target	10.2 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
10.2. Social and economic empowerment of people with disabilities and the elderly	Disability rate provided with financial support	52%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of individuals with disability benefiting from any of the financial supports (disabled pension, needy pension, home care fee) to the total number of individuals with disabilities.	Sultanbeyli Municipality-Sultanbeyli Individuals with Special Needs Survey
	Number of individuals receiving service from the "Barrier-free Living Centre"	The Barrier-free Living Centre has not been put into operation yet. The Center will start operating in 2022.	-	Refers to the total number of individuals with disabilities and their relatives who benefit from any of the services provided in the Barrier-free Living Centre.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Frequency of support provided to the orphaned and needy elderly	Twice a week	Once a week	Refers to the frequency of social or economic support provided to the elderly over 65 years of age who live alone, have no care taker and are in need for support, within the scope of the "Compassion Hand" and "Sultanbeyli Protects its Elderly" projects.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-SYDV
	Supported elderly ratio Number of orphans and needy elderly people supported	700	2000	Refers to the number of alone living elderly over 65 years, orphaned, have no care taker and are in need for support, which are supported within the scope of the "Compassion Hand" and "Sultanbeyli Protects Its Elderly" projects.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-SYDV



UN TARGET 10.3.

Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 10 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Increasing the number of projects targeting vulnerable segments in service provision of local administrations

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 10.3.

Develop human rights-based policies

To localize the UN target 10.3, the "Integrated Good Governance Model for Rights-Based Municipality" project was developed, which aims to the institutionalization of the 12 local good governance principles of the Council of Europe for the development of policies based on human rights.

With the project, decision-making, resource use, service delivery processes will be rearranged and regular monitoring will be carried out, taking into account human rights, the rights of women, children, the disabled and others.

Local Target	10.3 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
10.3. Develop human rights-based policies	The rate of applying the human rights perspective to business processes	Preliminary studies in progress	100%	Refers to the adaptation of human rights perspective into the district municipality business processes.	Sultanbeyli Municipality-Integrated Good Governance Model for Rights-Based Municipality

Target 10.1 is evaluated within the scope of targets 1.2, 1.3 and 8.5.
Target 10.4 is not valid at local level.
Target 10.5 is not valid at local level.
Target 10.6 is not valid at local level.
Target 10.7 is covered under the title of Leave No One Behind.
Target 10.a is not valid at local level.
Target 10.b is not valid at local level.
Target 10.c is not valid at local level.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Refugee Community Centre

With the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011, a large refugee influx started first to the border provinces of Turkey and then to Istanbul.

Sultanbeyli has received an intense migration as of 2014. Today, the number of refugees living in the district has reached 25,000, which consists of 7% of the Sultanbeyli population.

In order to find solutions to the basic needs of refugees, the Refugee Community Centre opened in 2014 with the support of national and international collaborations.

Concentrating on the basic needs of refugees; support is offered in the fields of education, health, humanitarian and food supply. With the capacity increase of the centre, services were offered, aiming to improve the social cohesion between refugees and local people, as well as

basic needs. Thus, the activities carried out in a holistic structure provided an effective model in migration governance.

Today, the Refugee Community Centre continues to offers support to refugees in almost all areas such as education, health, protection, psychosocial support, legal consultancy, employment and language, with the funds received by developing need-oriented projects with over 100 employees in a 7-storey building.



LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Social cohesion is an important part of an effective migration management policy. Social cohesion activities are carried out in order to ensure that the local and refugees residents live in harmony, free from prejudices; by strengthening their socio-cultural aspects from the perspective of basic human rights, and to make it sustainable. Priority is also given to social cohesion in the ordinary course of life, not as a stand-alone goal.

Trips, sports activities, child-women studies and awareness activities are carried out in which the local people and refugees participate together.

At the same time, awareness-raising trainings are given to civil servants in order to increase the awareness of public institutions on social cohesion. "Rights-Based Transformation of Public Perception towards Asylum Seekers: Key Actor Seminars in Sultanbeyli District" were held online in 2020 with 25 participants.

Child Friendly Space

The Child-Friendly Area was created to help refugee parents visiting the centre or attending activities at the Refugee Community Center to entrust their children (3-10 years old) to a safe environment and help them to benefit from the services in the most efficient way. Activities suitable on several topics are carried out on special occasions and weeks, contributing to the socialization of children and increasing their awareness.

Leaving No One Behind SDG 10 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
Rate of local participants in Social Cohesion events	38%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of local people participating in Social Cohesion events to the total number of people participating in the events.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
Ratio of mothers using child-friendly space service	2%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of mothers using child-friendly area services to the number of mothers receiving services from the Refugee Community Centre.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association



“Activities are carried out on certain days and weeks, contributing to the socialization of children and increasing their awareness.”



SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship, Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Reconstruction and Urban Planning, Technical Affairs, Parks and Gardens, Departments of: Real Estate and Expropriation, Building Control, Strategy Development) RASAS

Current State

A sustainable city is a city that has a high capacity to adapt to changes and can develop effective intervention strategies by acting in a planned manner against all sudden or expected dangers. Sustainable cities have high urban resilience in many areas such as social, economic and other relevant areas.

Sultanbeyli consist of 38,233 buildings (approximately 80,000 households). Since a significant part of these houses were built by the immigrants themselves, without urban planning studies, it became necessary to determine the resilience of the houses against disasters and increase the urban transformation activities.

The rate of homeowners is high, while the rate of tenants is low[49]. Family houses or low-rise apartments are common due to the influence of the neighborhood culture and migration, urbanization has started in recent years. This transformation is attracting high-prosperity residents to certain parts of the Sultanbeyli.

Sultanbeyli consists of 58 parks and 2 picnic areas. One of the parks has been designed particularly for the age group 0-3. New to be consturcetd parks will contain special areas for the age group of 0-3. (Sultanbeyli Municipality has decided to create special terrains for 0-3 age groups in all new parks.) Recreation areas such as parks, picnic areas or national gardens, will reduce air pollution and provide an environment, especially for the young population to have a rest and fun.

Sultanbeyli Pond, one of the central points of the district, and milieu were cleaned between 2012-2014, and the pond park, which is the largest park in the district, was opened to the public. There is a green space of 55 thousand square meters in the park is 140 acres.

The historical Aydos Castle is the most important cultural heritage of the district. Archaeological excavation, project design and restoration works of the castle have been completed and is planned to be opened to visitors in 2022. Opening the Aydos Castle to tourism is expected to contribute to the economy of the district.

[49] The most up-to-date data on this subject was obtained in the "Sultanbeyli District Social Texture Research" conducted in 2013. According to the results of the research, the rate of household ownership in the district is 58%.

Public transportation facilities have improved in the last 10 years. A total of 27 bus lines pass through the Sultanbeyli route in Istanbul[50]. An average of 2860 trips are made per year. Construction work of the metro line continues. With the be opening of the metro line, planned to be in 2024, it will be possible to reach Üsküdar by metro, being one of the most central points of Istanbul. Üsküdar also has a connection line to the Marmaray line, the longest rail system of Istanbul connecting the European and Anatolian sides of Istanbul.

In order to determine and increase the urban accessibility level of restricted groups such as children, the elderly and the disabled, urban planning needs to be carried out by taking into account the needs of these groups. This necessitates responsible institutions to internalize human rights based solutions and services.



Sultanbeyli Pond Park

[50] https://iett.istanbul/tr/main/hatlar

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Easy transportation into and outside of Sultanbeyli is provided.	**71%**	**81%**
Adequate urban transformation is priority for the construction of earthquake-resistant, standards-compliant and licensed buildings.	**39%**	**58%**
Green space is sufficient.	**53%**	**70%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**54 POINTS** DEVELOPING	**62 POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 11; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "54", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "62". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey differs between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 11. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET 11.1.

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 11 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Undertaking urban regeneration projects by taking into account sustainability, inclusiveness and social impact

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL GOAL 11.1

Ensure access to durable and safe housing by transforming risky structures

To localize the UN target 11.1, licensing of buildings, urban transformation and rent assistance activities are carried out to transform existing risky structures and to ensure that everyone has access to durable and safe housing.

The compliance of the new buildings with the zoning legislation and relevant current regulations is examined and the licensing procedures of the suitable ones are completed. In order to prevent unlicensed construction, field teams inspect lands on a daily basis.

The effects of growing internal migration in the 80s and 90s, resulted in a significant population migrating to Sultanbeyli. This population built their own houses without any engineering consultancy. Therefore, studies are carried out to renew these buildings by the urban transformation programmeme.

Demolition licenses are issued for old buildings, which aren't earthquake resistant or not in compliance with the zoning legislation, and these buildings are demolished within the urban transformation. If a building is renewed for urban transformation, owners of related buildings are provided rental assistance.

Local Target	11.1 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
11.1. Ensure access to durable and safe housing by transforming risky structures	The rate of buildings participating in urban transformation	2‰	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of buildings undergoing urban transformation to the total number of determined buildings not in compliance with the zoning legislation or not resistant to disasters.	Sultanbeyli Municipality





UN TARGET 11.2.

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 11 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Increasing transportation diversity where integration is achieved among modes in the context of safe and affordable transport

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 11.2.

Provide quality and safe transportation by considering the needs of vulnerable groups.

To localize the UN target 11.2, maintenance and repair works are carried out for pedestrian and vehicle roads to provide quality, safe and accessible transportation. Accordingly, taking into account visually impaired residents needs, road stimulating tactile ground systems are installed.

In order to ensure that individuals with disabilities can move comfortably; marking of road lines for disabled car parks, sports fields in schools and row lines are ensured. Traffic signaling instalations ensure the accessibility and safety of pedestrians, especially of those with limited mobility such as the individuals with disabilities and the elderly.

Road transportation services are being expanded, in order to increase accessibility, while considering the demands and needs of residents, and thus the number and frequency of bus and minibus lines are increased. Metro constructions are continuing, to further improve the access and to increase the comfort and speed of urban public transportation and to reduce traffic.

Local Target	11.2 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
11.2. Provide quality and safe transportation by considering the needs of vulnerable groups.	Completion rate of metro construction	26%	100%	Refers to the ratio of the completed section of the Çekmeköy-Sancaktepe-Sultanbeyli metro line to entire line length. (The completion rate of the metro construction is calculated based on the statement made on 10.08.2021 regarding the metro works.)	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
	Proportion of those who think that sidewalks and pedestrian roads are suitable for the needs of people with disabilities	68%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of those who agree with the statement "The pavement and pedestrian roads are designed in accordance with my disability" to the research sample.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Sultanbeyli Individuals with Special Needs Survey
	Satisfaction rate with public transportation.	67%	To be determined	Refers to the average level of satisfaction of youth, aged 15-29 on public transportation.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Youth Research



UN TARGET 11.3.

2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 11 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Ensuring that cities, settlements, public areas and services are inclusive safe, resilient and sustainable for all, and devising plans by considering the needs of vulnerable segments

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 11.3.

Support sustainable urban development by rearranging the zoning plans in line with the needs of all residents.

To localize the UN target 11.3., restructuring of zoning plans and title deed distribution works are carried out to support sustainable urban development.

An ongoing property problem has emerged in the district until recently, out of rapid migration and unplanned urbanization

In order to solve the property problem, arrangements were made in the relevant legislation in cooperation with the local government and the central government. Subsequently, the Property Office was created in order for the residents to carry out their title deed transactions quickly. This resulted in the acquisition of title deeds of 40 thousand residetns directly and 200 thousand indirectly, who have been waiting to receive their title deeds for many years. 40 thousand directly, and 200 thousand indirect. (For more detailed information, see: Practical Example - Property Office)



UN 11.4

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 11 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Clarifying the processes in the legislation on restoration and registered structures concerning historical and natural values and protection of cultural heritage and reducing time loss

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 11.4.

Protect and promote the cultural heritage of Sultanbeyli by completing the restoration of the Aydos castle

To localize the UN target 11.4., archaeological excavation, project design and restoration of the Aydos Castle (11.-13 century) is being carried out in order to protect and promote the cultural heritage of Sultanbeyli. The "Aydos Ruins" were unearthed and accordingly declared as a first degree natural and archaeological site by the Istanbul No. II Cultural and Natural Heritage Preservation Board. The new found artifacts from the Late Byzantine and Early Ottoman Periods have enriched the artifact diversity of the Istanbul Archeology Museum.

The Aydos Castle becoming a heritage tourism spot, will raise awareness on local history and culture, consecutively contributing to the urban identity and the feeling of belonging.

Local Target	11.4 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
11.4. Protect and promote the cultural heritage of Sultanbeyli by completing the restoration of the Aydos castle	Rate of studies completed for the promotion of Aydos Castle at local-national-international level.	20%	100%	Refers to the following activities for the promotion of Aydos Castle: 1. Establishment of a digital data archive containing art history and archaeological excavations, symposium reports, aerial photographs of the excavation site and the document "The Gate to Istanbul: AYDOS" 2. Preparation and distribution of promotional materials (promotional videos, booklets, brochures, souvenirs, etc.) 3. Carrying out procedures for the Castle to be recognized as a historical site. 4. Enabling visitors to explore the archaeological excavations on site 5. Inclusion of the castle in networks for the protection of national-international cultural heritage.	Sultanbeyli Municipality



UN TARGET 11.7.

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 11 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Enhancing the access of women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable segments to public areas and services

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 11.7.

Improve the quality of existing green spaces and the amount of green space per capita to urban standards.

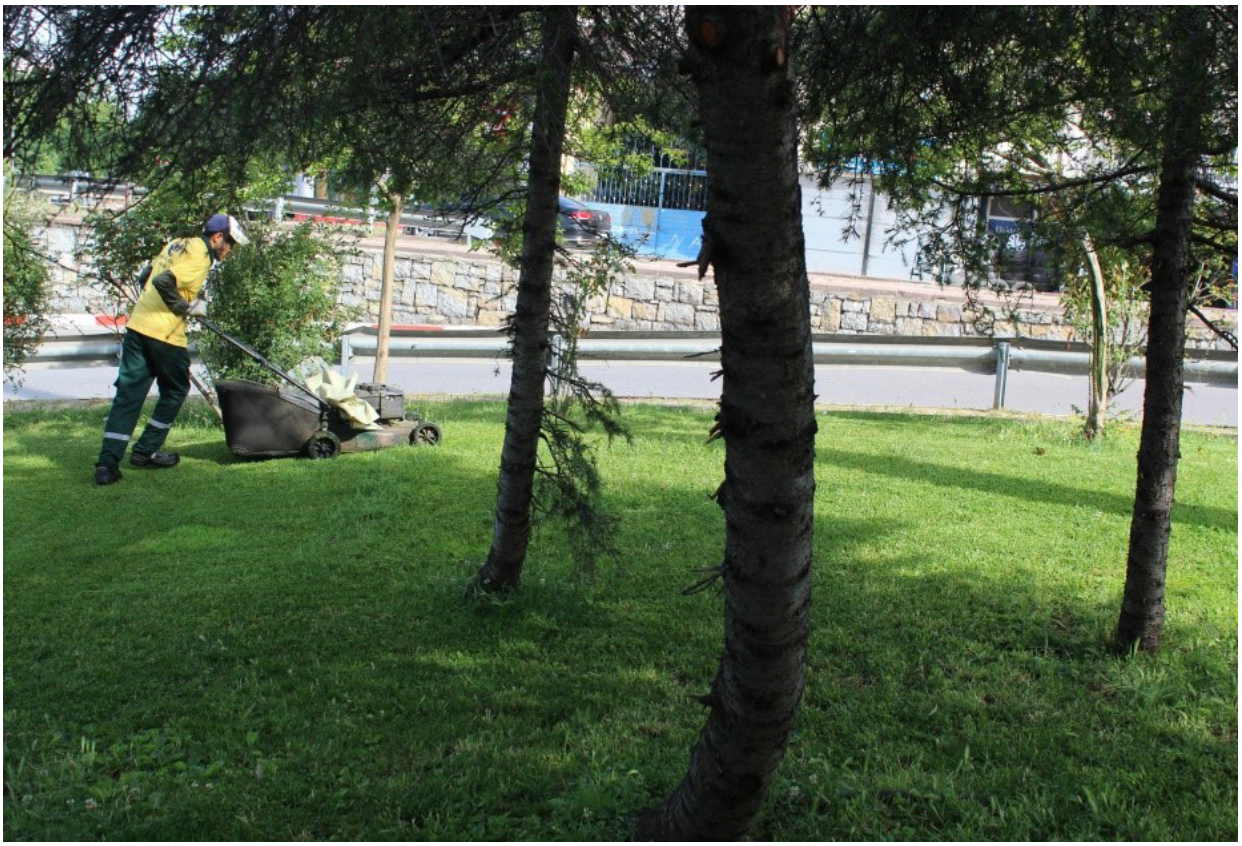
To localize the UN target 11.7., new parks and recreation areas are created and existing ones are rearranged according to standards, in order o improve the quality of existing green spaces and to increase the amount of green space per capita in accordance with urban standards.

