



good  
practices:  
localisation of  
sustainable  
development  
goals

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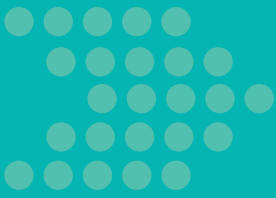


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YERELİZderneđi



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# MUNICIPALITIES IN TURKEY

## A- Municipalities in Large Cities

### a- Metropolitan Municipalities

Metropolitan municipality was first introduced in 1984 for Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, three largest cities in Turkey. Over time, the status was accorded to 16 cities. In 2013, metropolitan municipalities were established in 14 provinces with population larger than 750,000 thus making the total figure 30.

When more provinces were accorded the metropolitan status in 2013, the local government system in such provinces was reorganized. The boundaries of metropolitan municipalities were extended to those of the respective provinces, and special provincial administrations of villages were abolished. The metropolitan municipality, as the sole local government in such provinces in Turkey, assumed the local government services in the entire province.

Upon the unity of powers and responsibilities beyond the urban boundaries to cover an entire province, metropolitan municipalities are now in charge of the rural administration in addition to the urban administration.

The reform introduced a two-tier municipal system in the larger part of the country, empowering both district municipalities and metropolitan municipality in the same jurisdiction.

Metropolitan municipalities hold approximately 60 millions of the national population of 77,695,904, that is 77% of the population live within metropolitan boundaries.

### Local Governments in Metropolitan Areas

The rationale for metropolitan municipality:

- It would not be possible to align services such as urban transport, infrastructure, water and sewer, environment and even land development undertaken by various municipalities in the same space.
- To plan and execute these services effectively and economically, major functions of metropolitan municipalities are as follows:
  - Prepare the higher scale (1/5,000 to 1/25,000) land development plans;
  - Approve the implementation plans (1/1,000 scale) prepared by district municipalities;
  - Supervise the compliance of land development implementation by district municipalities according to the plans;
  - Provide landlots and housing to ensure orderly urbanization, build necessary infrastructure for industry and trade;
  - Draw up the metropolitan transport master plan, plan and implement the public transport;
  - Build squares, boulevards, avenues and main roads;
  - Protect and develop the environment, agricultural land and water basins of the city;
  - Recycle and store solid waste;
  - Deliver water and sewer services;
  - Build open and closed parking spaces;
  - Build regional parks, zoos, museums, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities;
  - Build cemeteries, wholesale food markets and slaughterhouses;
  - Provide fire-fighting and emergency services.

### b- District Municipality

In the cities where the metropolitan model is in effect, micro services are entrusted to district municipalities. Today 519 districts are within the metropolitan boundaries, serving a population of 60 million.

Major functions of district municipalities are as follows:

- Street upkeep and hygiene;
- Collecting domestic waste;
- Prepare implementation plans (1/1,000 scale);
- Issue building licenses;
- Social municipal services (reducing poverty, social aid, skills training for the unemployed);
- Promote amateur sports;
- Education, sports and culture services.

Since district municipalities are the first tier municipalities and their councils are directly elected by people, they perform a significant function for civic participation in governance.

### **c- Relation between Metropolitan and District Municipalities**

Since they operate in the same jurisdiction and their services are complementary in nature, metropolitan and district municipalities need to work in close cooperation and coordination. Otherwise, gaps or overlaps may occur in municipal services, or even conflicts of functions or powers. The metropolitan municipality is tasked with ensuring coordination and resolving disputes among municipalities in the metropolitan area.

To avoid any adversities, the metropolitan council is constituted of district mayors and highest voted councillors (one fifth) of district councils.

The law establishes a relation of tutelage between metropolitan and district municipalities.

- A hierarchy is established to ensure the integrity of land development administration, entrusting the power of making higher scale plans metropolitan municipality and the implementation plans to district municipalities.
- Implementation plans of district municipalities are subject to approval by the metropolitan council.
- Budgets of district municipalities are subject to approval by the metropolitan council.
- If the district municipalities fail to reach an agreement among themselves or with the metropolitan municipality, the metropolitan council has the power to pass a directive and regulative resolution.

Some of the metropolitan municipal functions may be delegated by a resolution of the metropolitan council upon the consent of district municipalities such as:

- Passenger and freight terminals;
- Open and closed parking spaces;
- Cemeteries and burial services;
- Wholesale food markets and slaughterhouses;
- Special permits for food markets and slaughterhouses;
- Address assignment and building numbering.

Some functions of district municipalities on the other hand may be discharged by the metropolitan municipality or jointly by the metropolitan and district municipalities with the costs borne by district municipalities.

### **d- Affiliated Entities of Metropolitan Municipalities**

In the metropolitan areas where at least 750,000 people live (Istanbul 14,377,018), certain services as water and sewer and public transport are provided by affiliated entities of the municipality. Of such entities, water and sewer administrations recognized as legal bodies and entitled financial autonomy.

While water and sewer administrations are already established in all metropolitan municipalities, affiliated entities for public transport have to date been established only in Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir.

Affiliated entities are subject to the public law, and are not allowed to seek profits although they produce and sell services. Public transport services are particularly subsidized by municipalities. Water and sewer administrations are under the oversight of metropolitan municipalities. The metropolitan mayor is the chairperson of the governing board of such entities, with executive powers entrusted to a director-general.

The organization and functioning of water and sewer administrations are laid down by a specific law. Their organization is configured by the metropolitan council within the framework of principles established by the Ministry of Interior and the State Personnel Department. A total of 25,536 employees work in the affiliated entities of municipalities.

Major functions of water and sewer administrations are as follows:

- Supply potable, non-potable and industrial water to the city, deliver to users and operate the system;
- Remove and treat waste water and storm water;
- Protect water sources, seas, lakes and rivers in the region against pollution.

## B- Municipalities in Other Provinces

Where 30 provinces have the metropolitan system, the remaining 51 provinces of Turkey have a single-tier municipal system. Local services in these provinces are usually delivered by municipalities in the urban areas, and by special provincial administrations in the rural areas. Special provincial administrations are additionally in charge of such public services as agriculture, livestock, sports, culture and education within the remit of the central government in the entire province including municipal areas.

Major functions of non-metropolitan municipalities are as follows:

- Make land development plans of all scales;
- Issue building licenses;
- Issue business licenses;
- Provide water and sewer services;
- Collect and dispose of waste;
- Protect environment, create green areas and parks;
- Ensure orderly urbanization and produce landlots and housing to that end;
- Build necessary infrastructure for economy and trade;
- Provide fire-fighting and emergency services;
- Build cemeteries, provide burial services;
- Reduce poverty;
- Provide culture, arts, sports, tourism and publicity services;
- Build and maintain schools and places of worship owned by the state (optional).

## C- Local Governments in a Non-metropolitan Province

### a- Provincial Municipalities

Provincial municipalities (in 51 provinces) have no hierarchical or tutelage relation with district or town municipalities within the same province. However, these municipalities may form or join in municipal associations by own free will to jointly discharge certain services as waste management, water supply etc. The 51 non-metropolitan provincial municipalities hold a total population of 6,502,018 corresponding to 9% of the total population within municipal boundaries.



## **b- District Municipalities**

Non-metropolitan provinces have a total of 400 districts. The functions and organization of provincial municipalities are not different than those of district municipalities except for the scale. Resolutions of district municipal councils shall not enter into force without being communicated to district governors, the representatives of the central government. District governors though are not authorized to refer a resolution back to the council.

District municipalities hold a total population of 4,815,668 corresponding to 7% of the total population within municipal boundaries.

## **c- Town Municipalities**

Towns usually have only the municipality as a public organization. There are 396 town municipalities in Turkey, with a total population of 1,218,925 corresponding to 2% of the total population within municipal boundaries. As in other municipalities, towns also have a municipal council, a municipal executive committee and a mayor. Towns are usually of rural nature, engaged in agriculture and livestock husbandry as major means of livelihood.

The same law prescribes the functions and responsibilities of provincial, district and town municipalities without distinction. Except for metropolitan municipalities, all municipalities have the same organization, functions and powers.

## **D. Other Related Terms**

### **a- Citizens' Assemblies (Turkish: Kent Konseyi)**

Citizens' assemblies consist of representatives from professional organizations, civil society organizations, universities, other public organizations, political parties and trade unions. Opinions formed at the citizens' assembly are communicated to the relevant municipal council which shall take up in its first meeting.

Citizens' assemblies assume a significant role in raising the awareness of citizens and municipal administration in protecting the rights of the city, implementing the principle of decentralization, ensuring sustainable development and protecting the environment.

Such commissions as women's commission, youth commission, environment commission and commission for the handicapped within the citizens' assembly contribute to urban administration by policies and reports they produce in own fields.

Citizen's Assemblies do not have an implementation power, but have an advisory role according to legal status.

### **b- Equality Unit**

Ministry of Interior Affairs recommended local governments to establish these units within the Ministry's partnership with UN on Women Friendly Cities Project in 2010. The recommendation stated that these units should have the aim of "protecting women and girls." Today, some local governments have these units with a wider scope including the elderly, LGBTI, refugees, and other disadvantaged groups.

### **c- Strategic Plan**

Turkish administrative system requires local governments (with a population more than 50000) to develop and enact a Strategic Plan within 6 months following the local elections. These plans must be consulted with higher education institutions, professional organisations, and other relevant civil society organisations before approval of the assembly of the local governments. Also, they must be in line with any relevant development plans or programs by the central government.



IF WE CAN'T ALL SWIM  
TOGETHER, WE WILL SINK.

THERE'S NO  
PLAN B,  
BECAUSE  
THERE'S NO  
PLANET B



*Ban Ki-Moon*

FORMER SECRETARY OF UNITED NATIONS



## Introduction

- **WHO IS YERELIZ?**

Local Monitoring, Research and Implementation Association (Yereliz) was founded in 2017 by a group of rights activists who wanted to combine their experiences in Turkey's local governments, academia, and civil society under the roof of a new organisation. Yereliz was established to address the need of civil society organisations, universities, and private sector institutions to develop cooperation and dialogue with local governments in the area of social policies.

Yereliz is an organisation that focuses on local problems and defines spreading innovation and participation in local governments as its mission. In accordance with this mission, local capacity building, establishing relations between best-practices in Turkey and abroad, promoting the notion of "human rights cities" and informing and empowering people through research studies and campaigns are the main components of Yereliz's activities.