Sultanbeyli offers 58 parks and 2 picnic areas. 15 more parks are planned to be built by 2024[51]. Furthermore green spaces are planned to be installed for residents to access within 800 meters of walking distance[52].

In order to improve existing green spaces, also considering aesthetics and ergonomy, sports equipments, urban furniture, and an automatic irrigation system is being installed. Cildrens laygrounds are being built or repaired, while also considering the developmental stages of different age groups.

[51] This target value is taken from the Sultanbeyli Municipality Strategic Plan 2020-2024.
[52] Mahmut Serhat Yenice, "Kentsel Yeşil Alanlar İçin Mekânsal Yeterlilik Ve Erişebilirlik Analizi; Burdur Örneği, Türkiye" (Spatial Adequacy and Accessibility Analysis for Urban Green Areas; The Case of Burdur, Turkey) ,2012.

Local Target	11.7 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
11.7. Improve the quality of existing green spaces and the amount of green space per capita to urban standards.	Amount of green space per capita	3,91 m²	To be determined	Refers the ratio of the amount of green space in the district to the total population.	Sultanbeyli Municipality





UN TARGET 11.a.

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 11 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Developing monitoring, evaluation and supervision activities together with inclusive and effective spatial planning processes

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL GOAL 11.a.

Strengthen inter-institutional cooperation to reach local sustainable development goals

To localize the UN target 11.a., Sultanbeyli Sustainable Development Monitoring and Evaluation Board will be established, including relevant local stakeholders.

The committee will meet regularly, evaluate the change in indicator values and take data-based joint decisions.

Local Target	11.a Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
11.a. Strengthen inter-institutional cooperation to reach local sustainable development goals	Number of meetings held by Sultanbeyli Sustainable Development Monitoring and Evaluation Board	Sultanbeyli Sustainable Development Monitoring and Evaluation Board has not been established yet.	-	Refers to the total number of the district committee's VLR target values action plan meetings.	Sultanbeyli Municipality



UN TARGET 11.b.

By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 11 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Undertaking risk mitigation, preparation, response and post-disaster recovery works in a holistic manner and enhance disaster management capacities

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL GOAL 11.a

Raise awareness about disasters and transform the district ready for a possible disaster by installing the necessary physical facilities

To localise the UN target 11.b., civil defense and awareness-raising activities are carried out in order to raise awareness about disasters and to prepare the district for possible disasters.

The Sultanbeyli Search and Rescue Team (SAKUT) was created in 2015 as part of a preparation plan for the Great Istanbul Earthquake, considering the early warnings of geophysicists. With the completion of the "Disaster Management Center" building, which is intended to store search and rescue equipment and be used in case of emergency, the efforts gained momentum. Determination of emergency assembly areas and evacuation routes were carried out.

An "Earthquake and Disaster Education Park" was established on an area of 14 thousand square meters in order to raise awareness about earthquakes and to offer services after an earthquake. The park offers containers, soup kitchen, indoor restaurant, food warehouses, an AFAD center, infirmary and observation room. The center is planned to be ready for service between 2021-2022.

Local Target	11.b Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
11.b. Raise awareness about disasters and transform the district ready for a possible disaster by installing the necessary physical facilities	Number of exercises performed by SAKUT	2	To be determined	Refers to the total number of earthquake drills conducted by the Sultanbeyli Search and Rescue Team (SAKUT) in preparation for the expected Great Istanbul Earthquake.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of participants in disaster awareness training	2477	To be determined	Refers to the total number of participants partake in awareness raising trainings on disasters.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

Target 11.5. is evaluated within the scope of targets 1.5 and 11.b.

Target 11.6. is evaluated within the scope of target 12.5.

Target 11.c. is not valid at local level.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Property Office

Sultanbeyli is growing rapidly by internal migration, up until recently one of the biggest problems was the property problem. The property problem consisted approximately 900 hectares of land in Sultanbeyli. This problem stemmed from a dual ownership structure, with the actual users of the land who had paid for the land and most of them residing on the land, and the investors who were the official title deed holders of the land.

With the cooperation of the local government and the central government, the property problem of the shared parcels was solved on paper by law adopted by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on 11.05.2018.

After the solution of the property problem, a physical Property Office was opened in order to meet all the needs of the residents in the title deed process, where guidance and mediation services and consultancy support are provided by experts in the field. This office

is a place where the law will be implemented as part of a concrete and technical solution in practice. In order for the residents to have easy access, the office has been established within walking distance to the municipal and district governorship buildings.

The "mulkiyetsureci.com" website is an extra service for residents to access all the information they are curious about the title deed transactions.

The solution of the property problem not only removed the restrictions on the property rights of the residents, but also cleared the way for urban transformation by removing the obstacles to the implementation of the zoning implementation plans.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Aydos Castle as a Cultural Heritage Project

The Aydos Castle is located in the forest area of Sultanbeyli, on the Aydos Mountain (1700ha). The land area (approx. 2.6ha) of the castle (XI and XIII c.) is both a first degree archaeological site and a natural site.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism is responsible and authorized for the maintenance and repair of historical monuments in Turkey. The Ministry's programme, takes historical monuments under protection in alignment of their budget expenses.

Governates hold a separate fund, created by deductions from the municipal budgets, set aside for the protection of historical heritage.

The Aydos Castle enters the status of overlapping area, because it's located inside a forest. For this reason, the Ministry

of Agriculture and Forestry is among the authorized institutions to open the castle to tourism.

Sultanbeyli Municipality, in negotiation with all stakeholders, ensured the launch of a multi-partnered project covering archaeological excavation, project design, restoration and landscaping.

The project is still on-going with the cooperation of the Governorship of Istanbul, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, under the supervision of the Sultanbeyli Municipality.





SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship, Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Cleaning Services), RASASA.

Current State

Sustainable consumption and production includes forms that harm natural resources as little as possible, minimize waste, and are compatible with climate change. Responsible production and consumption can be addressed at both institutional and individual level.

In 2020, 114,757 tons of domestic waste was collected in Sultanbeyli. The collected waste is transported to the Solid Waste Transfer Center by garbage collection vehicles and transferred to large trucks. This way, the logistics cost of tons of waste sent to the landfill is minimized.

Aside the domestic waste, a 1st Class Waste Retrieval Center collects all recyclable wastes and temporarily stores them in order to reuse the waste for financial gain. In this center, wastes such as paper, plastic, glass, batteries, vegetable oil, tires and textiles are temporarily collected. In 2020, 11,760 tons of recyclable waste was reused. Negative environmental impacts per capita can be minimized, by raising public awareness of waste management.

Zero Waste Management System has been established in all public institutions in the district, and wastes in public buildings are collected and seperated. Although there is no double container system in the streets, recyclable wastes are collected separately at the source with equipment such as mobile waste recycling centers, recycling points, textile banks, glass banks. Dissemination of these equipments throughout the district, starting from central points, and awareness-raising activities on recycling will contribute to the protection of the environment.



Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
A clean and organized environment is provided in the best way.	**73%**	**85%**
Recycling of waste is ensured effectively.	**74%**	**89%**
Garbage is collected regularly.	**88%**	**97%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**71** **POINTS** DEVELOPED	**75** **POINTS** DEVELOPED

In SDG 12; while the residents evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "71", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "75". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey results show resemblance between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 12. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on pages 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)



Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 12 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Raising environmental conscience and public awareness

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 12.2.

Ensure the sustainability of natural resources and raise awareness about the environment among residents

To localize the UN target 12.2., various awareness raising activities are carried out to ensure the sustainability of natural resources and raise environmental awareness among residents. The "Environmental Volunteers Platform", carries out garbage collection activities, especially during spring and summer. Each year, on the first week of June the World Environment Week Activities are taking place.

To ensure environmental awareness, activities such as promotional films, posters, brochures, and seminars are organized in schools. Waste separation awareness is raised through distribution of posters and brochures in schools, public buildings and workplaces

Waste battery collection campaigns are organized in order to raise awareness of waste battery separation in all schools, mukhtars and markets. Another goal is to ensure clothes recycling by placing clothes banks at 100 points throughout Sultanbeyli.

Local Target	12.2 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
12.2. Ensure the sustainability of natural resources and raise awareness about the environment among residents	Amount of Textile Waste Collected	227.490	To be determined	Refers to the total amount of textile waste collected and recycled through clothing banks.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of participants in trainings on recycling and waste separation	No training could be arranged in 2020.	-	Refers to the total number of people who participated in organisations to increase the environmental awareness among residents.	Sultanbeyli Municipality





UN TARGET 12.5.

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 12 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Increasing the number of municipal waste collection centres

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 12.5.

Contribute to the protection of the environment, ecological balance, and economy by recycling for a sustainable environment

To localize the UN target 12.5., the project Zero Waste is carried out to ensure sustainable environmental management.

The Solid Waste Transfer Center is used only for domestic waste. However, 51 percent of household waste is organic, while the remaining part consists of a significant amount of recyclable waste such as bags, plastics, paper, glass and textiles. The 1st Class Waste Retrieval Center separates the recyclable wastes out of the domestic waste before transferred to the Waste Transfer Center.

In line with the legislation, a solid waste contract is made between the district municipality and the workplaces operating in the district[53].

To prevent waste oil from spilling into the sewer, oil disposal barrels have been placed in all mukhtars offices, schools and relevant public buildings. As a result of these activities, waste oil is recovered and it contributes to the prevention of water pollution.

[53] "Metropolitan Municipalities and Municipalities are obliged to establish, have, operate or have operated domestic solid waste disposal facilities." Pursuant to this provision, the beneficiaries and/or beneficiaries of this service are obliged to participate in the investment, operation, maintenance, and repair and improvement expenditures to be made by the responsible management.



Sultanbeyli Solid Waste Centre

Paper collection boxes have been placed in schools, public buildings and workplaces to collect packaging waste. The packaging wastes, which are thrown to the collection units on the main arteries and streets and in the markets, are collected by vehicle. Recycling of packaging waste is provided by a licensed company.

Tire wastes of sales and repair shops and rubber wastes collected from streets and alleys to the temporary storage area are also collected regularly and recycled.

Sultanbeyli offers 53 glass waste boxes. Glass wastes from industires, workplaces and houses are collected in a temporary storage.

Local Target	12.5 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
12.5. Contribute to the protection of the environment, ecological balance and economy by recycling for a sustainable environment	Average amount of domestic waste per person per day	0,92 kg	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the daily total domestic waste collected from garbage containers to the population.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	The amount of waste oil recycled	31.939 kg	To be determined	Refers to the total amount of waste oil collected and recycled with waste bins.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	The amount of waste batteries recycled	643 kg	To be determined	Refers to the total amount of waste batteries collected and recycled with waste battery boxes.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	The amount of glass waste recycled	862 ton	To be determined	Refers to the total amount of glass waste collected and recycled through recycle banks and landfills.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Amount of packaging waste recycled	10.391,89 ton	To be determined	Refers to the total amount of packaging waste collected and recycled with paper collection boxes and units.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

Target 12.1 is not valid at local level.
Target 12.3 is not valid at local level.
Target 12.4 is evaluated within the scope of target 12.5.
Target 12.6 is not valid at local level.
Target 12.7 is not valid at local level.
Target 12.8 is evaluated within the scope of target 15.2.
Target 12.a is not valid at local level.
Target 12.b is evaluated within the scope of target 8.9.
Target 12.c is not valid at local level.



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Children constitute a large part of the refugee population, this is why our main aim is to raise awarenees on environmental issues through programmes on environmental protection and recycling. Children are offered educational activities and can partake in competitions.

Leaving No One Behind SDG 12 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
Number of people participating in trainings on environmental protection and recycling	52	To be determined	Refers to the total number of people who participated in the programmes on environmental protection and recycling.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association



“ Workshops are organized on environmental protection and recycling. ”



SDG 13 Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Relevant Institutions

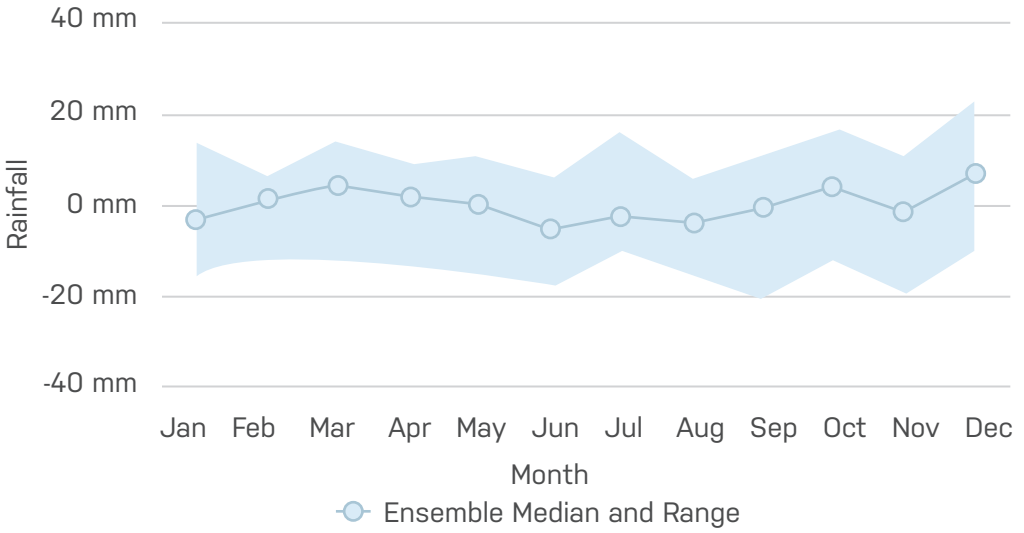
Sultanbeyli District Governorship, Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Cleaning Services)

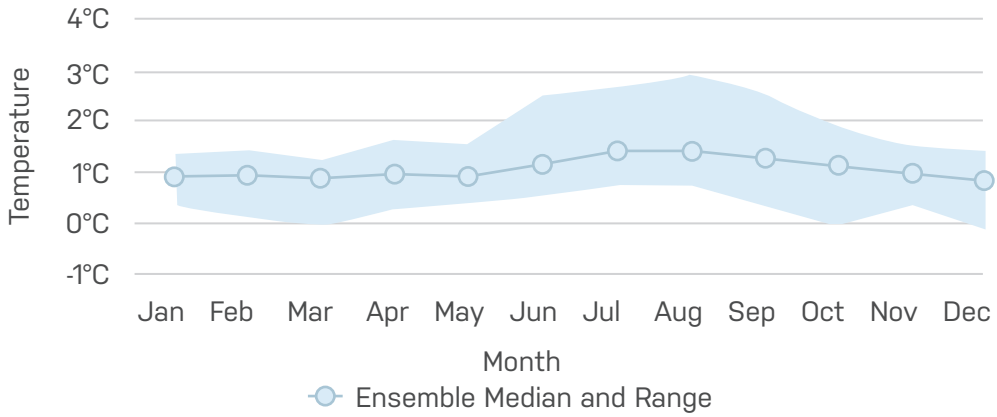
Current State

Climate action, in the broadest sense, means taking action to increase the capacity to adapt to climate change.

Today, cities are at risk in the face of the climate crisis, while aslo contributing to the rise of global warming, due to population density, rapid construction and economic activities. In this context, the main actors of climate action are cities. According to the data of IMM Air Quality Monitoring Center[54], air quality in Sultanbeyli is good. In 2020, the average Particulate Matter (PM10) value was 32.6 µg/m³, Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) value was 40.9 µg/m³, Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) value was 36.3 µg/m³, Ozone (O3) value was 58.6 µg/m³.

The region is vulnerable to the upcoming possible risks of climate change. According to the RCP 4.5 (medium-low emission) scenario, it's predicted that the precipitation will decrease in the summer months and the temperature will increase.





Projected changes in monthly precipitation and temperature for the period 2020 – 2039 according to the ensemble model based on the RCP4.5 scenario[55].

[54] https://havakalitesi.ibb.gov.tr/Pages/AirQualityDetails/2fa5ef85-c842-49e0-9581-39f6dc0a6fa4
[55] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/turkey/climate-data-projections.

The model outputs also show that the increase in temperature will increase the probability of heat waves. It is estimated that the 0.04% probability of a heat wave for 2020 will increase to 0.07 percent by 2040. These and other similar estimates reveal that the residents of the district may experience more serious problems during the drier summer months[56].

There is a need to expand the scope of statistics that can be taken as a reference in order to increase the capacity of adaptation to climate change in Sultanbeyli. Creating the greenhouse gas inventory of the district, determining the amount of carbon footprint per capita, implementing the climate sensitivity and risk assessment of the district, and evaluating the future climate projections is neccessary. Based on this information, ecologic, participatory and nature-based solutions could be developed to increase climate adaptation.



[56] Yusuf Serengil, "AB Projesi İklim Değişikliği ve Kentsel Yayılmanın Yangın Riskine Etkisi Raporu" (EU Project Climate Change and Urban Expansion Impact on Fire Risk Report").

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Awareness raising activities on global warming are carried out in Sultanbeyli.	**56%**	**43%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**54** **POINTS** DEVELOPING	**49** **POINTS** DEVELOPING



In SDG 13; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "54", institutions evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "49". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey results show resemblance between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 13. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Hedef ve Göstergeler



UN TARGET 13.3.

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 13 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Developing the technical and institutional capacity needed to analyse risks in priority areas to increase resilience to climate risks

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL GOAL 13.3.

Increase the district's adaptation capacity to climate change by developing effective, participatory and applicable local climate action plans and strategies

To localize the UN target 13.3., the "Sultanbeyli Climate Adaptation" project has been developed to increase the the district's adaptation capacity to climate change.

The project aims to carry out scientific and technical analyzes on climate adaptation, sensitivity and risks in Sultanbeyli (creating an inventory of greenhouse gas and forest fauna), to develop innovative ecological and participatory solutions (nature-based solutions) to strengthen climate adaptation, and to prepare a holistic climate change action plan.

In 2020, a climate office was established, to provide a follow-up of projects and initiatives related to climate change. The office also functions as a knowledge data-base on climate.

In order to overcome possible flood disasters with less damage, caused by the effects of climate change; a surface rescue team will be build.

Local Target	13.3 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
13.3. Increase the district's adaptaiton capacity to climate change by developing effective, participatory and applicable local climate action plans and strategies	The implementation rate of of the climate change action plan	Preliminary studies in progress.	%100	Refers to the completion of the plan, which includes actions to increase the adaptation capacity to climate change.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Ecological footprint per capita (tons CO2)	Preliminary studies in progress.	To be determined	Refers to the biologically productive land and water area required by an individual living in Sultanbeyli to produce resources and to dispose of the waste with the current technology and resource management.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

Target 13.1. is evaluated within the scope of targets 11.b and 13.3

Target 13.2. is evaluated within the scope of target 13.3.

Target 13.a. is not valid at local level.

Target 13.b. is evaluated within the scope of target 13.3.



SDG 15
Life on Land

Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.



Relevant Institutions

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (Head of Mukhtars and Food Department - Tepeören Stray Animal Temporary Nursing Home and Garden Living Area), Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Cleaning Service, Department of Strategy Development).

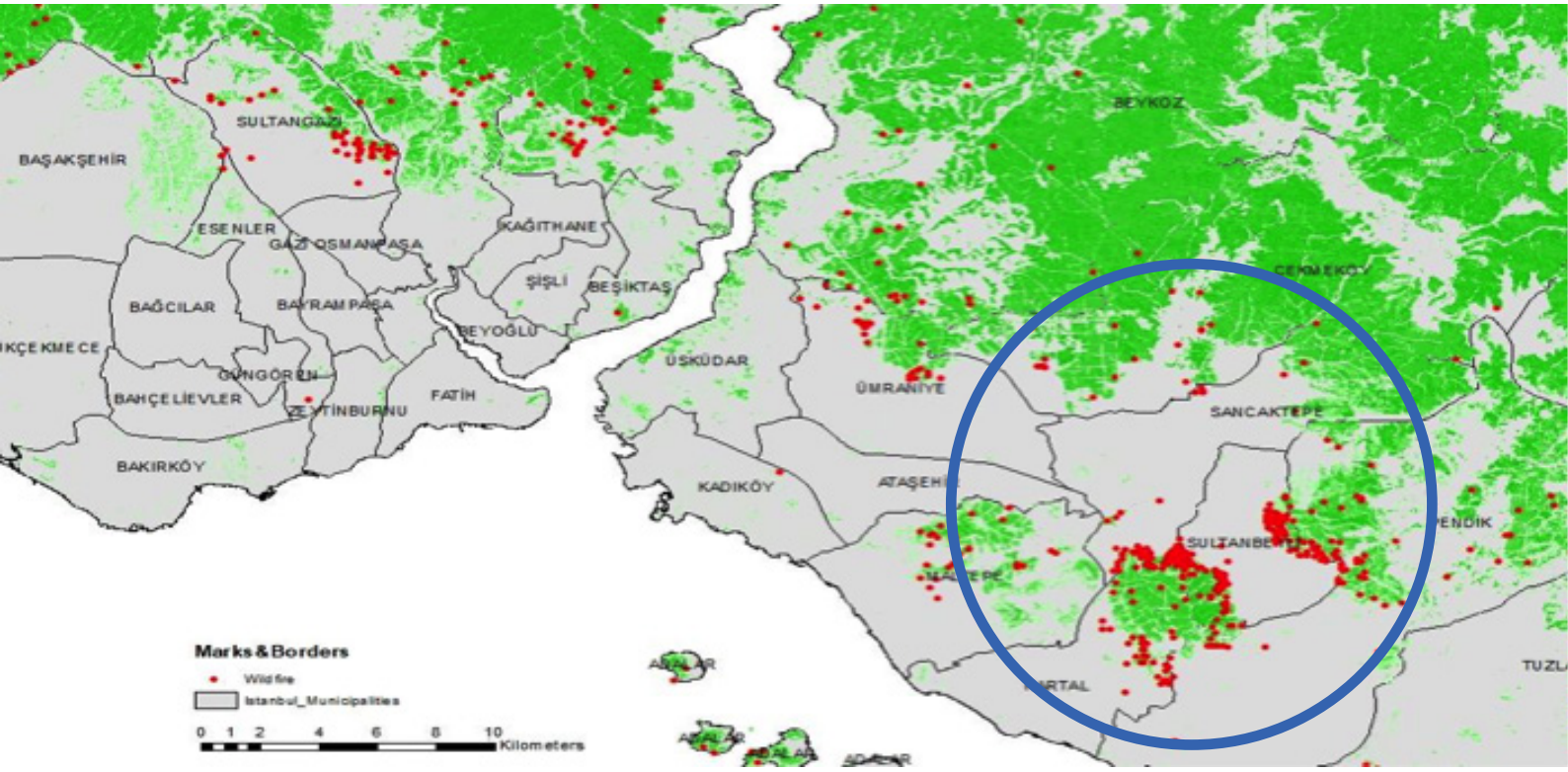
Current State

The UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017 – 2030 underlines the need for a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage every forest and tree outside of forests and to halt deforestation and forest degradation.

Sultanbeyli is located between Aydos Mountain and Teferrüç Forests. Aydos Mountain Forest Area is a first degree natural and archaeological site, consisting endemic species in the region. However, since the forest and the city are intertwined, human-sparked fires occur and damage the forest ecosystem.

Sultanbeyli is one of the hottest places in Istanbul vulnerable to forest fires. Recent studies reveal high risks of forest fires in the district, predicted to increase with climate change. As the residential areas spread, the distance of the residents to the forest area decreases, while their demand for forest areas for resting and picnic purposes increases. The forest fires of the last 10 years in Istanbul are highlighting this notion (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Distribution of Forest Fires in Istanbul in the Last 10 Years



Source: Istanbul Regional Director of Forestry, 2020

As seen in figure 4, forest areas in both the southwest (Aydos forest) and east sides of the districts are highly prone to forest fires. As assessed by the Istanbul Regional Directorate of Forestry, these fires cannot be prevented or managed without the support of the local residents. Because all forest fires are human-made, most of them are predicted to be arson[57].

In order to increase the resilience and protection of the forest ecosystems, a sustainable forest management strategy needs to be developed and public awareness needs to be raisen.

Animals are an important part of our life and the ecosystem. Animal Lovers Platform was established in 2019 in order to ensure animal welfare, additionally the Cute Paws Clinic was opened in 2021.



[57] Yusuf Serengil, "AB Projesi İklim Değişikliği ve Kentsel Yayılmanın Yangın Riskine Etkisi Raporu" (EU Project Climate Change and Urban Expansion Impact on Fire Risk Report").

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Forests and biodiversity are adequately protected in Sultanbeyli.	**56%**	**70%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**55** **POINTS** DEVELOPING	**62** **POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 15; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "55", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "62". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey differs between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 15. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET 15.1.

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 15 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Ensuring the use of natural resources with a holistic approach and developing holistic planning and management structure for terrestrial ecosystem

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL OBJECTIVE 15.1

Increase the services in order to protect animal rights and welfare and enable stray animals to live in natural balance.

To localize the UN target 15.1., veterinary services and awareness activities are carried out for the protection of animal rights and welfare.

The Animal Lovers Platform was established in 2019 in order to raise awareness about stray animals in Sultanbeyli. Activities such as feeding stray animals are organized by the platform with the support of volunteers.

The "Cute Paws Clinic" ensures the treatment of stray animals under better conditions and to restore their health. In the clinic, stray animals benefit from services such as vaccination, sterilization, treatment and rehabilitation. Recovered animals occasionally are adopted by animal lovers. Some other animals, whose recovery procedures are completed, are returned back to the environment they were taken.





Cute Paws Clinic

Local Target	15.1 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
15.1. Increase the services in order to protect animal rights and welfare and enable stray animals to live in natural balance.	Number of sterilized animals	166	To be determined	Refers to the total number of sterilized animals to prevent stray animal population growth.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of vaccinated animals	385	To be determined	Refers to the total number of animals that have been vaccinated to protect the health of stray animals and to prevent the spread of diseases transmitted by animals such as rabies.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of animals under observation in the nursing home	1.604	To be determined	Refers to the total number of animals in need of treatment (injured, in poor condition, etc.) and taken under observation in the Nursing Home.	Sultanbeyli Municipality



UN TARGET 15.2.

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 15 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Raising public awareness on the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL OBJECTIVE 15.2

Preserve ecological balance for the protection of forests by raising awareness among residents.

To localize the UN target 15.2., awareness raising activities aim to increase environmental awareness among residents regarding the protection of forests. The "Life Next to Us" project, implemented in 2015 and 2017, offered secondary school students to explore the ecosystem of forests by practically observing what they learned theoretically at workshops.

The next project will be the opening of a "Forest School" in 2021-2022, which aims to contribute to the public's perception of forests through educational activities.

"Environmental Volunteers Platform" was established in 2019 to raise awareness about a sustainable clean environment and to organize activities on a voluntary basis. Activities such as planting saplings and forest walks are offered.

Local Target	15.2 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
15.2. Preserve ecological balance for the protection of forests by raising awareness among residents.	Number of members of the Environmental Volunteers Platform	177	To be determined	Refers to the number of people who are members of the Environmental Volunteers Platform.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of participants in the activities organized by the Environmental Volunteers Platform	120	To be determined	Refers to the total number of participants in the activities organized by the Environmental Volunteers Platform to increase the environmental awareness of the residents.	Sultanbeyli Municipality





UN TARGET 15.4.

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 15 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Ensuring sustainable management of mountain ecosystems and steppes

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL GOAL 15.4.