- **WHY ARE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IMPORTANT?**

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a framework developed in order to alleviate poverty, to protect the planet, and to ensure peace and prosperity for everyone. The 17 goals identified by expanding the previous millennium goals, include cross-cutting issues relevant for all countries in the world and provide guidance for their solutions.

More important than that, SDGs demonstrate the links between complex problems and their common features. The goals include problems that can be observed in every scale and level and aim to improve the lives of the current and future generations in the world by practices that move from the local to the global.

- **WHY THE LOCALISATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IS IMPORTANT?**

SDGs do not only tackle problems that can be solved through international agreements or decisions made at the central government level. Most of the problems require changes in the habits and norms of individuals and societies for a solution. In order to accomplish SDGs, individuals and societies should adopt those goals; those goals should be taken into account in all decisions and practices related to them; and interacting and integrating practices at micro and macro levels should be implemented.

When the progress achieved in accomplishing the millennium goals set at the beginning of this century is examined, it has been seen that local capacity is the most critical factor that determines the success in reaching those goals.

Localising SDGs does not only mean implementing globally made decisions at the local level. It is more important to make those goals a reality of individuals' and societies' lives.

Local governments have more access to information required to comprehend the problems, needs, and capacities of the individuals and societies. As a result the local governments are recognised as the most important stakeholders of SDGs.

- **WHY DID WE PREPARE THIS BOOKLET?**

As Yereliz, two important problems we observed in the field led us to the development of this booklet. The first problem is that localisation of SDGs has been overlooked in Turkey and the information on practices worldwide has rarely been transferred to the country, which in turn leaves Turkey relevantly isolated from the global experience. Secondly, we noticed that many decisions and practices that are implemented in Turkey mostly through limited sources have had a limited visibility and this in turn constrained the opportunities for learning from each other.

As a result, we wanted to share some examples we reached online with the wider public. Those examples are selected according to a simple criteria, which include a local service or practice's extensiveness, its approach, and its relevance to SDGs.

By doing that, we wanted to show that even minor changes can make meaningful contributions to this global effort, that only one activity can produce outcomes related to several SDGs, and that similar services can differentiate according to local needs.

There may be other best-practice examples that we did not know about or mistakenly disregarded during our study. As an association, our next goal is to increase the number of best-case practices collected and to share them with local governments and civil society organisations via an online platform. If you want to support our study, please send information on other best-practice examples to [info@yereliz.org](mailto:info@yereliz.org) and help us expanding our database.

## • HOW CAN YOU USE THAT BOOKLET?

In our view, the most important function of this booklet is to inspire for local governments and civil society organisations that engage in advocacy activities to promote SDGs. Beyond that, we believe it will be helpful for local governments to develop their own models and to establish partnerships among themselves.

This booklet includes examples of services and practices that had been put into action long before SDGs were announced, as well as those started a short while ago; from very narrow ones to those with much wider scopes; those that consist of a single administrative decision to those elaborated in action plans.

Usually the localisation of SDGs is understood as a complex process that requires the development of extensive action plans. Some examples in this booklet may show you that even tiny steps with concrete targets can help to the overall ambition to accomplish SDGs.

If you want to access global best-practice examples for the localisation of SDGs, please check the web-site established by the United Nations: <http://www.localizingthesdgs.org/>



Supporting the struggle of people living in different parts of the world against different types of poverty is at the centre of SDGs. Accordingly, the first goal focuses on ending poverty through inter-related strategies, such as social protection systems, sustainable jobs, and measures increasing the resilience of people facing poverty.

The most basic needs of the people constitutes the core of the second goal -access to nutritious and healthy food and ensuring their sustainable supply. Increasing production is not sufficient to struggle with hunger. Agricultural markets that will ensure food safety, creating opportunities for decent income for small-scale food producers, equal access to technology and agricultural land, and additional investments are also crucial needs.

The third goal focuses on priorities in health; improvements in reproductive and maternal health care services, better services for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases, access to universal health care insurance, and access to affordable essential medicines.

The fourth goal tries to ensure equal access to quality education and life-long learning opportunities. This goal not only targets to increase the number of people that have access to education; it also takes into account quality of education, inclusive education ending gender disparities, existence of good quality teachers and teaching environments, and inequalities in educational outcomes.



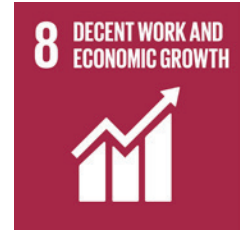
Gender equality, which prevents women and young girls from enjoying basic rights and opportunities equally, is a problem observed in all parts of the world. In order to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women, there is a need for further efforts that go beyond existing ones, including legal frameworks that eliminate the established gender discriminatory practices which are a result of patriarchal behaviour patterns and related social norms.



The sixth target aims to struggle against challenges that include access to clean water, hygiene and sanitation, as well as ecosystems related to water. Without sustainable water resources and sanitation, it will be difficult to ensure success in other SDGs, particularly those related to health, education, and poverty.



In order to ensure equal access to affordable, secure, and sustainable energy services, access to electricity and clean-cooking solutions and technologies, energy efficiency, and the increased use of renewable energy resources are needed. In order to accomplish this goal, in addition to a determination to a larger scale shift to renewable energy sources, more comprehensive financial resources and policies are also required.



Economic growth forms the basis of sustainable development. When sustainable and inclusive growth is achieved, the opportunities for employment will increase and more people will have a chance to get out of poverty. For future generations to benefit from the growth achieved today, economic growth should be achieved by using available sources in a sustainable way and by taking into account environmental impacts.

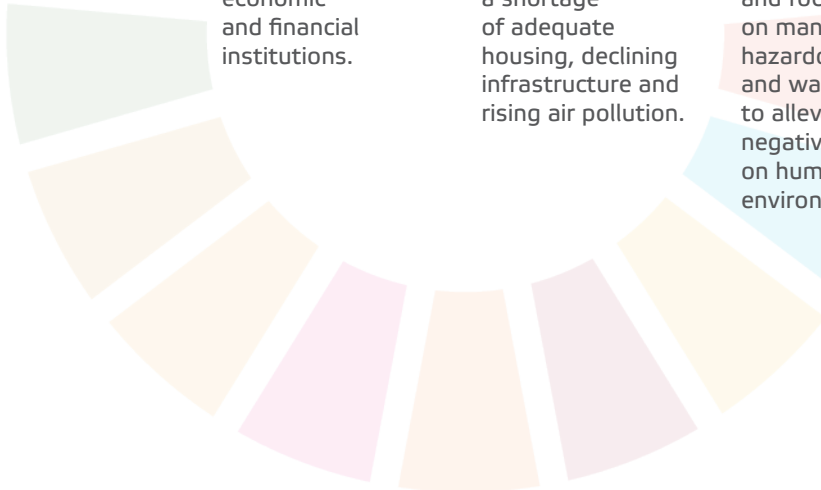


Infrastructure, industry, and innovation are the three main pillars of economic growth. If the efforts for those three pillars take into account participation, resilience, and sustainability, then economic growth can also contribute to sustainable development.

The tenth goal aims to reduce inequalities in and between countries, to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration, and to enhance representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making processes of global international economic and financial institutions.

The cities today have been growing at an unprecedented rate. Though the cities are centres for innovation and play an important role in increasing employment and economic growth, rapid urbanisation leads to problems such as lack of funds to provide basic services, a shortage of adequate housing, declining infrastructure and rising air pollution.

Sustainable consumption and production patterns can ensure using sources efficiently and reduce the negative environmental affects of economic activities. This target, tries to build a bridge between economic growth and the use of resources and focuses on managing hazardous chemicals and waste in a way to alleviate their negative impacts on human life and environment.





**13** CLIMATE ACTION



**14** LIFE BELOW WATER



**15** LIFE ON LAND



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



The results of global warming have been becoming more visible each passing year. To reduce global warming and its negative affects, it is essential not to lose the pace achieved by the signing of the Paris Climate Change Agreement. More stronger and decisive actions are needed to enhance resilience against climate change, to limit the disasters happening as a result of the global warning.

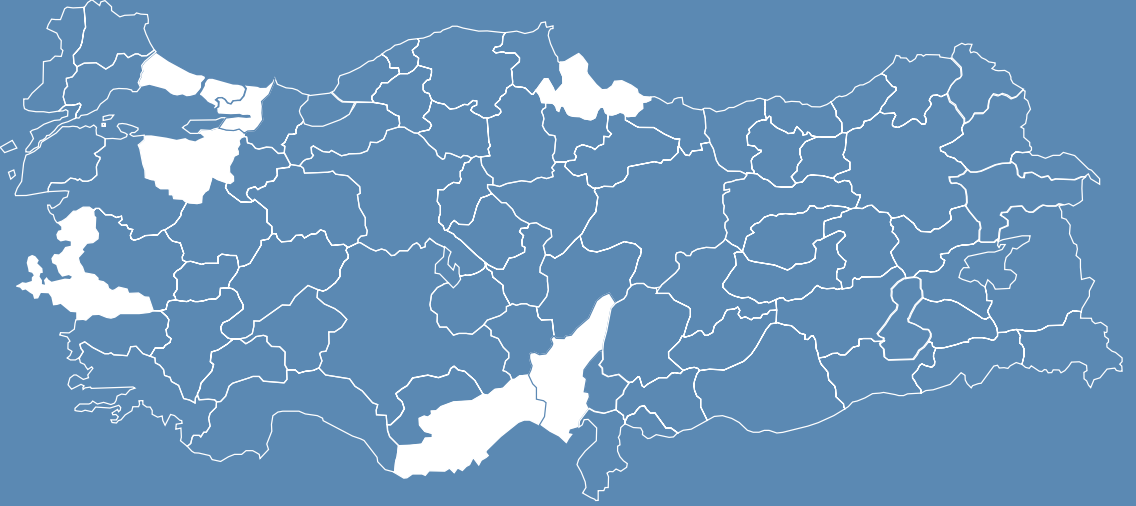
Oceans that cover the three quarters of the planet, form the largest ecosystem on earth. The negative impact of climate change, overfishing, and pollution are undermining the efforts to prevent oceans.

Protected and conserved ecosystems and biodiversity can help mitigating the negative impacts of climate change and help to increase resilience of people against increasing number of human-made and natural disasters. Healthy ecosystems can create multiple benefits for people whose lives are dependent on those ecosystems.