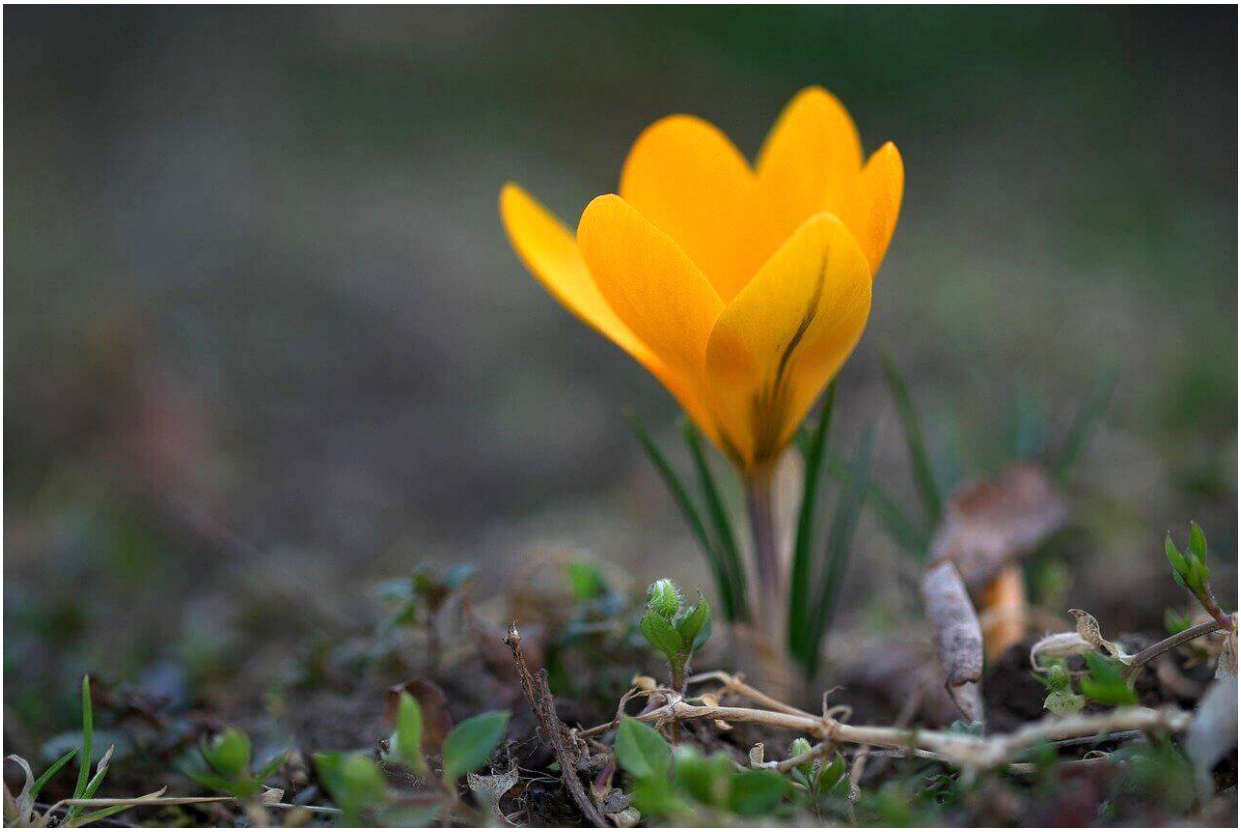
Conserve the biodiversity in and around the Aydos Mountain

To localize the UN target 15.4., activities for the protection of biodiversity in and around the Aydos Mountain are carried out to protect the endemic crocus (Crocus olivieri ssp. Istanbulensis) plant, which grows on the skirts of Aydos Mountain and bears the name of Istanbul.

To preserve the species, a special production area was created for the plant in the Aydos Forest and the species was taken under protection by multiplying the seeds of the plant.

Local Target	15.4 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
15.4. Conserve the biodiversity in and around the Aydos Mountain	Number of Replicated Istanbul Crocus	40	To be determined	Refers to the reproduction number of Crocus olivieri ssp. Istanbulensis, an endemic species in the specially reserved area.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

Target 15.3 is not valid at local level.
Target 15.5 is evaluated within the scope of target 15.4.
Target 15.6 is not valid at local level.
Target 15.7 is not valid at local level.
Target 15.8 is not valid at local level.
Target 15.9 is not valid at local level.
Target 15.a is not valid at local level.
Target 15.b is evaluated within the scope of targets 13.3 and 15.4.
Target 15.c is not valid at local level.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

The Life Next to Us

The projects target group is 11-year-old children, aiming to create awareness about ecosystems and allowing them to experience that they are a part of nature by recognizing the nature around them.

The programme applied the concept of learning by experience through trainings mostly carried out on field.

The project covers a 6-day programme, 3 days of boarding and 3 days of excursion. Students participated in an intensive programme including nature photography, plant collection and herbarium workshop, orienteering (navigation), trekking, drama work to empathize with other creatures in nature, bird watching and birdhouse construction, night walks and camping in nature.







SDG 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.)



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship (District Police Department), Sultanbeyli Municipality (Departments of: Press and Public Relations, Information Processing, Strategy Development, Municipal Police), RASASA.

Current State

The existence of inclusive institutions based on human rights ensures societies to live in peace, security and prosperity.

Sultanbeyli being a cosmopolitan district formed by immigration, lead to different identity groups (religious, ethnic, political, etc.) living together. Efforts to increase the feeling of belonging among residents to the city will contribute to the adaptation of the society to city life.

The majority of NGOs in the district are composed of fellow countrymen associations. Volunteering activities and public participation in decision-making mechanisms are limited. Suggestion and complaint follow-up mechanisms, public relations office and call centers developed by the institutions providing local services in recent years have strengthened the communication between the residents and the service providers and affected the quality of service.

In 2020, efforts to strengthen civic participation throughout the district accelerated and in 2021, the "Sultanbeyli Civic Participation Roadmap" was prepared with the participation of NGOs.

The fact that institutions use digital infrastructures, their online services are increasing day by day, and they are active on social media. Thus, parliamentary decisions, strategic plans and annual reports are published to the public through these platforms, ensuring public's access to information.

Since 2013, the works and transactions related to the services in the district municipality have been transferred to the digital platforms and are carried out through the automation system. This system includes the modules used by municipal service units, the e-desk (document management system), e-signature (legal identity verification system that can be used instead of signature) and e-municipality (digital access to services) and the e-municipality service where these services are offered online. With e-municipal applications oofer services such as real estate declaration, various accruals, tax payments, applications to municipal services (demand, support, complaint, social support applications, etc.), city information system, zoning status inquiry transactions.

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Results of City Council meetings and service performances are shared for transparency with the residents.	**54%**	-
The municipality listens to our ideas, demands and suggestions and offers quick solutions.	**51%**	-
The municipality administration and its employees are honest and work in accordance with ethical rules.	**68%**	-
Public order and security are effectively provided in Sultanbeyli.	**77%**	**87%**
The municipality shares its activities with us by announcing offered services.	**66%**	-
The municipality provides successful services.	**64%**	-
The municipality offers equal service to all and without discrimination.	**51%**	-
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**58 POINTS** DELEVOPING	**68 POINTS** DELEVOPED

In SDG 16; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "58", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "68". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey differs between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 16. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)



Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators



UN TARGET 16.1.

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 16 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Continuing training, awareness-raising and resident support activities for the development of protective and preventive security services, and strengthen risk management

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 16.1.

Ensure the continuation of well-being, peace and safety of urban and community life

To localize the UN target 16.1., security and inspections are carried out to ensure and maintain the well-being, peace and safety living of residents in the city.

While the Mobil Park Team conducts controls to ensure a peaceful environment in the parks, the Mobil Tranquility Team conducts inspections in order to prevent hawker and begging activities.

Security units ensure the safety of people's life and property by keeping the general security and public order.

Local Target	16.1 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
16.1. Ensure the continuation of well-being, peace and safety of urban and community life	The number of processes made in accordance with the Misdemeanor Law No. 5326	1691	To be determined	Refers to the total number of actions taken by the Mobile Peace Team in accordance with the Misdemeanor Law No. 5326 against crimes such as hawker, begging, noise, hanging posters and polluting the environment.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of criminal incidents	1347	To be determined	Refers to the total number of housreaking, workplace burglary, car burglary, outright theft, snatching, narcotic and pickpocketing.	Sultanbeyli Governership-District Police Department
	Ratio of young people who feel safe in the district	67%	To be determined	Refers to the average satisfaction level of young people between the ages of 15-29 regarding the general safety of the district.	Sultanbeyli Municipality-Youth Research



UN TARGET 16.2.

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 16 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Increasing the level of public awareness for eliminating violence and discrimination against women and children

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 16.2.

Raise awareness about child abuse and neglect

To localize the UN target 16.2., awareness-raising activities about child abuse and neglect are implemented for adults.

The aim is to raise awareness of families about recognizing and preventing sexual abuse against children, the legal dimension of neglect and approach to children through trainings.

Local Target	16.2 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
16.2. Raise awareness about child abuse and neglect	Number of families given awareness training on child abuse/ neglect	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of families participating in the trainings on child abuse/neglect.	Istanbul Family Counseling and Training Center (İSADEM)



UN TARGET 16.6.

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 16 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Ensuring participation, transparency and resident satisfaction by increasing the speed and improving the quality of public services

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL GOAL 16.6.

Adopt a transparent, effective and innovative management approach in public services

To localize the UN target 16.6., monitoring-evaluation and digital transformation studies are carried out on services for the prevelance of a transparent, effective and innovative management approach in the delivery of public services.

Monitoring-Evaluation

Process-risk management studies are carried out annually by local governments, and internal control compliance action plans, annual reports and performance programmes are prepared. These reports are made available to the public digitally and transparency is ensured. Monitoring are carried out on whether the services are managed well, the transactions are carried out efficiently and effectively, and the determination of objectives are attainmed.

E-municipality

An e-municipality application is offered to residents for them to access services over the internet without coming to the municipality. Through this portal, residents can make their payments, see their debt status, convey their requests and complaints, and do a follow-up of their requests and complaints.

The application is being developed further, so that residents can send their signature-requiring works to the relevant units via electronic signature and mobile signature without coming to the municipality.



Urban Information System/Geographic Information System

In 2011, Sultanbeyli created a Web Based City Information System. Urban Information System (KBS) is a new generation application, for the purpose of collecting and managing information in a wide scale ranging from the geographical features of a city to its infrastructure systems into a database. This system enables the monitoring of spatial data in municipal services, while supporting the decision-making processes.

By using the Geographical Information System, access to zoning information such as buildings, parcels, infrastructure can be provided to all prominent places of a city such as schools, hospitals, mosques, hotels, and to areas indicating location such as districts, streets and avenues.

This system offers online information on up-to-date spatial data about the district, land / road works that may affect the residents, and information on places such as school, hospital, mosque, and hotels.

Open Data Platform

Digital Infrastructuring continues to establish an open data platform, where specific group of district based data about Sultanbeyli will be shared in a readable, processable and reusable format.
This platform will facilitate the access of residents and academic institutions to data about the region, and support a more transparent management approach. These data will be associated with spatial data and presented to the residents of the district through the City Information System / Geographical Information System.

Registered Electronic Mail (REM) System

According to the legislation, it is obligatory for public institutions to sign their documents electronically and make their official correspondence via the Registered Electronic Mail (REM) address. While this system reduces bureaucratic processes, it also speeds up transactions.

Local Target	16.6 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
16.6. Adopt a transparent, effective and innovative management approach in public services	Number of e-municipality members	2.659	To be determined	Refers to the total number of members of the e-municipality application.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of Services offered via e-municipality	27	To be determined	Refers to the total number of services offered over e-municipality.	Sultanbeyli Municipality





UN TARGET 16.7.

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 16 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

Ensuring participation, transparency and resident satisfaction by increasing the speed and improving the quality of public services

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL GOAL 16.7.

Include the ideas, opinions, and demands of residents into the decision-making processes by increasing participation

To localize the UN target 16.7, information activities on services and civic participation activities are carried out, aimed at incorporating the ideas, opinions and demands of the residents into the decision-making processes by increasing participation.

Informational

Services are regularly promoted through media channels such as the newspapers, TV, websites and social media. Sultanbeyli Bulletin, which is also available as a mobile application, promotional materials such as billboards, brochures and posters, ensure that residents are instantly informed about changes and happenings.

CIMER Request-Complaint System

In 2015, a web service named "Presidential Communication Center (CIMER)" was established in order for residents to convey their requests, notices and complaints regarding public services directly to the presidency or relevant institutions. Local administrations also respond to the applications from CIMER and evaluate the requests.

Sultanbeyli Communication Management System

The Sultanbeyli Communication Management System has been established to ensure citizens' access to services quickly and uninterruptedly, offering a constantly accessible service.

This system allows the call center to operate 24/7, independent of location. Requests coming from about 20 different sources such as e-mail, website, fax, CIMER, e-government, twitter, facebook, instagram, youtube, whatsapp, beep, mobile application stores can be collected through this system. Requests are forwarded to relevant units and personnel, and the results are presented online for the residents to follow-up. This way, both municipal transactions are carried out more actively, and residents can be informed about the service they receive at every stage.

Public Relations Office

Sultanbeyli Public Relations Office was established in order to receive the opinions, demands and complaints of the residents and to strengthen the communication between the district municipality and the public. The office monitors the process by transferring all kinds of requests to the relevant units.

Participation Model

In order to strengthen civic participation, a civic participation roadmap was created with the cooperation of public institutions and NGOs. In the first stage of the roadmap, neighborhood-based current situation analyzes were made, and senior managers were trained on participation. Two workshops were held with the participation of NGOs for the preparation of the civic participation action plan. Also, a "Civil Society Relations" unit was established in the district municipality to monitor the implementation process of the action plan for civic participation.

The next stages aim to expand the volunteering activities and strengthen the capacities of NGOs by forming teams that include the notables of the neighborhoods.



Local Target	16.7 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
16.7. Include the ideas, opinions, and demands of residents into the decision-making processes by increasing participation	Number of requests received via Sultanbeyli Communication Management System	381	To be determined	Refers to the total number of resident requests received through the Sultanbeyli Communication Management System.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of visitors of the Sultanbeyli Municipality Website	453.508	To be determined	Refers to the total number of visitors to the official website of Sultanbeyli Municipality.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of requests made to the Public Relations Office	230	To be determined	Refers to the total number of applications made by the resident to the Public Relations Office.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Implementation rate of the Civic Participation Action Plan	44%	100%	Refers to the ratio of the number of implemented actions in the Civic Participation Action Plan to the total number of actions.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

Target 16.3 is not valid at local level.
Target 16.4 is not valid at local level.
Target 16.5 is evaluated within the scope of target 16.6.
Target 16.8 is not valid at local level.
Target 16.9 is exceeded at local level.
Target 16.10 is evaluated within the scope of target 16.6.
Target 16.a is not valid at local level.
Target 16.b is not valid at local level.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Refugees' Council

Individuals could feel a sense of belonging to the place they live in, if it's made possible to make their voices heard freely, to express their expectations and demands, and to be a part of the solution at the same time.

In order to strengthen the social cohesion of vulnerable refugees, providing environments where they can express themselves freely, discuss their problems and present their ideas on solutions is of great importance. To offer a platform, the Refugee Community Centre organised the Refugees' Council.

As of 2021, there are 3 separate assemblies: Men's Council, Women's Council and Youth Council. These assemblies meet regularly, providing the opportunity for the refugee population to be involved in local governance.





LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Child Protection

Child Protection covers the prevention, protection and empowerment activities carried out against all kinds of child neglect or abuse. When the interviews are evaluated, the most common cases of neglect/abuse against refugee children are withdrawal from education, child labor and child marriage or risk.

The most common sector employing child labor is textile. The majority of child work as roustabout in textile workshops; followed by packaging and furniture in various fields.

Child marriage or the risk is a thread mostly encountered in girls. Although, child marriages are commong for girls between the ages of 14 and 18, earlier age marriages are detected from time to time.

To mitigate these risks, prevention services are offered such as counseling, educational, health care and social and economic support, guidance and rehabilitative activities.

Legal Consultancy

Refugees are provided with legal advice, guidance and case follow-up services, and some clients who are vulnerable are also supported in their access to justice. Legal consultancy is mostly given on issues such as ID application, divorce, change of residency, annulment of ID and employment law.

Refugee Council

The Refugee Council has been established for refugees as a platform for them to express their feelings and thoughts in the face of the events on the national and international agenda, identify the problems they experience, develop solutions, make suggestions and share opinions to increase participation and equality.

The Refugee Council is open to all refugees and asylum seekers, currently with members from Afghanistan, Palestine, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria and also Uyghurs.