Peace, justice, effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions are at the centre of sustainable development. There are inequalities in and between countries regarding the progress achieved in supporting peaceful and inclusive societies. In recent years, the number of violent conflicts have been increasing, and wars have been causing the deaths and displacement of a large number of people.

Partnerships and cooperation are essential for reaching SDGs. Those goals can only be accomplished with consistent policies, an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and for all actors, and revitalising the global cooperation for sustainable development.

Best Practices in  
Education Policies



- o Nilüfer Municipality (Bursa)
- o Kadıköy Municipality (Istanbul)
- o Karsiyaka Municipality (Izmir)
- o Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality
- o Toroslar Municipality (Mersin)
- o Samsun Metropolitan Municipality
- o Esenler Municipality (Istanbul)
- o Yüreğir Municipality (Adana)

## Gender Equality Training in Job Orientation

Municipality: Nilüfer Municipality (Bursa)

Summary of the Project: Nilüfer Municipality has been providing its staff gender equality training as a part of the activities of its Social Equality Unit established in 2009. Those trainings are repeated for the new personnel during their job orientation.



**Start/End Dates:**

2009

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

2500+ (number of trainees)

**Relevant SDG:**

4. Quality Education,

5. Gender Equality

## Kadıköy Academy

Municipality: Kadıköy Municipality (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: Kadıköy Academy, an “urban think tank” designed to address the need for providing a space to universities, researchers, and local governments to develop joint projects, was established by the Kadıköy Municipality. The academy develops local policies by gathering all stakeholders around the same table, publishes reports using data collected, analyses those data with the help of researchers, and conducts other research studies based on problems detected through needs-based and regular monitoring. The findings of those studies have been used by the Kadıköy Municipality. In addition to that, the academy publishes a regular digital journal named “Urban Bulletin” which follows the urban agenda in Turkey and abroad.



**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2015

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

2000+ (number of people that have attended the academy's events so far)

**Relevant SDG:**

4. Quality Education,

10. Reduced Inequalities,

16. Peace and Justice

## Karşıyaka Sprouts

Municipality: Karşıyaka Belediyesi (İzmir)

Summary of the Project: A scholarship of 300 liras provided to university students that live in the Karşıyaka district of the coastal city of İzmir and that have financial difficulties in continuing their education. The residents living in the same building, who accept to sponsor a student, transfer the scholarships directly to the student's bank account each month. A "Protocol of Understanding" is signed by the student and the members of the sponsor apartment houses. The municipality only acts as a facilitator. The residents of an apartment building can also sponsor more than one student if they wish so. A placard reading "This Building Funds a Student" is hanged on the entrance of each sponsor building.

**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2015

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

650+ (number of students so far has received scholarship)

**Relevant SDG:**

1. No Poverty,
4. Quality Education,
10. Reduced Inequalities



## Kocaeli Science Centre



Municipality: Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: Kocaeli Science Centre is a project launched by the Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality and Turkey's Science and Technological Research Centre, which has headquarters located in the same northwestern city. The centre is built on a 8,500 square meter space in an old paper production facility. The facility, which had produced paper for 70 years as a state-owned company, was restored and has been also serving as a museum. The Science Centre has 250 experiment mechanism and special design galleries, as well as workshop spaces for scientific studies, a special meeting venue for scientific presentations and conferences, exhibition spaces, research offices, and a science cafe.

**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2015

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

15.000+ (number of visitors per month)

**Relevant SDG:**

4. Quality Education,
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure ,
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

## Mobile Kindergarten

Municipality: Toroslar Municipality (Mersin)

Summary of the Project: A 60 square meter mobile kindergarten has been built over the trailer of a lorry and provided education to children between 3 and 6 ages old and their families. 7 neighbourhoods in Toroslar are visited once in every 15 days.



### Start/End Dates:

The project took start in 2011, in cooperation with Yuva foundation, an NGO working with refugees and immigrants. It still provides services in front of the municipality's cultural centre for children, whose families have been employed by the municipality as a part of the project.

### Number of Beneficiaries:

450+ family, 1000+ children

### Relevant SDG:

1. No Poverty,
4. Quality Education,
5. Gender Equality,
10. Reduced Inequalities

## Samsun Municipality Conservatoire

Municipality: Samsun Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: Samsun Municipality Conservatoire was established in 1979 by the city's assembly and has been serving as a state conservatoire since 1982. In its 37 years, it has educated numerous artists, musicians, and dancers. Currently it employs 34 instructors and educates students in areas like Turkish folk dances, Turkish folk music, arts, theatre, etc.



### Start/End Dates:

Active since 1979

### Number of Beneficiaries:

5000+ (number of graduates)

### Relevant SDG:

4. Quality Education,

## Urban Think Tank

Municipality: Esenler Municipality (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: The Urban Think Tank was established to develop sustainable solutions for urban areas; to build bridges between tradition and the future when approaching urban problems; to eliminate prejudices against the values formed in the past in tackling urban issues. The centre includes an urban library as well as organises workshops, implements projects, and publishes books and reports.

**Start/End Dates:**  
2012

**Number of Beneficiaries:**  
10.000+ (number of people attended to the events organised)

**Relevant SDG:**

4. Quality Education,  
10. Reduced Inequalities,  
16. Peace and Justice



## Pre-school Education to the Children of Agriculture Workers



Municipality: Yüreğir Municipality (Adana)

Summary of the Project: A new classroom was opened inside the Municipality's Doğakent Cultural House to provide pre-school education to the children of agriculture workers employed in the area. 25 students were taken everyday from their tents to the classroom, and then taken back to their families after attending several educative activities in the centre.

**Start/End Dates:**

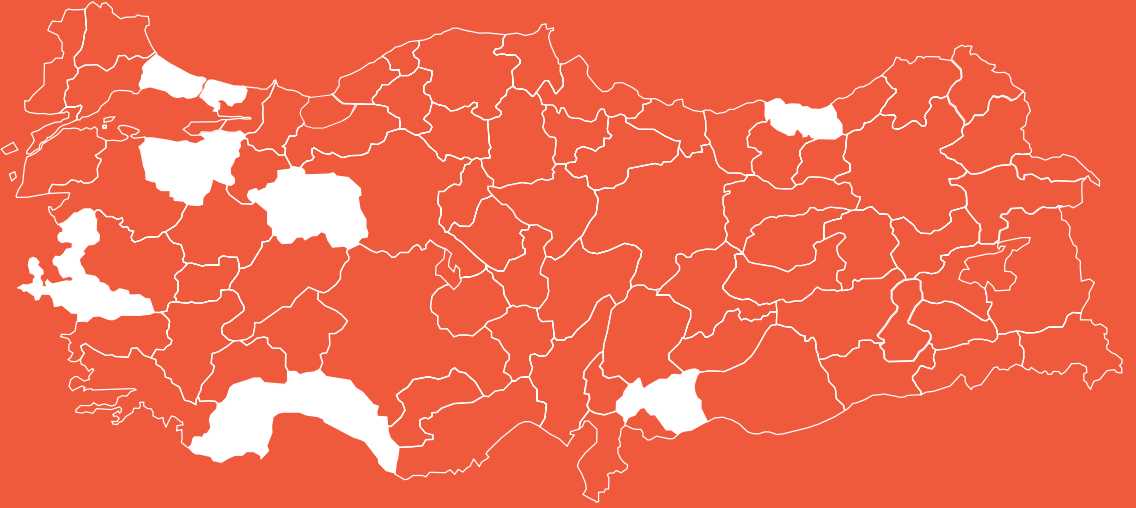
Started and ended in 2016

**Number of Beneficiaries:**  
25 (students)

**Relevant SDG:**

1. No Poverty,  
4. Quality Education,  
10. Reduced Inequalities

Best Practices in  
Equality and Participation



- Beylikdüzü Municipality (Istanbul)
- Eskisehir Metropolitan Municipality
- Kepez Municipality (Antalya)
- Nilüfer Municipality (Bursa)
- Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality
- Sisli Municipality (Istanbul)
- Seferihisar Municipality (Izmir)
- Trabzon Metropolitan Municipality

## Beylikdüzü Is Walking to the Future

Municipality: Beylikdüzü Municipality (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: With the motto of "Whatever will happen in Beylikdüzü, will happen with the consent, participation, and the will of those living in Beylikdüzü", the municipality invited all residents to share their ideas, suggestions and preferences about the future of Beylikdüzü via an online platform. ([www.beylikduzugelecegineyuruyor.com](http://www.beylikduzugelecegineyuruyor.com)). Aiming to update its institutional identity, the municipality conducted an online poll among residents to select its new logo and 12 thousand people casted their votes. The new logo was selected by 3,036 votes.

**Start/End Dates:**

2014

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

12.000

**Relevant SDG:**

9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities



## Children Rights Unit



Municipality: Eskişehir Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: The Children Rights Unit was established in 2011 and has been integrated to the 'Women, Children, and the Disabled Services Department' since 2014. The aim of the unit is to improve the decision making abilities of children on the one hand, and to guide adults on how to allow children to participate to decisions related to themselves. "The unit, which embraces the vision "to contribute to the development of a society that approaches children as the individuals of today rather than the future", organises events on children rights and awareness on children, conducts studies on the fourth basic principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, i.e. non-discrimination, best interest of the child, right to survival and development, right to be heard. Moreover, as a part of 'One in Five' campaign launched in accordance with the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzorette Convention), the unit provides informative meetings for providing knowledge on the ways of preventing child abuse and reaches pre-school teachers and parents.

**Start/End Dates:**

2011

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

4. Quality Education,

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities



## Fabric Park Project

Municipality: Kepez Municipality (Antalya)

Summary of the Project: The state-owned weaving factory in Kepez was prioritised in 2004, however the privatisation was suspended in 2012 by a Turkish court and the green area surrounding the factory was transferred to the Kepez Municipality. Local civil society organisations, professional organisations, local leaders, and academics discussed how to use this 238 decare of land for three years. In January 2015, a study group composed of representatives of all political parties in the city council, as well as local civil society organisations such as Antalya Chamber of Architects, Antalya Chamber of Civil Engineers, Antalya Chamber of Landscape Architects, Antalya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Antalya Trade Exchange, Antalya Association of Craftsmen, and Akdeniz University Faculty of Fine Arts gathered to discuss the future of the facility. The municipality waits for the transfer of the factory to open a museum, an arts centre, and a public library, however the surrounding area has been used for festivals and concerts. Moreover, thousands of people have been visiting each year the Anatolian Toys Museum opened inside the kindergarten built in the facility.



### Start/End Dates:

Open since 2015

### Number of Beneficiaries:

### Relevant SDG:

- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,
- 15. Life On Land,
- 17. Partnership for the Goals



## Gazi Avenue Transportation Design

Municipality: Nilüfer Municipality (Bursa)

Summary of the Project: The design of the transportation arterial road in the Gazi avenue of the Nilüfer Municipality was developed through a participatory process. The project, which was prepared in accordance with the "People First" policy adopted by the municipality's transportation department, has been opened to the proposals and opinions of the people living in the neighbourhood. Following a survey, neighbourhood committee meetings, and a referendum, the project was rejected by the residents of the neighbourhood. In the project prepared by the municipality, 180 trees on the avenue was to be moved elsewhere. The residents, on the other hand, agreed that the transportation project should be designed by protecting the trees. As a result of negotiations with the residents and the polls conducted, Nilüfer Municipality reviewed the draft project and improved it in accordance with the residents' suggestions.

**Start/End Dates:**

2011-2014

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

15.000 (number of people participating the poll)

**Relevant SDG:**

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,

16. Peace and Justice

## Equality Policy Document



Municipality: Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, in accordance with the principle of gender equality in the labour market, has committed itself to ensure gender equality and prevent gender discrimination; establishing an administrative system effectively preventing gender discrimination; ensuring secure working environments; establishing mechanisms to prevent violence and harassment; informing supply chains on the contents of the gender equality policy; to create social impact against gender discrimination; and to ensure the participation of all stakeholders via an official document named Equality Policy Document.

**Start/End Dates:**

2018

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

2,005,515

**Relevant SDG:**

5. Gender Equality,  
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth,  
10. Reduced Inequality

## Participatory Budgeting

Municipality: Nilüfer Municipality (Bursa)

Summary of the Project: In 2011, the Nilüfer Municipality accomplished the participation of the residents to the development of the municipality budget, by a participatory budgeting process implemented via neighbourhood committees. Apart from obligatory services that should be provided by the municipality in accordance with the law, the amount of budget allocated to the other services was calculated as 4 euro per resident. The total budget based on this amount of 4 euro per person was allocated to different neighbourhoods according to their level of income calculated by the Turkish Statistical Institute. The residents of the neighbourhoods decided themselves how to use those budgets via neighbourhood committees.



### Start/End Dates:

2011-2013

### Number of Beneficiaries:

1500+

### Relevant SDG:

9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,  
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,  
16. Peace and Justice

## Neighbourhood Committees

Municipality: Nilüfer Municipality (Bursa)

Summary of the Project: The Neighbourhood Committees, which aim to establish administrative mechanisms at the level of neighbourhoods, are an important contribution to the democracy culture in Turkey. The members of the committees in 42 neighbourhoods of Nilüfer are elected in every two years. The committees consist of the neighbourhood mukhtars that act as the heads of the committees, two deputy heads, one secretary and one member that also acts as the representative of the neighbourhood committee in Nilüfer Citizens' Assembly. The representatives of neighbourhood medical clinics, sports clubs, mosque associations, and school associations are natural members of the neighbourhood committee. The committees have also quotas for representation of women, young people, disabled people, and the LGBT.

### Start/End Dates:

Continuing since 2009

### Number of Beneficiaries:

12.000 (number of people in committees), 17.000 (number of people that have casted votes in committee elections)

### Relevant SDG:

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,  
16. Peace and Justice

## Refugee Assembly

Municipality: Şişli Municipality (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: The assembly aims to bring together refugees living in İstanbul's Şişli district to discuss their problems and possible solutions. During those meetings, the refugees do not discuss only personal problems, but more importantly the problems of other refugees and their neighbours. In the long run, it is expected that the assembly will open the way for the emergence of local leaders and will contribute to refugees' capacity building. The assembly meetings are in Arabic and organised with the presence of a simultaneous Arabic-Turkish translator.

**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2011

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

The assembly has 10 permanent members, however in larger meetings with the participation of experts, this number may increase to as high as 60.

**Relevant SDG:**

10. Reduced Inequalities,  
16. Peace and Justice



## Seferihisar Children Municipality



Municipality: Seferihisar Municipality (İzmir)

Summary of the Project: Seferihisar Children Municipality allows children to join decision making processes of the Seferihisar Municipality through an assembly whose members are elected by the children themselves. The children municipality has been established to improve participatory democracy in accordance with the principles of sustainability, urban rights, tolerance, and consensus. It is defined as a mechanism that improves children's ability for problem solving and aims to achieve their active participation to decision making processes. A building that was previously used for wedding banquets, was restored and given to the children municipality. The building is also used for projects involving young people and children and for training courses on ceramics, music, folk dances, chess, arts, and theatre.

**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2011

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

3000+ (number of children the have attended the events), 112 (number of children that have casted votes for the assembly)

**Relevant SDG:**

4. Quality Education, 5. Gender Equality,  
10. Reduced Inequalities,  
16. Peace and Justice



## Trabzon Equality Desks Initiative

**Municipality:** Trabzon Metropolitan Municipality  
**Summary of the Project:** In order to contribute to the local governments' efforts for gender equality, a coordination and capacity building program led by the Trabzon Metropolitan Municipality has been established with the participation of 18 district municipalities. The representatives of those district municipalities gathered in December 2017 and received trainings on rights based approaches, gender equality, gender sensitive budgeting, violence against women and the responsibilities of local governments, and methods for developing equality action plans. Following the training, the staff of the Gender Equality Unit established in the Trabzon Municipality have been regularly visiting district municipalities and monitoring their progress in developing and implementing gender quality measures and policies.

**Start/End Dates:**

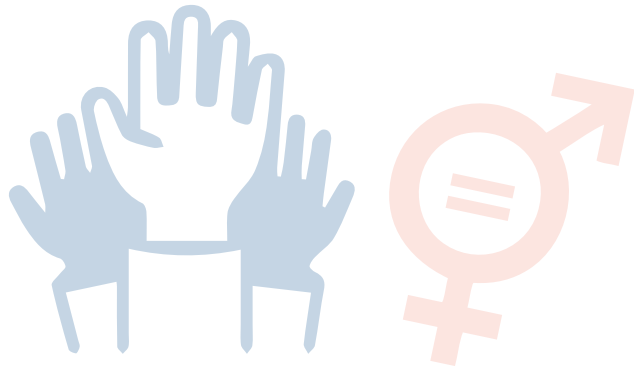
Continuing since 2017

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

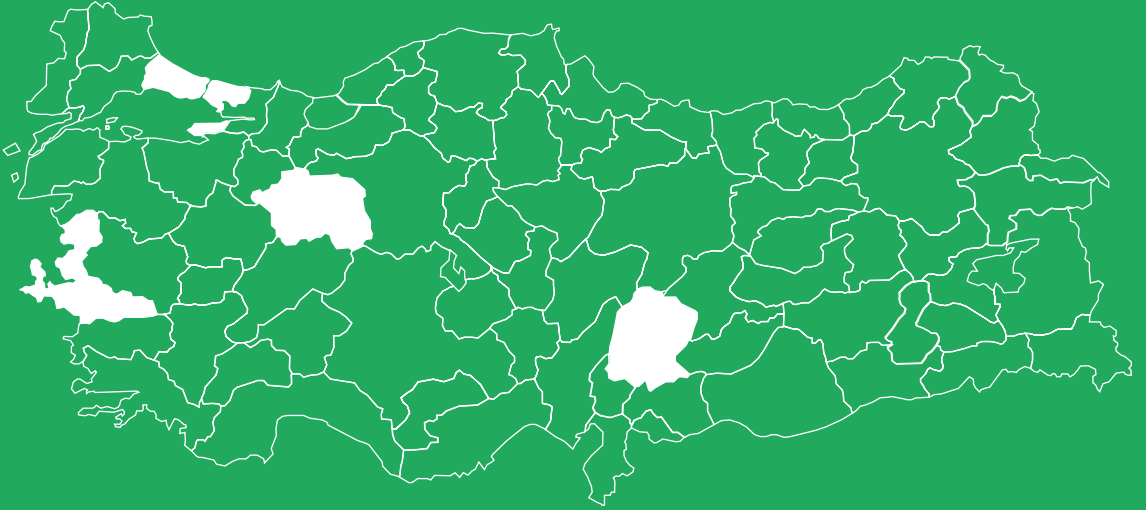
18 district municipality

**Relevant SDG:**

5. Gender Equality



Best Practices in  
**Health Policies**



- Izmir Metropolitan Municipality
- Yalova Municipality
- Menderes Municipality (Izmir)
- Bayrampasa Municipality (Istanbul)
- Sisli Municipality (Istanbul)
- Kahramanmaraş Metropolitan Municipality
- Tepebasi Municipality (Eskisehir)

## Provincial Women's Health Education Programme

Municipality: İzmir Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: In 2012, İzmir Metropolitan Municipality formed a coordination group with district municipalities to implement the training program developed by the Foundation of Turkey for Family Planning and Women's Health. 13 people from the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality and 18 people from 9 district municipalities attended the trainers' training program and later started organising training programs in their localities.



### Start/End Dates:

Continuing since 2012

### Number of Beneficiaries:

The program reached 2000 people through 121 closed seminars. An additional 100 has attended Women's Health Seminars.

### Relevant SDG:

3. Good Health and Well-Being,
4. Quality Education,
5. Gender Equality

## Disabled and Coeliac Friendly Yalova

Municipality: Yalova Municipality

Summary of the Project: A Disabled Cafe has been serving a gluten-free menu. Following the motto "Coeliac is a sickness till it is diagnosed and it is a life-style afterwards", the cafe provides options for people with gluten sensitivity.



### Start/End Dates:

2017

### Number of Beneficiaries:

### Relevant SDG:

3. Good Health and Well-Being

## Newborn Baby Monitoring at Home

Municipality: Menderes Municipality (İzmir)

Summary of the Project: The health teams of the municipality have been providing health care at home for newborn babies till they become 40-days old. The services include monitoring of baby's health, measuring baby's length and head circumference, umbilical cord dressing, and changing diapers. The teams stay in touch with the families all the time and monitors the mother's health regularly. In addition to the services for the newborns, the mothers are also educated on baby care, family planning, nutrition, the importance of breast feeding and colic calming.