Informational

The website www.multeciler.org.tr offers written and visual explanations about projects and activities for refugees and content such as news, pictures and videos. This site broadcasts in three different languages, Turkish, Arabic and English.

In order to make services and announcements more accessible, the Refugees Association Android Application was also developed in 2018. The content of the applicationcan be viewed in Turkish, English and Arabic; the app is updated simultaneously with the website.

Criticisms, requests and suggestions received through social media accounts are evaluated and forwarded to the relevant units.

False accusations on social media about refugees are scanned, and posts containing false accusations and hate speech are pointed out and legitimate info is published. All studies were collected in a single booklet and turned into a digital and printed book.

Another channel where refugees can get information about services is the Call Center, which provides services in Turkish and Arabic.

Volunteering

Volunteering is defined as an individual's support for a social initiative or activities within a non-governmental organization (NGO) to improve the quality of life of individuals outside of his/her family or close circle, or to achieve a goal that is generally considered to be beneficial to society, without expecting financial return.

Refugees Association Volunteering Programmeme started to operate in May 2019. While the programmeme develops volunteers with the positions they have provided within the association, 7% of the human resources required for the activities of the association are provided by these volunteers.

Volunteers offer support in areas such as child-friendly space, women's solidarity, social cohesion, interpreting and data monitoring.

Leaving No One Behind SDG 16 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
The rate of accepted legal consultancy requests	100%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people who receive legal consultancy services to the total number of people who request legal consultancy services.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
Number of refugee council members	88	To be determined	Refers to the number of people who are members of the refugee council.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
Number of followers of Social media accounts	41.683	To be determined	Refers to the total number of follower of RASASA's official social media accounts on facebook, twitter, instagram and youtube.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
Number of participants in the Volunteering Programme	133	To be determined	Refers to the total number of people participating in the Volunteering Programme.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association



“Another channel where refugees can get information about services is the Call Center, which provides services in Turkish and Arabic.”



SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals

Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Relevant Institutions

Sultanbeyli District Governorship, Sultanbeyli Municipality (Department of Information Technologies, Departments of: Cultural Affairs, Mukhtars Affairs, Strategy Development), RASASA.

Current State

Our world has become more interconnected than ever before. Inter institutional cooporation at all levels and taking action on a common platform might be a necessity. In a global world, the understanding of joint management of available resources (financial, human, natural, information, etc.) has gained importance in order to achieve sustainable development.

The revenue sources of the municipalities in Turkey are the municipal taxes, duties, fees and participation fees, the share allocated from the general budget tax revenues and other revenues. (Leasing and sale of movable and immovable properties, interest and penalty income, donations and all kinds of initiatives, etc.)

According to the legislation, 4.50 percent of the Turkish general budget tax revenue is allocated to the district municipalities in the metropolitan cities. 90 percent of this share is distributed according to the population of the districts and 10 percent according to the surface area. Municipalities spend a significant part of these revenues to provide the services specified in the legislation. However, large-scale investments are carried out in partnership with the governorship, ministries, regional development agencies at the national level; and at international level organizations such as the national agency (Turkey representative of European Union projects), the European Union and embassies. **Between 2009-2020, the Sultanbeyli municipality has carried out 19 projects in cooperation with many national and international institutions.**

There are policies for the development of data infrastructure in public institutions and organizations in the plans that are in force at the country level. Accordingly, a "Smart Governance" system has been established for the holistic processing and analysis of district-level data by collecting them in a data pool. This system will ensure that decision making, planning and monitoring processes in policy making processes are carried out based on evidence. Thus, it will support the accurate determination of the needs of the residents and the efficient use of resources. The studies for the development of the data infrastructure of this system are currently in progress. So far, district level data sets have been extracted, database architecture has been created and data entry has been made under 21 themes.

Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey

	What Do **Residents Say?**	What Do **Institutions?**
Service provider institutions (Municipality, district governorship, provincial directorates etc.) work in coordination.	**66%**	**69%**
TOTAL SCORE (out of 100)	**58** **POINTS** DEVELOPING	**78** **POINTS** DEVELOPED



In SDG 17; while the residents evaluated the district as "developing" with a score of "58", institutions evaluated the district as "developed" with a score of "78". We observed that the Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey differs between beneficiaries and service providers on SDG 17. (For the defining and scoring method presented in "Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" table, see Sustainable Development Evaluation Research on page 49 in the Data Management and Reporting section.)

Sultanbeyli Target and Indicators



UN TARGET 17.14.

Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 17 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

The target is unspecified

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL GOAL 17.14.

Support the compliance of policies at local-national-international levels

To localize the UN target 17.14., top policy document analysis and reporting and current trend tracking are carried out to support the coherence of policies at local-national-international levels.

Top Policy Document Analysis and Reporting Activities

The top policy documents, refer to the plans and reports published by the United Nations and its affiliates at the international level. At national level documents include the national level development plan, presidential programme, mid-term programme, and the annual programme. While regional includes regional level spatial strategy plan, regional plan, and environmental plan. At the city level, it refers to the provincial development plan and master development plan. The strategic plans of ministries and other public institutions and universities are also analyzed as top policy documents.

By scanning these documents, information is obtained about whether there is a role that is defined as responsible or related with reference to municipalities or a particular municipality, and whether the municipality has a role to contribute with its current functions, even if there is no reference to municipalities. While developing projects and planning services, the objectives, actions and measures included in the upper policy documents are taken into account.

- 11. Development Plan,
- Presidential Annual Programmeme for 2020,
- National Smart Cities Strategy and Action Plan,
- Istanbul Regional Plan,
- UN New Urban Agenda,
- Turkey Climate Change Strategy,
- Turkey's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan,
- EU Integrated Environmental Approximation Strategy,
- Strategic Plans of All Universities in Istanbul,
- Integrated Urban Development Strategy and Action Plan.

Current Trends

Prominent trends are followed under topics of responsibility or influence areas of local governments, especially on the good practices of municipalities, considering the follow-up national and international agenda. Researches are being made and informative reports are prepared on topics that are on the agenda globally and in the country, such as the fight against Covid-19, education, poverty, data management, waste management, participation, sustainable development, and governance. Local adaptation and modeling recommendations are prepared in line with these reports.

The informative report titles prepared in 2020 are as follows:

- Covid-19 Activity Report of Municipalities in Turkey
- Worldwide Covid-19 Fighting Activities Information Report
- Evaluation Report of Istanbul Vulnerability Map Project in the Fight Against the Covid-19 Outbreak

- Istanbul Convention Information Report
- European Mobility Week Briefing Report
- City Councils Information Report
- Municipal Governance Scorecard Evaluation Report
- Localization of SDGs Briefing Report
- 2020 Human Development Briefing Report.

Local adaptation and modeling recommendations released in 2020 are as follows:

- Sultanbeyli R&D Model (SARGEM)
- Urban resilience model against epidemics
- Local participation model
- Localization of SDGs

Local Target	17.14 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
17.14. Support the compliance of policies at local-national-international levels	The rate of implementation of local models made in line with the trends	75%	100%	Refers to the ratio of the number of local models applied to the total number of local models developed. (Models are developed in line with trend research on issues that stand out on the national and international agenda and affect public services.)	Sultanbeyli Municipality



UN TARGET 17.16.

Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 17 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

The target is unspecified

SULTANBEYLI LOCAL TARGET 17.16.

Establish partnerships with national and international institutions and organisations to prepare projects for local and global funds

To localize the UN target 17.16., projects are developed to improve relations with national and international institutions and organizations and to access funds.

Considering the prior needs of Sultanbeyli, projects are prepared for grant calls and access is provided to financial and technical resources to support the development of the district. Projects implementations between 2009-2019 are listed below:

No	Project Detail	Subject	Date
1	Aydos Castle 1st Phase Project	Culture And Tourism	2010
2	Aydos Castle Wall Excavation And 2nd Stage Project	Culture And Tourism	2011
3	Education Starts At Home Project	Education	2011
4	Women's Shelter Project	Protection	2011
5	Aydos Castle 1st Phase Restoration App.	Culture And Tourism	2012
6	Istanbulensis Youth Center Project	Education	2012
7	Aydos Castle 2nd Stage Restoration App.	Culture And Tourism	2013
8	Automation Project	Corporate Capacity	2013
9	I Love Life Project	Education	2014
10	Disaster Preparedness Project	Disaster	2014
11	European Cultural Festival	Culture	2014
12	Istanbul Prepars For The EU	Culture	2014
13	Life Next To Us 1	Education	2015
14	Count Me In	Education	2016
15	Life Next To Us 2	Education	2017
16	Sultanbeyli95 Project	Education	2017
17	Neighborhoods Living Together	Social Content	2017
18	Cash For Work	Short-Term Employment	2017
19	Science And Technology Center	Education And Technology	2018

Projects as of 2020:

First Class Waste Retrieval Center Project: In order to benefit from the Conditional Cash Aid support of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, a project was prepared on the separation of wastes.

Data-Based Smart Governance Project: Application was made to the programme Smart Cities and Municipalities Idea and Project Implementation Competition of the Union of Municipalities of Turkey (TBB) - with the project "Data-Based Smart Governance ".

EU Climate Change Adaptation Grant Scheme: For this call; the Sultanbeyli Climate Adaptation Project was submitted.

Istanbul Development Agency (ISTKA) - Combating COVID-19 and Resilience Programme: For this call; "Solidarity in the Fight Against Covid-19" was submitted.

UFM Grant Scheme for Employment Promotion – Regional Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: YaDa – "Youth in Neither Education nor Employment Project" has been prepared in collaboration with GDN, Impact Hub, Refugees Association and a Foreign partner.

Dutch Consulate - MATRA Programmeme: "Integrated Good Governance Model for Rights-based Municipality" was prepared in cooperation with ARGÜDEN Governance Academy.

Participation in national and international competitions is ensured in order to disseminate good practice examples. In this context, applications were made to top organizations such as TBB and MBB, which aim to disseminate projects as good practice examples in 2020. Award-winning projects are listed below:

Project Name	Sector	Event	Organizing Agency
Refugee Studies and Migration Management	Social Services	Golden Ant Awards	MBB
		IF Design Award	iF International Forum Design GmbH
	Collaboration Awards	City Awards Turkey	"Ardahan" Business Partners: Çıldır District Governorship, Çıldır Municipality and Serhat Development Agency
Property Office	Planning Awards	City Awards Turkey	"Ardahan" Business Partners: Çıldır District Governorship, Çıldır Municipality and Serhat Development Agency

Local Target	17.16 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
17.16. Establish partnerships with national and international institutions and organisations to prepare projects for local and global funds	The share of national-international funding sources in the general budget	1%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the total grant amount received as a result of the project applications made to the national and international grant calls to the municipal budget.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of disseminated good practice examples	2	10	Refers to the number of good practice examples awarded in competitions.	Sultanbeyli Municipality





UN TARGET 17.17.

Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 17 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

The target is unspecified

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL GOAL 17.17.

Improve inter-institutional cooperation and advertise good governance culture

To localize the UN target 17.17., inter-institutional cooperations are carried out to develop and spread the governance culture.

Mukhtars are legal representants of assigned neighbourhood. Mukhtars are elected and are responsible for the administration of the neighborhood. The Mukhtar Information System has been established in order to strengthen the dialogue between the mukhtars, who are an important stakeholder of the district, local and central administration. This system is wanted to be expanded at local level, for the mukhtars to easily submit their demands online to the municipality. Officials from the top management of the district regularly hold consultation meetings with 15 neighborhood headmen.

Inter-institutional relations are developed and collaborations are made by participating in activities such as workshops, programmes and trainings organized by the Union of Municipalities of Turkey, Marmara Municipalities Union, National Agency, Think Tanks, UCLG-MEWA at national/international level.

Cooperation meetings are held to improve cooperation between the district Municipality and NGOs.

Local Target	17.17 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
17.17. Improve inter-institutional cooperation and advertise good governance culture	Number of national/international organizations negotiated to develop cooperation	52	90	Refers to the total number of organizations interviewed to develop cooperation for project development, research, consultancy and establishing partnerships.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Dissemination rate of Mukhtar Information System	Establishment of the Mukhtar Information System started in 2021.	100%	Refers to the ratio of the number of mukhtars whose Information System has been completed to the total number of mukhtars.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	The rate of NGOs contacting the district Municipality	71%	90%	Refers to the average contact rate of NGOs with the district municipality.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- 1st NGO Workshop Survey



UN TARGET 17.18.

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

TURKEY VNR 2019 SDG 17 POLICIES/NEXT STEPS

The target is unspecified

SULTANBEYLİ LOCAL GOAL 17.18.

Enable data-based decision-making by improving R&D activities in terms of quality and quantity

To localize the UN target 17.18., a digital data infrastructure was established to improve the quality and quantity of R&D activities. All district-based data is collected on a databse and accordingly analyzed.

As the next step, decision support screens (modules) based on statistical analyzes are created to contribute to the effective decision-making of senior managers.

Statistics units established by local governments at district and provincial level collect data by conducting local field surveys, which they cannot obtain from central administrative institutions or the Turkish Statistical Institute.

In the last 5 years, studies were carried out at the local level titled, "High School Age Youth Profile Survey", " Determining the Level of Social Cohesion Between Syrian Refugees and Local People", "Sultanbeyli District Covid-19 Urban Resilience Survey", "2020- 2024 Sultanbeyli Municipality Strategic Plan Resident Evaluation Research", "2020-2024 Sultanbeyli Municipality Strategic Plan Public Institutions and NGOs Evaluation Research", "Sustainable Cities Evaluation Research", "Sultanbeyli Youth Survey" and "Sultanbeyli Individuals with Special Needs Research".

Local Target	17.18 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
17.18 Enable data-based decision making by improving R&D activities in terms of quality and quantity	Number of field surveys conducted periodically	Field research standards were set in 2021.	6	Refers to the number of standardized field surveys conducted periodically to collect and monitor unavailable data. (social structure, youth, individuals with special needs, etc.)	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	Number of decision support screens	The creation of decision support screens will start in 2022.	-	Refers to the number of screening in the smart governance system containing information that can affect the decisions of managers.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

Targe 17.1. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.2. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.3. is evaluated within the scope of target 17.16.
Target 17.4. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.5. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.6. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.7. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.8. is evaluated within the scope of target 9.c.
Target 17.9. is evaluated within the scope of target 17.16
Target 17.10. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.11. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.12. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.13. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.15. is not valid at local level.
Target 17.19. is evaluated within the scope of target 17.18.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

SUKOM

(Syrian Coordination Centre Software)

SUKOM is a software developed to solve the registration problem of the refugees living in Sultanbeyli. This system faciliates a healty follow-up in order to determine needs and to ensure that these needs are met from a single center.

The SUKOM data processing software, ensures comprehensive information of individuals and families to be registered into the system.
In addition to basic information such as the identity information, address, profession of the person, information such as the rent information of the family and the house address, the number of family members, the number of orphans, the number of disabled people, the number of babies under the age of 1 are also recorded.

Through this system, families can be registered for all kinds of needs such as food, winter materials, diapers, goods, clothes; individuals can use the system as a job and worker search system; and job assignments can be made for employees of the association.

Since SUKOM is web based, any public or non-governmental organization operating in the field of refugees can log into the system, check information or add records through an assigned personal account.

Accounts created in SUKOM also have an authorization limit feature. If desired, various restrictions such as seeing or reading only certain areas can be imposed for an account. With this feature, SUKOM enables different institutions to work together and communicate with each other. But also ensures privacy of beneficiaries.



PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Sultanbeyli R&D Model - SARGEM

Local governments have to take into account the characteristics of the society while developing policies and providing local services. A society is not a homogeneous structure, but consists of groups (young, elderly, disabled, women, immigrants, etc.) that differ culturally, demographically and economically. For this reason, it is important for the development of the right policies to take a closer look at each of these groups and learn about their needs and demands. With this approach, equality, justice and participation in service are ensured without leaving anyone behind. From this point of view, R&D lies at the centre of municipal activities.



Sultanbeyli Municipality has created an R&D office in order to develop strategies and policies in line with the recognized needs of residents. Within this structure, the following steps are taken while developing a thematic policy or strategy:

1. LITERATURE RESEARCH: Legislations, National and International Top Policy Documents, 2030 UN Agenda (Matching with local SDGs), Institutional Strategic Plan (matching with strategic objectives) Academic Studies, Good Practice Examples, relevant Institutions (Think Tanks, NGOs, Local Government Associations, TurkStat, Research Centres, etc.).

2. FIELD RESEARCH: A comprehensive research process in which qualitative and quantitative research methods (survey, interview, focus group, observation, workshop, etc.) are used together.

3. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION: Determining the current situation by evaluating the literature and field research data together.

4. DEVELOPING POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS: Developing policy proposals for the needs identified based on the current situation.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION PLAN: Preparation of the action plan for the implementation of the policy proposals in cooperation with the stakeholders. This includes defining responsibilities, determining the calendar, and creating monitoring-evaluation indicators.

6. PUBLISHING THE FINAL REPORT: Publication of the final report, including the collected data and findings during the research process, as well as the policy proposal and action plan.

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

In order to maintain comprehensive services for refugees, partnerships are developed and projects are carried out. The institutions that have provided funds and cooperated in 2020 are listed below[58]:

Project: STRENGTHS, Horizon2020 EU Programme

Scope	Health
Cooperation	European union
AIM	• Determining the necessary steps to integrate Community Problem Management+ (PM+) into the health system • Applying PM+ and PM+ training materials to beneficiaries • Scaling PM+ • Determining the implementation and investment cost of PM+ • Ensuring the dissemination of PM+ based on output (evidence) • PM+ group therapies for Turkey (Refugees Association)
Date	2017-01 / 2021-12

Rezilyans (RESLOG)

Scope	Crisis management
Cooperation	SKL International
AIM	• Contributing to increase the capacity of local governments in Turkey and Lebanon, two countries that have been severely affected by the Syrian crisis, in order to strengthen their resilience towards migration in line with the principles of peace and inclusion.
Date	2019-11 / 2021-12

[58] https://multeciler.org.tr/eng/our-projects/

Project: Career Center

Scope	Employment
Cooperation	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
AIM	• To determine the needs of the market by performing a market research, • Analyzing employers' perspectives on employees, • To cooperate with employers, • To ensure that people are guided correctly based on their abilities and experiences, • To inform people about working life and labor law and to prevent explotation, • To ensure that people have information about the job search processes,
Date	2020-07 / 2020-12

Project: Mother and Child Health

Scope	Health
Cooperation	International Development and Relief Foundation (IDRF) Refugee Girls Worldwide (RGW)
AIM	• Guiding the mother about mental health, nutrition and baby care in the postpartum period • Creating a healthy society by following the baby's development
Date	2020-05 / 2021-8

Project: Providing Integrated Social Services to Refugees and Locals through the Community Center

Scope	Protection and Social Cohesion
Cooperation	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) German Society for International Co-operation (GIZ)
Date	2019-05 / 2021-06

Project: Combat with the Covid-19 Outbreak

Scope	Crisis management
Cooperation	Kahane Foundation
Date	2020-05 / 2021-04

Project: Protection and Education #4

Scope	Protection and Education
Cooperation	UNHCR
Date	2020-01 / 2020-12

Project: Women's Shelter

Scope	Support for Women
Cooperation	Kahane Foundation
Date	2020-05 / 2021-01

Project: Physical Rehabilitation and Psychological Support Center #3

Scope	Health
Cooperation	Relief International
Date	2020-01 / 2020-12

Project: Stay a Volunteer

Scope	Civic Engagement
Cooperation	European Union Think Civic
Date	2020-08 / 2020-10

Project: Preschool Education

Scope	Education
Cooperation	International Development and Relief Foundation (IDRF) Refugee Girls Worldwide (RGW)
Date	2019-09 / 2020-06

Project: Child and Youth Education Center

Scope	Education
Cooperation	Istanbul Development Agency (ISTKA)
Date	2018-10 / 2020-04

Project: Education and Employment Support

Scope	Employment
Cooperation	Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU)
Date	2019-12 / 2020-02

Data Management

Data collection, analysis and monitoring-evaluation activities are carried out in order to determine and meet the needs of refugees accurately.

The web-based software SUKOM keeps necessary data on refugees and collects field and identity data to minimize data pollution. Analyzes and reports needed in refugee studies are also enabled through this system.

Field Studies

Field studies are carried out to collect data on refugees living in the district: Refugees Association Satisfaction Survey: This survey was conducted in 2018 to measure the satisfaction of refugees with the services they receive and to register their expectations. Using the CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) method, a questionnaire was applied to 1225 people.

Determining the Social Cohesion Between Refugees and Locals: A field study in 2019 was conducted in order to determine the level of social cohesion of refugees within their groups, with local people/actors and the institutions they receive service from, and to obtain strategies in order to increase cohesion.

In the quantitative phase of the research, a total of 1622 people were surveyed, 816 from the local people and 806 from the refugees, using the CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) method.

In the qualitative phase of the research, one-to-one interviews were conducted with 109 people, including representatives of local institutions, public administrators, NGO officials, volunteers, neighborhood headmen, local people, local shopkeepers, refugee people, refugee tradesmen and administrative officials. In addition to in-depth interviews, focus group meetings were also held with locals and refugees from different age groups.

Mental Health and Disability Survey of Refugees in Sultanbeyli: The research started with the quantitative fieldwork on 11 September 2019 and lasted until 31 October 2019. The research consists of three parts: surveys, face-to-face interviews and focus groups.

Leaving No One Behind SDG 17 Indicators	2020 Reference Value	2030 Target Value	Definiton	Source
Number of collaborated projects	7	To be determined	Refers to the number of organizations cooperated within projects for refugees.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
Number of refugees registered in the SUKOM system	20.121	To be determined	Refers to the number of refugees registered in the Refugees Association SUKOM software.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
Number of field surveys conducted on the refugee population	3	To be determined	Refers to the researches carried out by the Refugee Association using survey and interview methods.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association

CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

We were able to paint a picture of Sultanbeyli to see where we stand on the 2030 agenda by combining topics such as the perceptions of residents and institutions on the level of development, the activities of service provider institutions, district-level data and monitoring indicators. The report ensured the visibility of the current situation of Sultanbeyli in all its aspects.

In Which Aspects Does the Report Stand Out?

The main feature that distinguishes the report from the previously published VLRs is that each sub-target is in compliance on 3 levels - international-national-local; also relating the VLR-VNR connection. This relation indicates the steps of sustainable development from the local to universal. If this compliance, which is mostly not included in VLRs, is integrated into the new reports, both service providers and readers will have the chance to observe what local target serves on a national and global scale.

Current and 2030 target values of monitoring indicators are presented in each SDG heading. In this respect, the report is a reference source for institutions for every step as they work together to carry the district to 2030 in the coming 9 years.

The report addressed all SDGs, except the 14th, as to what global goals correspond to locally, and many sub-targets and indicators were modified and adapted to the local. This adaptation was made by evaluating the activities already carried out or planned at the district level and the targets set at the institutional level. We think that this study will be an example that districts in Turkey can benefit from when determining their own targets and indicators.

"Leaving No One Behind" is included separately in most VLR and VNR from the section on global targets. In the 2021 Sultanbeyli VLR report however, the section "Leaving No One Behind" is presented in relation to all eligible SDGs. In the SDG 1,2,3,4,5,8,10,12, 16 and 17. objectives, services for refugees who have migrated to the district are given under a separate sub-title.

While making the current situation analysis of SDGs, the targets of SDG 1,3,4,6,8, 11 and 13 were largely localized. Since the targets of the other goals remained at the national or provincial level, they could be adapted to the local

level at a low rate. Therefore, for some targets only a few monitoring indicators have been created. Developing a localization methodology with the support of expert institutions is planned and also necessary for an efficient measurement-evaluation.

In addition to statistical data, "Sustainable Development Goals Evaluation Research" was conducted to determine the current situation of the Sultanbeyli on all SDGs. Through this research, the perceptions of the residents and the service provider institutions regarding the sustainable development level of the district were measured. The results are presented as "Sultanbeyli Sultanbeyli Evaluation Survey" under each SDG. The total score points given in each SDG area are as below:

Chart 12: Total Score Distribution of Residents and Service Providers by SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals	Residents Total Score	Institutions Total Score
SDG 1 No Poverty	51	66
SDG 2 Zero Hunger	53	68
SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being	64	68
SDG 4 Quality Education	53	64
SDG 5 Gender Equality	54	64
SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	68	76
SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	74	78
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	45	47
SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	51	63
SDG 10 Reduced Inequality	57	66
SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	54	62
SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	71	75
SDG 13 Climate Action	54	49
SDG 15 Life on Land	55	62
SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	58	68
SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals	58	90

CHART 14: Lowest Scoring SDG

LOWEST SCORING SDG		
NO	**RESIDENTS**	**INSTITUTIONS**
1	SDG 8	SDG 8
2	SDG 1 & SDG 9	SDG 13
3	SDG 4 & SDG 2	SDG 11 & SDG 15

CHART 12: Highest Scoring SDG

HIGHEST SCORING SDG		
NO	**RESIDENTS**	**INSTITUTIONS**
1	SDG 7	SDG 17
2	SDG 12	SDG 7
3	SDG 6	SDG 6

Residents and institutions are sharing the opinion that SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) is to be given priority in Sultanbeyli. Following, residents lowest score was given to goals 1 and 9; goal 4 holds the second place and goal 2 the 3rd place. We can say that residents give priority to the development of economics and social areas.

While institution give priority to the development of the 8th goal, they gave low scores to the 13th, 11th and 15th goals covering environmental issues which hold the 2nd and 3rd place. This result could be interpreted as that the institutions think that environmental issues are one of the basic dynamics of development and that studies in this field should be increased.

Residents gave to the 7th, 12th and 6th targets high scores in which environmental issues are prominent, as well as the institutions, giving high scores to the 7th and 6th targets.

Gains

The framework of the report was created as a result of a long working process. Considering the benefits for the Sultanbeyli Municipality and the district, as well as local institutions, we can say that we have achieved many gains.

Outputs of this Reporting Process:

- Having the opportunity to evaluate the district from a more holistic perspective.
- A district-wide monitoring-evaluation tool was created by subtracting the monitoring indicators. Thus, all institutions will be able to analyse the effects of their services on the basis of SDGs.
- The monitoring-evaluation capacity of the district municipality carrying out the process has improved.
- Public institutions at all levels, NGOs, as well as residents had the opportunity to evaluate the current situation of the district, the activities of the institutions serving the district and the future vision for the district in a transparent manner.
- Inter-institutional communication has increased.
- The capacity of institutions on cooperational planning and implementing has improved.
- Awareness of the 2030 agenda and SDGs has increased.
- We had the opportunity to announce and promote activities for sustainable development at national and international level. Thus, an important step has been taken to obtain the financial and technical support needed for the development of the district and to develop national and international partnerships.

With the experience gained in the VLR writing process, the steps planned to be taken to ensure the development of the district in line with the determined targets as follows:

Steps to be Taken:

- Awareness activities for Sustainable Development Goals (for institutions, residents and private sector) will be expanded.
- Inter-institutional data exchange will be set systematically.
- Sultanbeyli Sustainable Development Monitoring and Evaluation Board will be established.
- By sharing information with local governments, support will be provided for the dissemination of VLR reporting.

After this first VLR report we have prepared, we plan to publish VLR Progress Reports every 2 years. Since the fields of activity are given in detail in this report, the extent of the progress reports will be more limited. Evaluation of monitoring indicators, information about new activities, new indicators (if any) and updates of targets (if necessary) will be included in the progress reports.

The 2021 Sultanbeyli VLR[59] is worldwide the first report to be published at the district level. The report demonstrates that local governments at different levels can demonstrate the role they play in the implementation of SDGs.

We believe that this study will encourage local governments and we invite disadvantaged cities, especially because of increased inequalities linked to the pandemic, to explain the 2030 agenda on their own terms.

[59] "Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews Volume 2 Towards a New Generation of VLRs: Exploring the local-national link".



ANNEXES

2021 SULTANBEYLI
VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

Appendix 1: Alignment of Sultanbeyli Municipality's 2020-2024 Strategic Aims and Targets with SDGs

CODE	TARGETS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		No Poverty	Zero Hunger	Good Health and Well-being	Quality Education	Gender Equality	Clean Water and Sanitation	Affordable and Clean Energy	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Reduced Inequalities	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Responsible Consumption and Production	Climate Action	Life Below Water	Life on Land	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Partnerships for the Goals
A1.H1	To carry out studies to increase the capacity, productivity, motivation of the employees and to increase the level of education, to use human resources effectively and effectively.																16.5 16.6 16.7 16.10	
A1.H2	Development of the quality management system																16.7 16.8 16.10	17.14
A1.H3	Effectively managing institutional decision-making processes and providing quick access to information resources																16.7 16.8 16.10	17.13 17.14
A1.H4	Improving institutional image by effectively managing decision-making processes																16.7	17.18 17.19
A1.H5	To meet the physical needs and to provide sustainable supply services for the effective execution of municipal services.																16.5 16.6 16.10	17.3 17.9 17.16 17.17
A2.H1	To ensure the continuity of institutional audit services by performing them effectively and efficiently.																16.5 16.6 16.10	
A2.H2	To effectively monitor the legal processes that our municipality is a party to and to ensure that the works and transactions comply with the current legislation.																16.3	
A2.H3	Increasing efficiency and service quality in income-expenditure transactions and ensuring their effective management																16.5 16.6 16.10	17.1

CODE	TARGETS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		No Poverty	Zero Hunger	Good Health and Well-being	Quality Education	Gender Equality	Clean Water and Sanitation	Affordable and Clean Energy	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Reduced Inequalities	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Responsible Consumption and Production	Climate Action	Life Below Water	Life on Land	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Partnerships for the Goals
A2.H5	To carry out research and development activities by supporting studies and projects in the fields of urbanism, local government, innovation, strategic data management, and by organizing workshops, workshops and seminars on related topics.									9.5							16.7	17. 14 17.17 17.18 17.19
A3.H1	To ensure the continuity of information and technological resources with effective and up-to-date methods, to meet the software, hardware and communication needs of the institution.																16.5 16.6 16.10	
A3.H2	To ensure the use of current technology and currents of thought in municipal business and services.																16.5 16.6 16.10	
A3.H3	To plan, monitor and evaluate the medium and long-term goals and objectives of the institution with innovative methods and to ensure institutionalization within the framework of internal control standards.											11.a					16.5 16.6 16.10	17.14
A3.H4	To ensure the establishment of a data-based management model.									9.5								17.18 17.19
A3.H5	To carry out relations with national and international institutions and organizations, to establish new collaborations and to develop projects for national and international funding sources.																	17.3 17.9 17.16 17.17