**Start/End Dates:**

Continuing since 2016

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

300+

**Relevant SDG:**

3. Good Health and Well-Being,

4. Quality Education

10. Reducing Inequalities



## Centre for Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation for Disabled People



Municipality: Bayrampaşa Municipality (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: With its 19 personnel, the centre provides medical, psychiatric, and training services for disabled people living in Bayrampaşa and nearby areas. The centre also provides physiotherapy and rehabilitation services for people that are not disabled. Independent of the level of disability and the existence of social insurance, all services are provided for free to disabled people and their relatives. For those who have problems in reaching the centre, there is an opportunity to use the transportation services provided by two vehicles with lifts.

**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2005

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

5.000 disabled persons have been served

**Relevant SDG:**

3. Good Health and Well-Being,

10. Reducing Inequalities



## LGBTI+ Friendly Gynaecology Services and Free Anonymous HIV Tests

Municipality: Şişli Municipality (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: A polyclinic of the Şişli Municipality located in Kurtuluş neighbourhood provides free of charge health and consultation services to LGBTI+ persons five days a week between 5p.m. and 8p.m. Moreover, in order to prevent discrimination against homosexuals, bisexuals, trans women and men, and intersex persons, the polyclinic also provides free of charge gynaecology services every Tuesday between 7p.m. and 9 p.m. The patients do not have to reside in Şişli or to be a citizen of the Turkish Republic to have access to those services. In every three months, LGBTI+ persons can anonymously be tested for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases.



### Start/End Dates:

Active since October 2014

### Number of Beneficiaries:

2000+ (Number of people that have been tested), 800+ (number of people that have benefited from gynaecology services)

### Relevant SDG:

3. Good Health and Well-Being,  
5. Gender Equality,  
10. Reducing Inequalities

## Home Care Help-Button

Municipality: Kahramanmaraş Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: Kahramanmaraş Metropolitan Municipality has installed an electronic device to the homes of old people who have no families and are in need of care and started a project called "Home Care Help-Button". Within the project, the people who have those devices can request health care, house cleaning, manicure-pedicure, house renovation, paint and white wash, and hair dressing services by using those buttons. The municipality aims to develop those into smart systems that will inform authorities in case of fire, gas poisoning, flood, etc. Municipality staff also visit the houses of those old people in order to monitor their health, run surveys about their satisfaction from available services, and provide psycho-social support.



### Start/End Dates:

Active since 2017

### Number of Beneficiaries:

320

### Relevant SDG:

1. No Poverty,  
2. Zero Hunger,  
3. Good Health and Well-Being,  
6. Clean Water and Sanitation,  
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,  
10. Reducing Inequalities



## Tepebaşı Yaşam Village, Alzheimer Centre Guest Houses ve Health Care Services

Municipality: Tepebaşı Municipality (Eskişehir)

Summary of the Project: Alzheimer Guest Houses are providing in-patient care with 64 beds in order to facilitate the lives of Alzheimer patients and their families and to support their participation to social life. The daily healthcare services provided for free two days in every week in Alzheimer Nursery in the Yaşam Village.

**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2014

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

64 beds, 100+ daily  
Alzheimer patients

**Relevant SDG:**

1. No Poverty,
3. Good Health and Well-Being



Best Practices in  
Environment and Climate  
Change Policies



- Kadikoy Municipality (Istanbul)
- Mersin Metropolitan Municipality
- Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality
- Izmir Metropolitan Municipality
- Besiktas Municipality (Istanbul)
- Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality
- Süleymanpaşa Municipality (Tekirdag)
- Gazipasa Municipality (Antalya)
- Çanakkale Municipality
- Seferihisar Municipality (Izmir)
- Güzelbahçe Municipality (Izmir)
- Mugla Metropolitan Municipality

## Bahriye Üçok Ecological Kindergarten

Municipality: Kadıköy Municipality (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: The garden of the kindergarten, built on 208 square meters closed and 1633 square meters open area, has been designed to support the development of children between ages 3-6. The garden, which hosts several fruit and other edible plants, has also areas for children to experiment different hobbies. The kindergarten is built as an ecological facility, including all its infrastructure, energy and water consumption. The building's heating and lighting systems works with solar energy. All educational materials are renewable in this green kindergarten, where rain water is used for watering and sanitation. All materials, such as energy, water, land, and capital were efficiently used in order to protect the ecological system of this kindergarten building that aims to create healthy educational spaces, to save energy, and to create an environment for experimental and nature friendly learning.

**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2016

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

100-110 (daily capacity)

**Relevant SDG:**

- 4. Quality Education,
- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy,
- 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,
- 12. Sustainable Consumption and Production,
- 13. Climate Action



## Municipality Assembly Recommendation on Fish Farms



Municipality: Mersin Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: The Assembly of the Mersin Metropolitan Municipality, in October 2017 adopted a recommendation that opposes the establishment of fish farms. The recommendation noted that the fish farms planned to be established by the Environment and Urbanisation Provincial Directorate were located in areas that are natural and historical conservation sites and touristic areas. The recommendation also tried to inform the public about the false belief that Mersin Metropolitan Municipality was the only decision making authority about the establishment of fish farms.

**Start/End Dates:**

October 2017

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

- 13. Climate Action,
- 14. Life Below Water,
- 15. Life On Land

## Ecological Building

Municipality: Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: Ecological Building, which was developed in accordance with the international nature friendly building criteria, is an example that makes minimum level of green gas emissions and uses renewable energy systems. The building, which was built according to "passive house" standards, does not only serve as a centre to inform the public on energy technologies, but also provides services with its recreational facility, exhibition room, computer laboratory and conference venue.



**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2013

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy,
- 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,
- 12. Sustainable Consumption and Production,
- 13. Climate Action

## Electrical Public Shuttles

Municipality: İzmir Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: By establishing an electrical bus fleet through the purchase of 20 domestically produced electrical busses, the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality saved 162,692 litres of fossil fuels in three months in public transportation services and prevented 436 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions. The electrical busses of İzmir drive 250 kilometres per day and do not use any other energy source other than electricity. Electrical shuttle busses that create zero carbon dioxide emissions are 80 percent more efficient compared to diesel busses and provide silent and comfortable transportation.

**Start/End Dates:**

In service since 2017

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

1.000.000+

**Relevant SDG:**

- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy,
- 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,
- 12. Sustainable Consumption and Production,
- 13. Climate Action



## Food Composting and Green Generation Restaurant Initiative

Municipality: Beşiktaş Municipality (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: The Beşiktaş Municipality is locating close-system composting mechanisms to use the wastes of the restaurants. The first one located near Ulus Park produces 400 kilograms organic waste, 100 kilograms pellet, and 125-150 kilograms compost on weekly basis from the wastes of the restaurants nearby. The malodours of composting have been prevented by a bio-filter attached to the system. As a part of the "Green Generation Restaurant Initiative", restaurants that want to become sustainable, are evaluated by WWF-Turkey according to 95 criteria related to energy-water consumption, waste management, pollution, and reducing chemicals and are given 1, 2, or 3 stars according to their performances. The project, which includes extensive practices related to the use of seasonal fruits-vegetables and energy production through composting, also aims to alter the behaviours of the customers.

### Start/End Dates:

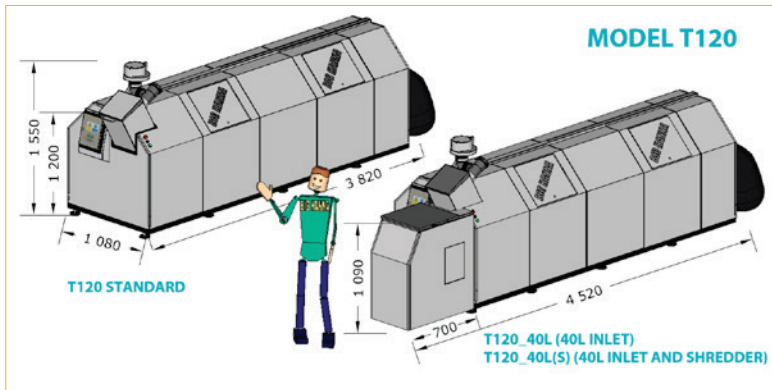
Continuing since 2015

### Number of Beneficiaries:

100 Restaurant

### Relevant SDG:

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,
12. Sustainable Consumption and Production,
13. Climate Action,
17. Partnership for the Goals



## Solar Energy Bus Terminal

Municipality: Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: In order to increase renewable energy resources, The Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality has installed 2,460 solar panels, each producing 265 watts of energy, in the open parking area of the city's bus terminal. The solar panels not only produce the energy needed for the daily services of the terminal, but the remaining production was planned to be sold to Dicle Electric Distribution Inc. The project also facilitates the conversion of the open parking area into a closed one, which can host 18 busses, 12 mini-busses, and 132 automobiles.



### Start/End Dates:

The project was started by the Mayor Gülten Kışanak in 2016 and completed in 2017

### Number of Beneficiaries:

18 busses, 12 mini-busses, and 132 automobiles

### Relevant SDG:

7. Affordable and Clean Energy,  
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,  
13. Climate Action

## Solar Energy Charging Stations

Süleymanpaşa Municipality (Tekirdağ)

Summary of the Project: Charging stations for disabled vehicles working with solar energy have been built in three popular spots of Süleymanpaşa and disabled people owning battery-powered vehicles can use those stations free of charge. 3 vehicles can use one station simultaneously and the stations can also charge 30 mobile phones at the same time. The stations only use solar energy in its services.

### Start/End Dates:

Active since 2015

### Number of Beneficiaries:

### Relevant SDG:

10. Reduced Inequalities,  
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,  
12. Sustainable Consumption and Production,  
13. Climate Action



## Bicycle for Officials' Transport

Municipality: Gazipaşa Municipality (Antalya)

Summary of the Project: Bicycles were distributed to 8 department heads and 2 deputy mayors to use for transportation. Those officials were also asked to use their bicycles in their daily commute in order to increase the awareness of the people in Gazipaşa and to increase the usage of bicycle paths in the district.

### Start/End Dates:

Active since 2017

### Number of Beneficiaries:

10

### Relevant SDG:

7. Affordable and Clean Energy,  
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,  
12. Sustainable Consumption and Production,  
13. Climate Action



## Sustainable Fishing Project



Municipality: Seferihisar Municipality (İzmir)

Summary of the Project: The project, which was launched to support local production, to strengthen the fishing sector, and to harmonise with EU standards, planned to improve sustainable fishing in Seferihisar, as well as to increase the production and marketing capacities of the local fishermen by transferring the experiences of the project's Italian partners. The project, which was developed in cooperation by two slow cities, Seferihisar and Pollica, allowed the two city's fishermen to exchange their experiences, provided education on EU standards in fishing, and achieved the renovation of the fish auction venue in the district.

### Start/End Dates:

The project was implemented in 2011

### Number of Beneficiaries:

2000+

### Relevant SDG:

13. Climate Action,  
14. Life Below Water



## The Municipality Assembly's Recommendation on the Conservation of Water Resources, Reducing Water Consumption, and Supporting Renewable Energy

Municipality: Çanakkale Municipality

Summary of the Project: Çanakkale Municipality submitted a proposal to the Municipality Assembly in June 2017, aiming to alter the city's master plan to protect water resources, to decrease water consumption, and to support renewable energy. The modifications adopted by the assembly in October 2017 include:

- Two-tier reservoirs will be used in the toilets, and energy saving batteries will be used in baths and kitchens.
- In all building that require central heating systems, hot water will be produced integral to the system. In cases where the hot water system is run by solar energy, the municipality will offer a 50 percent discount in fees charged for project control services.
- Condensing boilers will be used in central heating systems.
- In all resting facilities, hot water production will be supported by solar panels.
- The width of walls supporting instalments in baths and kitchens will be 13.5 centimetres.
- In all buildings, sound insulating equipment will be used for sewage instalments.

**Start/End Dates:**

October 2017

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation,
- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy,
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,
- 13. Climate Action

## The Municipality Assembly's Decision on Supporting Renewable Energy

Municipality: Güzelbahçe Municipality (İzmir)

Summary of the Project: The Municipality Assembly of Güzelbahçe adopted a recommendation on supporting renewable energy in October 2016. According to the recommendation, a 10 percent discount in building and residential licences is made to contractors that install solar collector systems for water, while those installing panels for energy production can enjoy a 25 percent discount for construction fees. Solar energy is used for the lighting of some parks and sports facilities in Güzelbahçe, as well as the electricity consumption of the municipality's cultural centre.

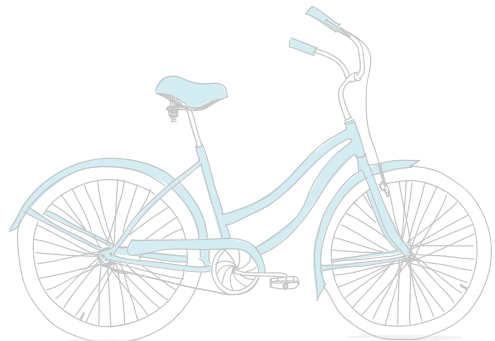
**Start/End Dates:**

October 2016

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy,
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,
- 13. Climate Action



## Local Seed Centre

Municipality: Muğla Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: The project targets to protect the genetic heritage by collecting local seed types and reproducing them in isolated environments. A seed bank that can conserve the local seeds added to the inventory in its cold storage depot was established. The seeds can be used by farmers who want to start organic agriculture.

**Start/End Dates:**

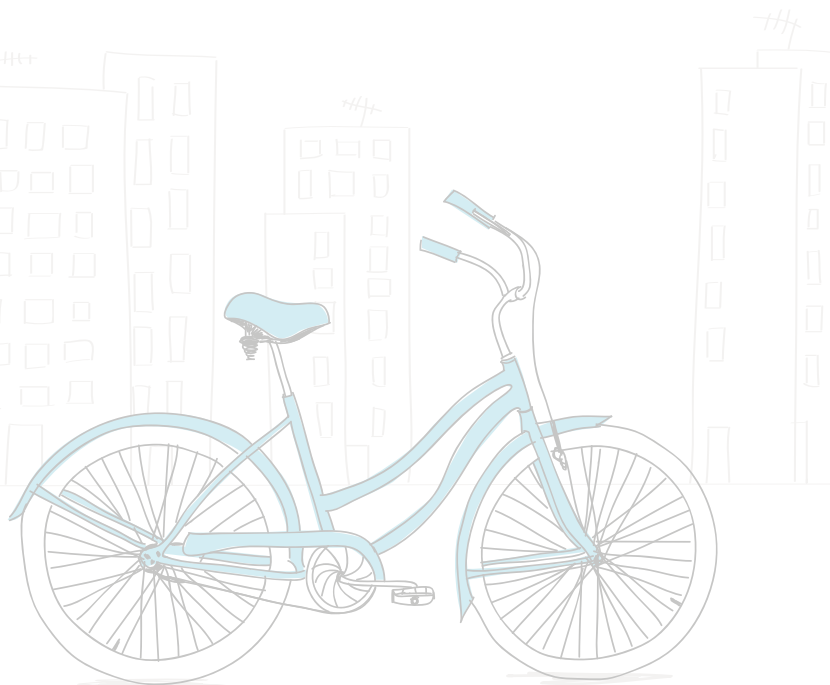
Continuing since 2016

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

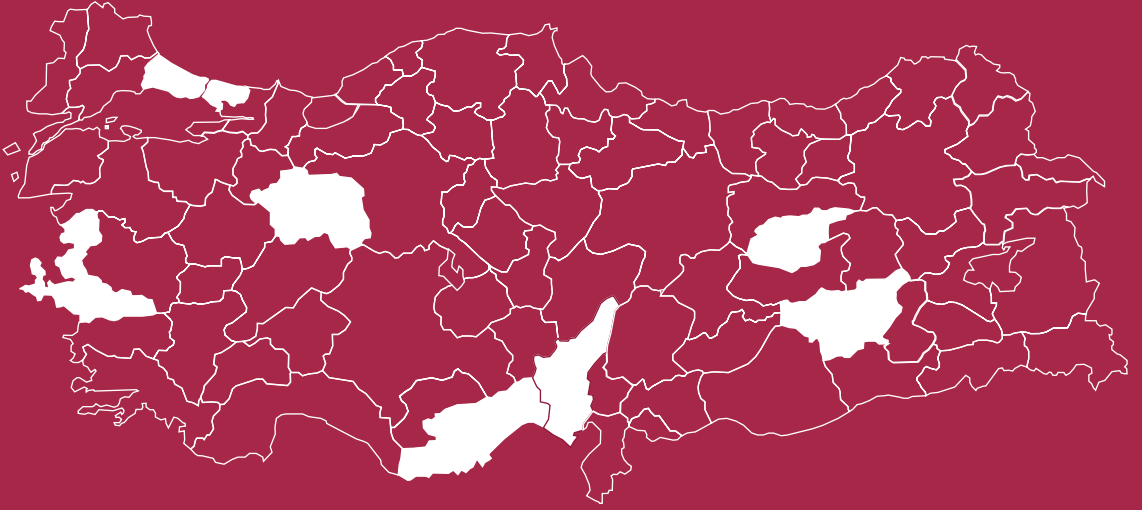
300 local seeds were collected from 100 local farmers

**Relevant SDG:**

2. Zero Hunger,  
12. Sustainable Consumption and Production,  
13. Climate Action,  
15. Life On Land



# Best Practices in Employment



- Bornova Municipality (Izmir)
- Toroslar and Tarsus Municipalities (Mersin)
- Tepebasi Municipality (Eskisehir)
- Toroslar Municipality (Mersin)
- Baglar Municipality (Diyarbakir)
- Beylikdüzü Municipality (Istanbul)
- Adana Metropolitan Municipality
- Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality
- Zeytinburnu Municipality (Istanbul)
- Övacık Municipality (Tunceli)

## +1 Down Cafe

Municipality: Bornova Municipality (İzmir)

Summary of the Project: The project was started to increase the participation of young people with down syndrome to social life and the economy. The cafe opened as a part of the project initially employed 2 young people with down syndromes that have work permits, as well as 3 students that have down syndrome and are continuing education in vocational schools. As of 2018, 28 young people with down syndrome, autism, and other mental conditions are working in the cafe on rotational basis. Moreover, the university students that are enrolled to the course "Social Service Practices" provided by the Ege University, the families of the young people employed in the cafe, and other young people with down syndromes are gathering in the cafe for several events in order to create an inclusive socialisation space.

**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2015

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

28 young people with down syndrome, autism, and other mental conditions

**Relevant SDG:**

1. No Poverty
4. Quality Education
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth,
10. Reduced Inequalities



## Support in Cash in Exchange for Labour Project

Municipality: Toroslar Municipality and Tarsus Municipality (Mersin)

Summary of the Project: The project, which was developed by the Yuva Foundation, supported by German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), and implemented by Toroslar and Tarsus Municipalities, created an opportunity to employ a selected group of disadvantaged Turkish nationals and Syrian refugees for a period of three months. The project aimed to reduce prejudices among Syrians and Turks, to develop social harmony, and to create a capacity for working and producing together among the beneficiaries that were employed in parking and cleaning services of the municipality. Moreover, the beneficiaries also improved their job experiences in those three months and were empowered economically.

**Start/End Dates:**

2017

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

1030 (number of people employed)

**Relevant SDG:**

1. No poverty,
5. Gender Equality,
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth,
10. Reduced Inequalities,
16. Peace and Justice

## Assembly Workshop for the Disabled

Municipality: Tepebaşı Municipality (Eskişehir)

Summary of the Project: Disabled people first received a training provided by the Anadolu University, Turkish Employment Agency, and the Tepebaşı Municipality in the municipality's Social Life Centre and then completed the certificate program at an assembly workshop for disabled people that was opened in 2014. In the first phase, 15 persons with mental deficiencies were employed in the workshop. Later, the number of people included in the project increased to 40. The beneficiaries can also enjoy courses on self-care abilities, daily life abilities, sports, ceramics, glass and furniture, etc. Turkey's leading durable goods producer Arçelik also cooperated with the municipality to extend the employment opportunities of the disabled people. As a result, the workshop assumes the assembly work for Arçelik for selected sub-industry materials.



### Start/End Dates:

Continuing since 2014

### Number of Beneficiaries:

40 (number of those trained and employed)

### Relevant SDG:

- 4. Quality Education,
- 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth,
- 10. Reduced Inequalities

## Wattling Production Workshop

Municipality: Toroslar Municipality (Mersin)

Summary of the Project: The workshop, was established as a part of a project for the inclusion of the Roma that is co-supported and implemented by the European Union and the Turkish Republic. It aims to increase the employability of Roma people who are faced with social discrimination. 30 Romanies, 10 of whom are women, are employed in wattling production, while their children are receiving day care in a nursery in the workshop and 25 young Romanies are receiving training in the workshop to become welders.