CODE	TARGETS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		No Poverty	Zero Hunger	Good Health and Well-being	Quality Education	Gender Equality	Clean Water and Sanitation	Affordable and Clean Energy	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Reduced Inequalities	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Responsible Consumption and Production	Climate Action	Life Below Water	Life on Land	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Partnerships for the Goals
A4.H2	To provide effective digital services by improving the business processes related to the construction activity.											11.3					16.5 16.6 16.10	
A4.H3	Completing zoning plans and improving work processes											11.3						
A5.H1	Updating the City Information System and ensuring its compatibility with the Spatial Address Registration System (MAKS)																16.5 16.6 16.10	
A5.H2	To evaluate the real estate belonging to the municipality by considering the benefit of the municipality and the residents, to accelerate the acquisition of public areas in the zoning plans and to ensure the most efficient use of the existing areas.											11.3						
A5.H3	To ensure the most efficient use by mapping the urban areas determined around the development activities, by allocating new areas for the sports, social and cultural needs of the residents.											11.1 11.3 11.7						
A5.H4	To ensure the safety of life and property, to provide building inspection for the construction of quality buildings in accordance with the zoning plan, science and health rules, standards											11.1 11.3						
A5.H5	Ensuring the implementation of articles 32,39,40,41 of the zoning law											11.1						

CODE	TARGETS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		No Poverty	Zero Hunger	Good Health and Well-being	Quality Education	Gender Equality	Clean Water and Sanitation	Affordable and Clean Energy	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Reduced Inequalities	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Responsible Consumption and Production	Climate Action	Life Below Water	Life on Land	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Partnerships for the Goals
A6.H2	To design and implement superstructures for sports, social and cultural needs.											11.1 11.3 11.7						
A6.H3	To keep the usage quality at the highest level and to ensure human safety by making the construction and maintenance of pavements and asphalts that provide pedestrian and traffic transportation more effectively.									9.1		11.2						
A6.H4	Strengthening public transportation opportunities for quality and safe transportation; To increase studies on alternative transportation types such as pedestrian and bicycle paths.									9.1		11.2						
A6.H5	To increase the awareness of residents about disasters, to be a district ready for a possible disaster by providing and establishing the necessary physical facilities.											11.b						
A7.H1	Meeting the Maintenance, Repair and Basic Needs of Existing and Planned Parks											11.7						
A7.H2	To increase the quality of existing green spaces and to increase the amount of green space per capita to the level of urban standards.											11.7						
A7.H3	To contribute to the economy, the environment and the preservation of ecological balance with an understanding based on recycling for a sustainable environment.											11.6	12.2 12.4 12.5 12.8			15.2 15.4 15.5		

CODE	TARGETS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		No Poverty	Zero Hunger	Good Health and Well-being	Quality Education	Gender Equality	Clean Water and Sanitation	Affordable and Clean Energy	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Reduced Inequalities	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Responsible Consumption and Production	Climate Action	Life Below Water	Life on Land	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Partnerships for the Goals
A7.H5	To provide services for stray animals to live in natural balance by ensuring the protection of animal welfare and rights.															15.1		
A8.H1	To eliminate the financial and social deprivation of all our residents, especially disadvantaged groups.	1.1 1.2 1.3			4.1 4.6 4.a						10.2							
A8.H2	To increase the quality of life and increase social welfare through training, consultancy, guidance and employment activities for all residents, primarily disadvantaged groups.				4.3 4.4 4.7	5.1 5.b			8.5 8.6									
A8.H3	To ensure social cohesion through citizenship awareness, coexistence culture and effective migration management.				4.7												16.7	
A8.H4	Developing preventive service awareness in all activities carried out			3.4 3.5	4.2 4.3 4.4	5.2 5.5 5.b											16.1 16.2	
A9.H1	To raise cultural awareness and contribute to social development by organizing cultural and artistic activities that appeal to all segments of society.				4.1 4.6 4.7 4.a													
A9.H2	Developing recreational activities for women, children and youth by adopting lifelong learning principles				4.1 4.2 4.7 4.a							11.7						
A9.H3	To support the digital transformation process by using innovative technologies and national and international media communication tools, to ensure a faster, more active and communicative governance model.																16.5 16.6 16.7 16.10	

CODE	TARGETS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		No Poverty	Zero Hunger	Good Health and Well-being	Quality Education	Gender Equality	Clean Water and Sanitation	Affordable and Clean Energy	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Reduced Inequalities	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Responsible Consumption and Production	Climate Action	Life Below Water	Life on Land	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Partnerships for the Goals
A9.H5	Organize cultural and social activities and to provide opportunities for the execution of these activities and to develop cultural life.				4.1 4.6 4.7 4.a													
A10.H1	To ensure participation in decision processes by developing an effective and citizen-oriented public relations management system.																16.5 16.6 16.7 16.10	
A10. H2	To provide sustainable inspection services in cooperation with stakeholders to ensure urban order		2.c 2.1						8.3								16.1	
A10. H3	To ensure the licensing of sanitary and non-sanitary workplaces for the development of commercial life.		2.1						8.3									

Appendix 2: Sultanbeyli Targets and Indicators

SDG	LOCAL TARGET	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 1	1.2 Support the reduction of poverty by reaching to ones in need through cooperational sustainable social work activities.	Percentage of households with a monthly income at minimum wage or below.	45%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of households whose income is at minimum wage or below to the total number of households. (Minimum wage is the lowest wage level that can be legally paid to workers. In June 2020, the minimum wage corresponds to approximately $345 per month.)	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Sultanbeyli Households Covid-19 Impact Research
		The percentage of households in need whose social support application was approved	57%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of households whose application for social support is approved by the relevant commissions to the total number of households who apply for social support.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	1.3 Strengthen social peace and solidarity by supporting disadvantaged and vulnerable groups economically and socially	Proportion of disadvantaged individuals provided with social support+C4:I4	7%	15%	Refers to the ratio of individuals who meet the criteria determined by laws and who are supported, to the total number of population. (The target has been determined by considering the evaluations to be made independent of the neediness criteria with the legislative arrangements)	Sultanbeyli District Governorship
	1.5 Minimize the negative effects of sudden natural disasters and emergency	Average amount of support provided to affected households	2.388,00 TL (341 US Dolar-298 Euro)	1000 US Dolar	Refers to the ratio of the total amount of aid given to the households affected by a disaster to the number of households that received aid.	Sultanbeyli Governorship / Sultanbeyli Municipality
SDG 2	2.1 Ensure access of residents to affordable, reliable and nutritious food through regular inspection activities	The rate of workplaces not complying with food safety standards	38‰	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of workplaces that fail the food inspection to the total number of food businesses.	Sultanbeyli Governorship - District Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry
	2.2 Raise awareness of parents on healthy and adequate nutrition of babies and toddlers to support childrens health	Number of mothers who received education on nutrition in early childhood	239	To be determined	Refers to the total number of mothers who received training within the scope of Istanbul95 and Sultanbeyli95 projects.	Sultanbeyli Municipality / Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality- İSADEM
		Rate of growth retardation in children aged 5 years and younger	Pending	-	Refers to the ratio of the number of children aged 5 and under with growth retardation to the total number of children aged 5 and under.	Sultanbeyli Governorship - District Health Directorate
		Rate of eating disorders in children 5 years and younger	Pending	-	Refers to the ratio of the number of children aged 5 and under with eating disorders (by gender) to the total number of children aged 5 and under.	Sultanbeyli Governorship - District Health Directorate

SDG	LOCAL TARGET	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 3	3.3 Increase urban resilience against sudden epidemics or infectious diseases	Implementation Rate of the Urban Resilience Model Against Epidemics	Meetings regarding the transition of the model into implementation continue.	-	Refers to the working model prepared for the institutions serving locally to fight the pandemic more effectively. The model consists of 3 stages.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of Participants in Seminars on Infectious Diseases	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants in the seminars organized for the purpose of raising public awareness on Infectious Diseases.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality- İSADEM
		Proportion of population receiving 1 dose of COVID-19 vaccine	73%	To be determined	Refers to ratio of the number of people aged 12 and over who received 1 dose of COVID-19 vaccine to the total number of people aged 12 and over. (As vaccination started in 2021, data for the first 10 months of 2021 were used.)	Sultanbeyli District Governorship - District Health Directorate
		Proportion of population receiving 2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine	59%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people aged 12 and over who received 2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine to the total number of people aged 12 and over. (As vaccination started in 2021, data for the first 10 months of 2021 were used.)	Sultanbeyli District Governorship - District Health Directorate
	3.4 Support individuals to be physically and mentally healthy and in harmony with themselves and their social environment	Number of people benefiting from psychological support services	42	To be determined	Refers to the total number of people who received a psychotherapy session.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of families given family counseling support	25	To be determined	Refers to the total number of families receiving family counseling service.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Rate of young people doing sports	43%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of young people between the ages of 15-29 doing sports to the total number of young people between the ages of 15-29.	Sultanbeyli Municipality - Youth Research
		Number of participants receiving trainings on public health	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants receiving training on healthy living and awareness about the diseases causing loss of life worldwide.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
		Blood pressure disease prevalence rate	19%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people with hypertension to the total population.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-District Health Directorate
		Diabetes prevalence rate	22%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people with diabetes to the total population.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-District Health Directorate
		Asthma prevalence rate	12%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people with asthma to the total population.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-District Health Directorate
		Number of participants in the trainings given to protect women's health	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants receiving training on the physical and psychological changes that women experience at different stages of their lives.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM

SDG	LOCAL TARGET	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 3	3.5 Raise awareness on drug abuse and strengthening the access of drug addicts to treatment and rehabilitation services	Number of narcotic incidents	364	To be determined	Refers to the total number of narcotic incidents.	Sultanbeyli District Governorship -District Police Department
	3.7 Raise awareness on sexual health and family planning	Number of participants in awareness-raising trainings on sexual health	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants in seminars organized on sexual health.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
		Birth Rate	17,4‰	To be determined	Refers to the rate of birth rate per 1000 population per year.	TurkStat
	3.8 Increase the access of restricted individuals to health services	The rate of meeting the hospital access requests of individuals with limited access to health services	70%	To be determined	Refers to the rate of people who benefit from the patient transport service.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of home care visits of restricted individuals	71	To be determined	Refers to the total number of restricted individuals, who receive home health services by being regularly visited by specialists such as dietitians, health educators, and psychologists.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
	3.a Increase awareness-raising on the health hazards of tobacco products	Proportion of population aged 15-29 who smoke regularly	16%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people aged 15-29 who regularly smoke to the total population aged 15-29.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Youth Research
SDG 4	4.1 Ensure access to education and increase the academic and social skills of all children and young people	Ratio of young population participating activities in out-of-school learning	1%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of young people participating in activities in out-of-school learning to the total number of students.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		High school gross enrollment rate	126%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the population continuing high school education to the population at high school age.	Sultanbeyli Governorship- District Directorate of National Education
	4.2 Ensure adequate development of psycho-motor, psycho-social and cognitive skills, especially in early childhood of children (0-18 years old)	Number of children aged 0-3 whose development is followed regularly	239	-	Refers to the total number of children aged 0-3 whose development is supported and regularly monitored through Istanbul95 and Sultanbeyli95 projects.	Sultanbeyli Municipality/ Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
		Number of participants in trainings to support children's development	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants in the trainings given to support the mental, physical and psychological development of children.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
		Proportion of children aged 0-6 who received Developmental Screening Test (Denver)	383	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of children aged 0-6 who received the Developmental Screening Test (Denver) to the total number of children aged 0-6.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
		Kindergarten gross enrollment rate	70%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of children receiving pre-school education to the total number of children in pre-school age. (Based on the age group.)	Sultanbeyli Governorship- District Directorate of National Education

SDG	LOCAL TARGET	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 4	4.3 Support access of youth to higher education, to increase the education level of the residents	Ratio of population aged 25-29 with an undergraduate degree.	27%	To be determined	It Refers to the ratio of the number of undergraduates between the ages 25-29 to the total population aged 25-29.	Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat)
	4.4 Equip residents, especially the new generation, with skills required by the labor market and the professions of the future	Number of young people who attended scientific workshops.	2516	To be determined	Refers to the total number of young people participating in the scientific workshops held in the Science and Technology Center.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of people who attended vocational training courses	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of people who attended the professional development courses opened in Celal Gündoğdu Public Education Center.	Sultanbeyli Governorshıp - District Directorate of National Education
	4.7 Increase awareness on involvement and world citizenship by supporting lifelong learning	Number of people participating in lifelong learning programmes	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of participants in the training programmes evaluated within the scope of lifelong learning.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - İSADEM
SDG 5	5.2 Support and empower women and children who are victims of violence	Number of women victims of domestic violence	112	To be determined	Refers to the number of women who are victims of domestic violence.	Sultanbeyli District Governorship - District Police Department
	5.5 Increase women's participation in decision-making mechanisms to support women to raise their voice in social life	The proportion of women in governmental positions in the district administration	17%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of female administrators working in Sultanbeyli Municipality and Sultanbeyli District Governorship to the total number of top managers working in Sultanbeyli Municipality and Sultanbeyli District Governorship .	Sultanbeyli Municipality / Sultanbeyli Governorship
		Ratio of female university graduates	11%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of university graduate women to the total adult female population.	TurkStat
SDG 6	6.1 Ensure clean and quality water supply by carrying out the preservance of Ömerli Dam Ecosystem	Number of trees planted in Ömerli Dam Ecosystem	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of trees planted in the Ömerli Dam Ecosystem.	İSKİ
	6.3 Increase water efficiency by effectively treating polluted water	The amount of treated water	Pending	-	Indicates the amount of treated water.	İSKİ
	6.5 Ensure sustainable stormwater management	Rainwater Line Length (m)	84.500	To be determined	Refers to the total length of the rainwater line.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	6.6 Regenerate streams	Regenerated Stream Length	7.047	To be determined	Refers to the sum of the length of Uzundere and Naldöken streams rehabilitated until 2021.	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality- 2020 Annual Report
SDG 7	7.1 Ensure the public's access to reliable and quality energy by establishing an infrastructure system that works smoothly and responds to the needs of the city	Natural Gas Line Length	Pending	-	Refers to the total length of natural gas lines laid throughout the district.	IGDAŞ