### Start/End Dates:

Continues since November 2014

### Number of Beneficiaries:

55+

### Relevant SDG:

- 1. No Poverty,
- 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth,
- 10. Reduced Inequalities



## Jiyan Women's Local Market

Municipality: Bağlar Municipality (Diyarbakır)

Summary of the Project: Initially 200 women opened a local market in a closed space owned by the municipality; however this number later dropped to 100 because the location was far away. As a solution, Bağlar Municipality helped the establishment of mobile women's markets and women started to sell their products six days a week in bazaars established in different parts of the city. For positive discrimination to help women, male sellers are not allowed to work in those markets.

**Start/End Dates:**

Active since September  
Eylül 2013

**Number of Beneficiaries:**  
200

**Relevant SDG:**

1. No Poverty,
5. Gender Equality,
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth,
10. Reduced Inequalities,
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities



## Female Official Vehicle Driver

Municipality: Beylikdüzü Municipality (Istanbul)

Summary of the Project: Beylikdüzü Municipality employs one female driver for the official automobile allocated to Women and Family Services Directorate.



**Start/End Dates:**

2015

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

1

**Relevant SDG:**

5. Gender Equality,

## Women Bus Drivers

Municipality: Adana Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: Though many municipalities in Turkey use male drivers in its transportation services, Adana Metropolitan Municipality has always been keen to keep the number of female drivers employed at a certain level. While 135 of the 329 drivers employed (40 percent) were women in 2012, 120 of the total 520 drivers were women in 2016 (27 percent).



**Start/End Dates:**

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

120

**Relevant SDG:**

5. Gender Equality,

10. Reduced Inequalities

## Women Water Meter Controllers

Municipality: Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: In order to reduce the male hegemony in services, Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality's water distribution services started to employ women to read water meters. Those women walk 20 kilometres per day and read the water meters of 500 households. As a part of their jobs they enter coffee houses, hairdressers, shops of plumbers, etc. and help changing the patriarchal culture in the city. The project also produced an unplanned outcome as the female water meter controllers also started to help in identifying domestic violence incidents in houses they enter to read the water meters.

**Start/End Dates:**

2016

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

8 (number of women water meter controllers employed)

**Relevant SDG:**

5. Gender Equality,  
8. Decent Work and  
Economic Growth

## Snow Sparrow

Municipality: Zeytinburnu Municipality (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: The goods produced by refugees from Syria, Kirghizistan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, who came to Turkey for different reasons, are sold under the brand "Water Sparrow". Immigrant Women's Club is active under the Zeytinburnu Municipality's Centre for Support to Family, Women, and the Disabled.

**Start/End Dates:**

2017

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

1. No Poverty,
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality,
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth,
16. Peace and Justice



## Ovacık Municipality Agricultural Development Cooperative

Municipality: Ovacık Municipality (Tunceli)

Summary of the Project: The activities of the Ovacık Municipality that took start in 2015 in relation to support for organic farming and livestock production allow the farmers to sell their products directly to consumers. The initiative, which began with some basic products of Ovacık -beans, chickpeas, and honey-, was turned into a cooperative in 2017. The cooperative ensures the quality control of the products and all products are put into market after being tested. The income generated by the cooperative is used for providing financial support to students in the district.



**Start/End Dates:**

Continuing since 2015

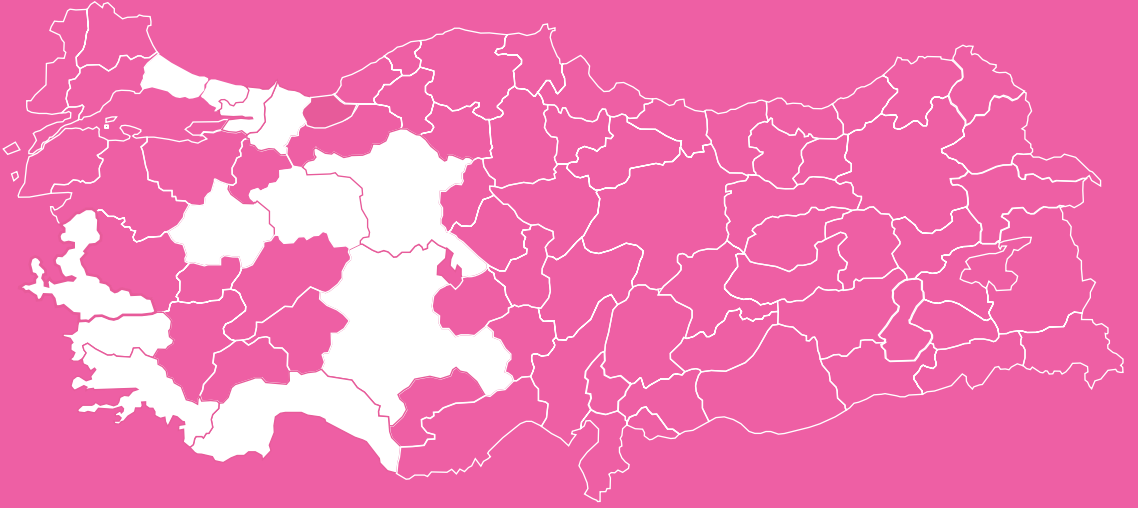
**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

4. Quality Education,
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth,
10. Reduced Inequalities,
12. Sustainable Consumption and Production



# Best Practices in Social Services



- Çankaya Municipality (Ankara)
- Izmit Municipality (Kocaeli)
- Muratpasa Municipality (Antalya)
- Erenler Municipality (Sakarya),  
Karsiyaka Municipality (Izmir),  
Kösk Municipality (Aydın), Kütahya  
Municipality, Meram Municipality  
(Konya), Milas Municipality (Mugla)
- Eskisehir Metropolitan Municipality
- Sultanbeyli Municipality (Istanbul)
- Beyoglu Municipality (Istanbul)

## Children-Adolescent Consultation & Solidarity Centre

Municipality: Çankaya Municipality (Ankara)

Summary of the Project: The centre was founded to re-integrate children under risk, working on the street, engaged or have the potential to engage criminal activities to social life, to help them return to education, and find their purposes in life. Professionals and volunteers try to help children to integrate with the society as active and productive individuals through trainings provided. The children also receive psychological support. The project, which was initially started by the Association for Solidarity with Young People Deprived of their Freedom and with the support of the funding received from the Prime Ministry, has been continuing by using own sources since 2007.

**Start/End Dates:**

Active since 2005

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

At least 1050 children and 125 families

**Relevant SDG:**

3. Good Health and

Well-Being,

4. Quality Education,

10. Reduced Inequalities

## Children's Rights Desk and Children's Rights School



Municipality: İzmit Municipality (Kocaeli)

Summary of the Project: The Children's Rights Desk was established in 2010 to explain the children and families the rights of the children and to provide social consultancy services to disadvantaged children and their families. This desk, that also organised events on Children Rights, was turned into a school in 2012 in cooperation with the Ministry of Education's Kocaeli Provincial Directorate. The school provides training to fifth and sixth grade students on addiction, violence, sexual abuse and children rights, while also organising events and activities in kindergartens.

**Start/End Dates:**

Continuing since 2010

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

20.000+ childrenk, 5.000+ parent

**Relevant SDG:**

4. Quality Education,

10. Reduced Inequalities

## Public Laundries

Municipality: Muratpaşa Municipality (Antalya)

Summary of the Project: Muratpaşa Municipality opened three public laundries in its neighbourhoods; Meltem, Kızıltoprak, and Yeşildere. In those laundries, the residents can wash, dry and iron their clothes free of charge. Particularly the laundry in Meltem neighbourhood is used by the students of the Akdeniz University.



**Start/End Dates:**

2015

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

- 3. Good Health and Well-Being,
- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation,
- 10. Reduced Inequalities

## Welcome Baby Projects

Municipality: Erenler Municipality (Sakarya), Karşıyaka Municipality (İzmir), Köşk Municipality (Aydın), Kütahya Municipality, Meram Municipality (Konya), Milas Municipality (Muğla)

Summary of the Project: Such projects, which initiated by several municipalities and have been spreading day by day to other localities, include the distribution of a package containing the basic needs of a newborn (rash cream, thermometer, feeding bottle, diaper, etc.) free of charge to families by the municipalities. While some municipalities also provide guidelines on child care within those packages, some others give the newborns a certificate for town-fellowship.

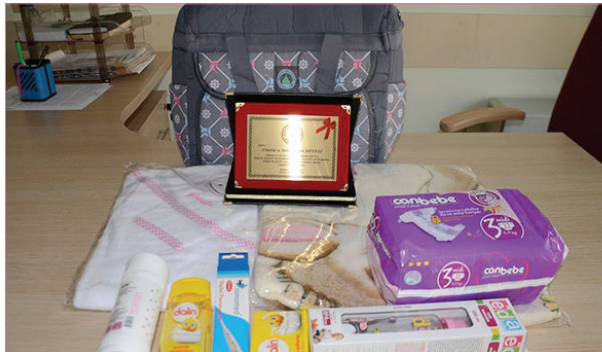
**Start/End Dates:**

Most of those projects started in 2014 and 2015 and are still active

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

- 1. No Poverty,
- 3. Good Health and Well-Being,
- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation,
- 10. Reduced Inequalities



## Women's Health Training Programme in H Type Prison

### Start/End Dates:

The project, which started in 2018, is expected to continue

### Number of Beneficiaries:

30

### Relevant SDG:

3. Good Health and Well-Being,
4. Quality Education,
5. Gender Equality

Municipality: Eskişehir Metropolitan Municipality

Summary of the Project: 28 women in Eskişehir H Type Prison received a closed group training on women's health from a trainer which completed Turkey Family Health and Planning Foundation's training of trainers programme. The participants attended the program voluntarily. Eskişehir Metropolitan Municipality carried out the bureaucratic work to facilitate the training. After receiving very positive feedbacks, the project partners decided to run a second round of the training.

## Refugees Social Centre

Municipality: Sultanbeyli Municipality (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: The Association for Aid and Solidarity with Refugees and Asylum Seekers was founded in 2014 with the support of the Sultanbeyli Municipality to develop solutions for people who have left their countries and have to be provided protection according to international law. The centre established by the association is being managed as a multi-partner model. The centre provides health care services, accommodation support, educational and cultural activities, and legal consultancy. It also provides free of charge support to refugees and asylum seekers in their applications for work permits and translator permits.

### Start/End Dates:

2014

**Number of Beneficiaries:**  
15000+ (number of refugees that benefited from services)

### Relevant SDG:

1. No Poverty,
2. Zero Hunger,
3. Good Health and Well-Being,
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality,
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth,
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,
16. Peace and Justice

## School Breakfast Programme

Summary of the Project: Beyoğlu Municipality, Social Market Foundation, Ülker-Kelloggs, and Food Markets Association, as a result of a joint protocol signed, provided breakfast to students educated in a pilot school in Beyoğlu during the 2013-14 school term. It was observed that, the project which aimed to help children to develop a habit for making breakfast, also increased their attendance rates.

### Start/End Dates:

2013/2014 school term

### Number of Beneficiaries:

450+ students

### Relevant SDG:

1. No Poverty,
2. zero Hunger,
3. Good Health and Well-Being,
4. Quality Education



## The distribution of Women's Rights Booklets in Marriage Applications

Municipality: Çankaya Municipality (Ankara)

Summary of the Project: The project, which was started in co-operation by the Çankaya Municipality and Women's Human Rights- New Solutions Association, aims to establish and sustain a society of equality. All couples that apply to the municipality for marriage licences receive four booklets, named "We Have Rights!", "We Have Economic Rights!", "We Have Sexuality!", and "We Have Reproductive Rights!". The booklets, which aim to teach women their legal rights, explain what should be done in case of physical, emotional or economic violence, and also provide information on Turkish Civil Law, women's health, enforced marriages, and divorce.



**Start/End Dates:**

Continues since 2017

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

5000+ (number of booklets distributed)

**Relevant SDG:**

5. Gender Equality

## Elderly Houses

Municipality: Muratpaşa Municipality (Antalya)

Summary of the Project: Elderly houses have been serving all residents of Muratpaşa aged 60 and over. The elderly houses, established for social rehabilitation, are organising poem days, reading days, handcraft courses, theatre and dance workshops, as well as a meeting organised each month on a specific topic. Muratpaşa Municipality, which is also a member of "World Health Organisation Network for Elderly Friendly Cities and Communities", monitors and implements international elderly care models through elderly houses. The district has three elderly houses.

**Start/End Dates:**

2014

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

1000+

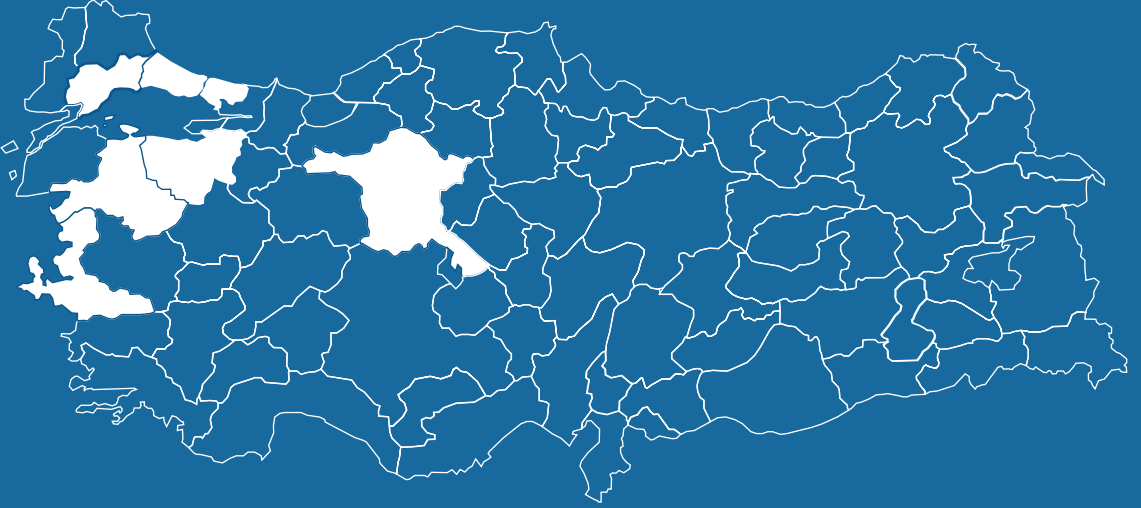
**Relevant SDG:**

3. Good Health and Well-Being,

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities



Best Practices in  
Urban Planning  
& Accesibility



- Bursa Metropolitan Municipality
- Zeytinburnu Municipality (Istanbul)
- Besiktas Municipality (Istanbul)
- Edremit Municipality (Balıkesir)
- Lüleburgaz Municipality (Tekirdag)
- Nilüfer Municipality (Bursa)
- Çankaya Municipality (Ankara)
- Kadıköy Belediyesi (Istanbul)
- Dikili Municipality (Izmir)

## 24 Hours Open Library

Municipality: Bursa Metropolitan Municipality, Zeytinburnu Municipality (Istanbul)

Summary of the Project: Libraries, in service for 24 hours for students who are preparing for their exams and citizens who want to read books and make research, are providing a comfortable space for everyone. The two municipalities' library services are offering an alternative to people who do not have their own working environments.



**Start/End Dates:**

2017

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

4. Quality Education,  
10. Reduced Inequalities

## Live Broadcast of Municipality Assembly Meetings with Sign Language Translation

Municipality: Beşiktaş Municipality (Istanbul), Edremit Municipality (Balıkesir)

Summary of the Project: In order to ensure that all residents, including those disabled, are informed about local government processes, Beşiktaş and Edremit Municipalities broadcast the municipality assembly meetings live and are using sign language translators to reach disabled people.



**Start/End Dates:**

Continuing since 2015

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

**Relevant SDG:**

9. Industry, Innovation,  
and Infrastructure,  
10. Reduced Inequalities

## Children Street

Municipality: Lüleburgaz Municipality (Tekirdağ)

Summary of the Project: A street in Lüleburgaz was closed to traffic and designed as a street for children with the financial support of the large scale project titled "Children Friendly Cities Programme" implemented by IKEA and Turkey's UNICEF National Committee. Lüleburgaz City Council's Children Assembly is also a stakeholder of the project, which aims to design policies and programmes in accordance with the needs of the children and to create children friendly spaces in urban areas.

### Start/End Dates:

2014

### Number of Beneficiaries:

5000+ ( number of children that benefited from the street)

### Relevant SDG:

9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,  
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities



## Premises for Associations

Municipality: Nilüfer Municipality (Bursa)

Summary of the Project: Premises for Associations are established to address the needs of grassroots organisations that seek to contribute the society through social and cultural work and that need support for their meetings and organisations. The premises include meeting rooms, conference rooms, and a practicing kitchen. The municipality has allocated offices for 67 associations, and a closet to keep documents and a postbox for 570 associations. The associations can use the services in the premises free of charge according to a scheduled calendar. In the premises' help desks, the personnel help the citizens to reach associations and take notes and inform the associations if no member is in the facility. Moreover, the associations also receive guidance on establishing contacts with national and international organisations and on cooperation opportunities among themselves and with the municipality.



### Start/End Dates:

2012 (Nilüfer),  
2017 (Karaman)

### Number of Beneficiaries:

639 associations

### Relevant SDG:

9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,  
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,  
16. Peace and Justice,  
17. Partnership for the Goals



## Award for Encouraging Accessible Workspaces

Municipality: Çankaya Municipality (Ankara)

Summary of the Project: Çankaya Municipality started a competition to raise awareness on the importance of accessible workspaces for disabled people. The businesses that renovate their workspaces to make them more accessible to disabled people receive the “Award for Encouraging Accessible Workspaces” by participating the competition.

**Start/End Dates:**

2013

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

2 (number of certifications)

**Relevant SDG:**

10. Reduced Inequalities,  
11. Sustainable Cities and  
Communities

## Kadıköy İDEA

Municipality: Kadıköy Belediyesi (İstanbul)

Summary of the Project: Kadıköy WCAK (İDEA), took start in order to create a joint working and cooperation space within the district. In İDEA's WORKSHOP, the registered users can enjoy from working space, meeting space, printing, and internet services in exchange for a fee. The children's space at the same floor, provides services to the children of the parents that use the WORKSHOP. Another floor called CLASSROOM is open for the use of students and all citizens that need a working space. The ACTIVITY spaces that allows to organise meeting for up to 80 persons, can be used in exchange for a fee, apart from associations and initiatives that work for social impact and therefore allowed to use those services free of charge as a way to support civil society. KITCHEN, that is located at the first floor, aims to contribute to vocational education by providing courses on cooking and culinary. In the garden, a cafe provides services to the personnel of the centre and is used as a space for social interaction through open-air events organised.

**Start/End Dates:**

Open since 2017

**Number of Beneficiaries:**

3000+ (number of people using the facility)

**Relevant SDG:**

11. Sustainable Cities and  
Communities,  
17. Partnership for the  
Goals



## The Play Knows No Barriers Park

Municipality: Nilüfer Municipality (Bursa)

Summary of the Project: The project aimed to build capacity for engaging children to decision making processes for urban areas, to increase awareness on urban life, and to design urban spaces that are suitable for all people, including the disabled. The project was implemented by the partnership of various stakeholders, including the Nilüfer Municipality, Nilüfer Citizen Assembly Childrens Assembly, Ministry of Education Nilüfer District Directorate, Bursa Orhan Gazi University, Chamber of Architects and Engineers Bursa Branch, etc. As a part of the project 30 disabled student -6 chosen by Nilüfer Municipality Social Life Support Centre for the Disabled, 18 students selected from 3 secondary schools in the district, and 6 students decided by the Children Assembly of the Nilüfer Citizen Assembly- came together and designed a children's park for abled and disabled children, after receiving trainings on architecture, urbanisation, playing, human rights, and design. The park was opened in October 2016.

### Start/End Dates:

October 2013-Junen 2014  
(project design), 2016  
(opening of the park)

### Number of Beneficiaries:

1000+

### Relevant SDG:

4. Quality Education,  
11. Sustainable Cities and  
Communities



## Free of Charge Water Service

Municipality: Dikili Municipality (İzmir)

Summary of the Project: In Dikili, water consumption up to 10 tonnes per month was made free of charge, which encouraged the residents to use their water more efficiently. However, that policy had to end after district municipalities' powers on water distribution were curbed by a change in the law.

### Start/End Dates:

2008-2014

### Number of Beneficiaries:

33.021 (number of people  
benefiting from the  
service)

### Relevant SDG:

6. Clean Water and  
Sanitation,  
10. Reduced Inequalities,  
13. Climate ActionGoals





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