SDG	LOCAL TARGET	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 7	7.2 Dissemination of renewable energy sources	Number of public buildings with green certification	In progress.	-	Refers to the total number of public buildings receiving green certification.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
SDG 8	8.2 Support small and micro enterprises to adapt to changing economic and social conditions by providing them with the necessary competencies in digital transformation and e-commerce	Ratio of businesses receiving support from the Digital Transformation and Competency Development Center	The Digital Transformation and Competency Development Center is planned to be opened in 2022.	-	Refers to the ratio of the number of workplaces receiving training and consultancy on digital transformation and e-commerce to the total number of workplaces.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	8.3 Make economic activities official, by registering the workplaces	Number of workplaces whose licensing has been completed	1372	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of workplaces whose licensing has been completed	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	8.5 Increase social welfare by increasing the employment opportunities of all residents of working age, primarily disadvantaged groups	Proportion of young people who are neither in education nor in employment (15-29 years old)	23%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of young people who state in the Sultanbeyli Youth Research, that they do not continue their education and do not work, to the research sample.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Youth Research
		Ratio of people in employment	6%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the total number of people employed through the Career Center to the number of unemployed people applying to the Career Center.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of women supported in entrepreneurship	31	To be determined	Refers to the total number of women whose entrepreneurship is supported through Hemdem Cooperative.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	8.7 Reduce child labor	Number of child workers detected	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of child workers identified.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-District Police Department
	8.9 Revitalize the tourism economy by opening the Aydos Castle to tourism	Number of visitors	The castle is not yet open to visitors. The castle will be opened to visitors in 2022.	-	Refers to the total number of domestic and foreign people visiting Aydos Castle.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	8.10 Increase the acces of residents to banking facilities	Number of ATMs per ten thousand people	3.52	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the total number of ATMs to the total population of the district.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
SDG 9	9.3 Provide information and guidance for SMEs and entrepreneurs in order to increase their access to financial resources	Number of announcements shared on the Digital Transformation Portal	The Digital Transformation and Competency Development Center is planned to be opened in 2022.	-	Refers to the total number of announcements shared for SMEs through the Digital Transformation Portal.	Sultanbeyli Municipality-Digital Transformation Project

SDG	LOCAL TARGET	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 9	9-c Provide seamless and uninterrupted internet access	Broadband Internet Infrastructure Length	Pending	-	Refers to the length of the total distance where internet infrastructure excavation works are carried out.	Turkish Telecom
		Percentage of households with WI-FI connection	75%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of households with wireless internet connection to the total number of households.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Youth Research
SDG 10	10.2 Social and economic empowerment of people with disabilities and the elderly	Disability rate provided with financial support	52%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of individuals with disability benefiting from any of the financial supports (disabled pension, needy pension, home care fee) to the total number of individuals with disabilities.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Sultanbeyli Individuals with Special Needs Survey
		Number of individuals receiving service from the "Barrier-free Living Centre"	The Barrier-free Living Centre has not been put into operation yet. The Center will start operating in 2022.	-	Refers to the total number of individuals with disabilities and their relatives who benefit from any of the services provided in the Barrier-free Living Centre.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Frequency of support provided to the orphaned and needy elderly	Twice a week	Once a week	Refers to the frequency of social or economic support provided to the elderly over 65 years of age who live alone, have no care taker and are in need for support, within the scope of the "Compassion Hand" and "Sultanbeyli Protects its Elderly" projects.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-SYDV
		Supported elderly ratio Number of orphans and needy elderly people supported	700	2000	Refers to the number of alone living elderly over 65 years, orphaned, have no care taker and are in need for support, which are supported within the scope of the "Compassion Hand" and "Sultanbeyli Protects Its Elderly" projects.	Sultanbeyli Governorship-SYDV
	10.3 Develop human rights-based policies	The rate of applying the human rights perspective to business processes	Preliminary studies in progress	100%	Refers to the adaptation of human rights perspective into the district municipality business processes.	Sultanbeyli Municipality-Integrated Good Governance Model for Rights-Based Municipality
SDG 11	11.1 Ensure access to durable and safe housing by transforming risky structures	The rate of buildings participating in urban transformation	2‰	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of buildings undergoing urban transformation to the total number of determined buildings not in compliance with the zoning legislation or not resistant to disasters.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

SDG	LOCAL TARGET	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 11	11.2 Provide quality and safe transportation by considering the needs of vulnerable groups	Completion rate of metro construction	26%	100%	Refers to the ratio of the completed section of the Çekmeköy-Sancaktepe-Sultanbeyli metro line to entire line length. (The completion rate of the metro construction is calculated based on the statement made on 10.08.2021 regarding the metro works.)	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
		Proportion of those who think that sidewalks and pedestrian roads are suitable for the needs of people with disabilities	68%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of those who agree with the statement "The pavement and pedestrian roads are designed in accordance with my disability" to the research sample.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Sultanbeyli Individuals with Special Needs Survey
		Satisfaction rate with public transportation	67%	To be determined	Refers to the average level of satisfaction of youth, aged 15-29 on public transportation.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Youth Research
	11.4 Protect and promote the cultural heritage of Sultanbeyli by completing the restoration of the Aydos castle	Rate of studies completed for the promotion of Aydos Castle at local-national-international level	20%	100%	Refers to the following activities for the promotion of Aydos Castle: 1. Establishment of a digital data archive containing art history and archaeological excavations, symposium reports, aerial photographs of the excavation site and the document "The Gate to Istanbul: AYDOS" 2. Preparation and distribution of promotional materials (promotional videos, booklets, brochures, souvenirs, etc.) 3. Carrying out procedures for the Castle to be recognized as a historical site. 4. Enabling visitors to explore the archaeological excavations on site 5. Inclusion of the castle in networks for the protection of national-international cultural heritage.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	11.7 Improve the quality of existing green spaces and the amount of green space per capita to urban standards	Amount of green space per capita	3,91 m²	To be determined	Refers the ratio of the amount of green space in the district to the total population.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	11.a Strengthen inter-institutional cooperation to reach local sustainable development goals	Number of meetings held by Sultanbeyli Sustainable Development Monitoring and Evaluation Board	Sultanbeyli Sustainable Development Monitoring and Evaluation Board has not been established yet.	-	Refers to the total number of the district committee's VLR target values action plan meetings.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

SDG	LOCAL TARGET	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 11	11.b. Raise awareness about disasters and transform the district ready for a possible disaster by installing the necessary physical facilities	Number of exercises performed by SAKUT	2	To be determined	Refers to the total number of earthquake drills conducted by the Sultanbeyli Search and Rescue Team (SAKUT) in preparation for the expected Great Istanbul Earthquake.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of participants in disaster awareness training	2477	To be determined	Refers to the total number of participants partake in awareness raising trainings on disasters.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
SDG 12	12.2. Ensure the sustainability of natural resources and raise awareness about the environment among residents	Amount of Textile Waste Collected	227.490 (kg)	To be determined	Refers to the total amount of textile waste collected and recycled through clothing banks.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of participants in trainings on recycling and waste separation	No training could be arranged in 2020.	-	Refers to the total number of people who participated in organisations to increase the environmental awareness among residents.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	12.5. Contribute to the protection of the environment, ecological balance and economy by recycling for a sustainable environment	Average amount of domestic waste per person per day	0,92 (Kg)	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the daily total domestic waste collected from garbage containers to the population.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		The amount of waste oil recycled	31.939 (kg)	To be determined	Refers to the total amount of waste oil collected and recycled with waste bins.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		The amount of waste batteries recycled	643 (kg)	To be determined	Refers to the total amount of waste batteries collected and recycled with waste battery boxes.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		The amount of glass waste recycled	862 (Ton)	To be determined	Refers to the total amount of glass waste collected and recycled through recycle banks and landfills.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Amount of packaging waste recycled	10.391,89 (Ton)	To be determined	Refers to the total amount of packaging waste collected and recycled with paper collection boxes and units.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
SDG 13	13.3 Increase the district's adaptaiton capacity to climate change by developing effective, participatory and applicable local climate action plans and strategies	The implementation rate of of the climate change action plan	Preliminary studies in progress.	%100	Refers to the completion of the plan, which includes actions to increase the adaptation capacity to climate change.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Ecological footprint per capita (tons CO2)	Preliminary studies in progress.	To be determined	Refers to the biologically productive land and water area required by an individual living in Sultanbeyli to produce resources and to dispose of the waste with the current technology and resource management.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

SDG	LOCAL TARGET	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 15	15.1 Increase the services in order to protect animal rights and welfare and enable stray animals to live in natural balance	Number of sterilized animals	166	To be determined	Refers to the total number of sterilized animals to prevent stray animal population growth.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of vaccinated animals	385	To be determined	Refers to the total number of animals that have been vaccinated to protect the health of stray animals and to prevent the spread of diseases transmitted by animals such as rabies.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of animals under observation in the nursing home	1.604	To be determined	Refers to the total number of animals in need of treatment (injured, in poor condition, etc.) and taken under observation in the Nursing Home.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	15.2 Preserve ecological balance for the protection of forests by raising awareness among residents	Number of members of the Environmental Volunteers Platform	177	To be determined	Refers to the number of people who are members of the Environmental Volunteers Platform.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of participants in the activities organized by the Environmental Volunteers Platform	120	To be determined	Refers to the total number of participants in the activities organized by the Environmental Volunteers Platform to increase the environmental awareness of the residents.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	15.4 Conserve the biodiversity in and around the Aydos Mountain	Number of Replicated Istanbul Crocus	40	To be determined	Refers to the reproduction number of Crocus olivieri ssp. Istanbulensis, an endemic species in the specially reserved area.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
SDG 16	16.1 Ensure the continuation of well-being, peace and safety of urban and community life	The number of processes made in accordance with the Misdemeanor Law No. 5326	1691	To be determined	Refers to the total number of actions taken by the Mobile Peace Team in accordance with the Misdemeanor Law No. 5326 against crimes such as hawker, begging, noise, hanging posters and polluting the environment.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of criminal incidents	1347	To be determined	Refers to the total number of housreaking, workplace burglary, car burglary, outright theft, snatching, narcotic and pickpocketing.	Sultanbeyli Governership- District Police Department
		Ratio of young people who feel safe in the district	67%	To be determined	Refers to the average satisfaction level of young people between the ages of 15-29 regarding the general safety of the district.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- Youth Research
	16.2 Raise awareness about child abuse and neglect	Number of families given awareness training on child abuse/neglect	Pending	-	Refers to the total number of families participating in the trainings on child abuse/neglect.	Istanbul Family Counseling and Training Center (İSADEM)
	16.6 Adopt a transparent, effective and innovative management approach in public services	Number of e-municipality members	2.659	To be determined	Refers to the total number of members of the e-municipality application.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of Services offered via e-municipality	27	To be determined	Refers to the total number of services offered over e-municipality.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

SDG	LOCAL TARGET	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 16	16.7 Include the ideas, opinions, and demands of residents into the decision-making processes by increasing participation	Number of requests received via Sultanbeyli Communication Management System	381	To be determined	Refers to the total number of resident requests received through the Sultanbeyli Communication Management System.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of visitors of the Sultanbeyli Municipality Website	453.508	To be determined	Refers to the total number of visitors to the official website of Sultanbeyli Municipality.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of requests made to the Public Relations Office	230	To be determined	Refers to the total number of applications made by the resident to the Public Relations Office.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Implementation rate of the Civic Participation Action Plan	44%	100%	Refers to the ratio of the number of implemented actions in the Civic Participation Action Plan to the total number of actions.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
SDG 17	17.14 Support the compliance of policies at local-national-international levels	The rate of implementation of local models made in line with the trends	75%	100%	Refers to the ratio of the number of local models applied to the total number of local models developed. (Models are developed in line with trend research on issues that stand out on the national and international agenda and affect public services.)	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	17.16 Establish partnerships with national and international institutions and organisations to prepare projects for local and global funds	The share of national-international funding sources in the general budget	1%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the total grant amount received as a result of the project applications made to the national and international grant calls to the municipal budget.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of disseminated good practice examples	2	10	Refers to the number of good practice examples awarded in competitions.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
	17.17 Improve inter-institutional cooperation and advertise good governance culture	Number of national/ international organizations negotiated to develop cooperation	52	90	Refers to the total number of organizations interviewed to develop cooperation for project development, research, consultancy and establishing partnerships.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Dissemination rate of Mukhtar Information System	Establishment of the Mukhtar Information System started in 2021.	100%	Refers to the ratio of the number of mukhtars whose Information System has been completed to the total number of mukhtars.	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		The rate of NGOs contacting the district Municipality	71%	90%	Refers to the average contact rate of NGOs with the district municipality.	Sultanbeyli Municipality- 1st NGO Workshop Survey
	17.18 Enable data-based decision making by improving R&D activities in terms of quality and quantity	Number of field surveys conducted periodically	Field research standards were set in 2021.	6	Refers to the number of standardized field surveys conducted periodically to collect and monitor unavailable data. (social structure, youth, individuals with special needs, etc.)	Sultanbeyli Municipality
		Number of decision support screens	The creation of decision support screens will start in 2022.	-	Refers to the number of screening in the smart governance system containing information that can affect the decisions of managers.	Sultanbeyli Municipality

Appendix 3: Leaving no one Behind

SDG	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 1	The approval rate of social assistance applications	59%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of those benefiting from any social assistance to the total number of people applying for social assistance.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
SDG 2	Number of refugee mothers who received education on nutrition in early childhood	148	To be determined	Refers to the number of refugee mothers attending training within the Sultanbeyli95 project.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
SDG 3	The rate of providing access to hospitals throguh requests of refugees with limited access to health services.	99%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people benefiting from patient transportation service to the total number of people requesting patient transportation service.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Ratio of refugees provided with mental health services	13%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of refugees who received sessions from experts in the field of mental health (Psychologist, Clinical Psychologist, Psychiatrist) to the total number of refugees. (Based on population over 12 years old)	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Ratio of refugee families who received family planning education	Pending	-	Refers to the ratio of the number of families receiving family planning education to the total number of families	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
SDG 4	Refugee schooling rate under the age of 18	47%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of refugee population under the age of 18 who continue education to the total number of refugee population under the age of 18.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Kindergarten gross enrollment rate	11%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of refugee children receiving pre-school education to the total number of pre-school refugee children.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Number of refugee mothers participating in mother-child workshops	272	To be determined	Refers to the total number of mothers and their children aged 4-5 participating in workshops.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
SDG 5	Number of victim refugee women receiving support	28	To be determined	Refers to the total number of refugee women who are victims of violence and receive support in the Refugee Guest House	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
SDG 8	Number of licensed workplaces of refugees	204	To be determined	Refers to the number of workplaces of refugees, whose licensing process has been completed.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Ratio of refugees brought into employment Number of refugees given job and career counseling	462	To be determined	Refers to the total number of refugees receiving job and vocational counseling services.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association

SDG	INDICATOR	2020 REFERENCE VALUE	2030 TARGET VALUE	DEFINITION	SOURCE
SDG 10	Rate of local participants in Social Cohesion events	38%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of local people participating in Social Cohesion events to the total number of people participating in the events.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Ratio of mothers using child-friendly space service	2%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of mothers using child-friendly area services to the number of mothers receiving services from the Refugee Community Centre.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
SDG 12	Number of people participating in trainings on environmental protection and recycling	52	To be determined	Refers to the total number of people who participated in the programmes on environmental protection and recycling.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
SDG 16	The rate of accepted legal consultancy requests	100%	To be determined	Refers to the ratio of the number of people who receive legal consultancy services to the total number of people who request legal consultancy services.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Number of refugee council members	88	To be determined	Refers to the number of people who are members of the refugee council.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Number of followers of Social media accounts	41683	To be determined	Refers to the total number of follower of RASASA's official social media accounts on facebook, twitter, instagram and youtube.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Number of participants in the Volunteering Programme	133	To be determined	Refers to the total number of people participating in the Volunteering Programme.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
SDG 17	Number of collaborated projects	7	To be determined	Refers to the number of organizations cooperated within projects for refugees.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Number of refugees registered in the SUKOM system	20.121	To be determined	Refers to the number of refugees registered in the Refugees Association SUKOM software.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association
	Number of field surveys conducted on the refugee population	3	To be determined	Refers to the researches carried out by the Refugee Association using survey and interview methods.	Refugees and Asylum Seekers Assistance and Solidarity Association

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