REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT
SOUTH-EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AN OVERVIEW OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT
JUNE 2014

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PREFACE

The South-eastern Anatolia Project (GAP) is a human-focused regional development project aiming at social and economic development of the region of South-eastern Anatolia also known as “Upper Mesopotamia” and cradle of civilization in prehistoric times.

The GAP, as a project, made Turkey a “universal example” in the context of regional development. At present, the Project is in progress through an integrated and sustainable development approach encompassing investments in urban and rural infrastructure, agriculture, industry, transportation, education, health, housing, tourism and other sectors as well as dams and hydraulic power plans on the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

As a human-focused development project, the GAP targets improving the life quality of people living in the region, closing developmental gaps between this region and other regions of the country and contributing to economic development and social stability at national level.

Besides its technical characteristics and physical magnitudes, the GAP draws universal attention also with its human—centred and innovative approaches. By creating employment, raising income levels and improving the service capacity of rural and urban centres, the Project has already affected the live in the region positively.

Although the Project is yet not completed, outcomes so far give positive messages to Turkey and to the world that South-eastern Anatolia, a region that witnessed the earliest civilizations of history, is now becoming ready for a new and even brighter civilization.

I hope this publication will be of use to those who want to have more detailed information about the South-eastern Anatolia Project and regional development and I express my acknowledgement to all who contributed to its preparation.

Cevdet YILMAZ
Minister of Development

1. SOUTH-EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT

1.1. Introduction

The South-eastern Anatolia Project (GAP) is a major and comprehensive initiative, also giving a brand to Turkey in international arena, that aims at improving the income level and life quality of people living in the region , reducing regional disparities and contributing to country's economic and social development by mobilizing and utilising the resources of the region.

At the very outset, the GAP was perceived as a programme to develop water and land resources in the region and planned as a package that comprised 13 individual projects on irrigation and energy production in the Euphrates-Tigris basin. Altogether, these projects envisaged the construction of 22 dams, 19 hydraulic power plants (HPP) and irrigation networks for an area of approximately 1.7 million hectares. In the GAP Regional Plan developed in 2002 and the GAP Programme of the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (SHW) this area was stated as approximately 1.8 million hectares. Upon the development of Master Plan back in 1989, the GAP transformed into an integrated regional development projects now also comprising infrastructure building in agriculture, industry, transportation, education, health and urban and rural facilities.

The GAP Regional Development Administration was established in 1989. The mandate of the Administration includes the planning of regional development, directing and overseeing investments made by different agencies in various sectors and ensuring the coordination of activities by various organizations and agencies.

Parallel to worldwide developments taking place in the 90s, the South-eastern Anatolia Project adopted the philosophy of sustainable development and based its activities upon the principles of human development, participation, equity and social justice.

When the new millennium set in, it was observed that new developments taking place in the Region and in Turkey not all of which were in line with some assumptions of the earlier GAP Master Plan and that there were significant deviations from the plan targets mostly as a result of financing problems in the public sector. Furthermore, there emerged new approaches and concepts related to development and all these made it necessary to develop a new plan taking into account all these factors. It is upon these developments that the GAP Administration set out to prepare the GAP Regional Development Plan.

Today, besides the program to develop water resources, the GAP is being implemented as an integrated regional development project on the basis of sustainable human development that embraces investments in virtually all sectors.

As such, the major objectives of the GAP include raising income level and living standards of people in the Region, eliminating regional development disparities and contributing to such national development objectives as economic growth and social stability by enhancing productivity and employment in rural sector.

1.2. History of GAP

The idea of utilizing waters resources of Turkey first emerged during the time of Atatürk and initial steps to this end were taken as early as that. In 1936, the Administration for Electricity Studies (EİEİ) was established upon the order given by Atatürk. The EİEİ then started its reconnaissance work on the “Keban Project” which was on producing energy from the water resources of the country. Under this initial project, observation stations were established Palu, Pertek, Keban Narrows, Kömürhan, Karakaya and Kemaliye to examine water flow characteristics of the Euphrates. There were geological and topographic explorations in Keban Narrows in 1938. In the period 1950-1960, work was concentrated on drillings on the Euphrates and the Tigris.

The work was delayed for a long time as a result of the Second World War and post-war economic difficulties. Later, upon the emergence of some new needs, the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (SHW) was established in 1954. It was also in the 50s that the idea of conducting basin surveys emerged and surveys and planning work started after dividing the country into 26 water basins. In order to make this work more effective, the idea of setting up local organizations was adopted. First studies on the development of water and land resources in the Euphrates Basin were conducted by the SHW Euphrates Planning Authority which was established in 1961. The “Euphrates Basin Reconnaissance Report” assessing the irrigation and energy production potential of the Euphrates Basin appeared in 1964.

In 1968, water storage and hydraulic power plants (at feasibility stage) as well as irrigation facilities (at master plan stage) envisaged in the Lower Euphrates Basin were contracted out to a group of domestic-international firms and related work was completed in 1970. Meanwhile, a parallel work was carried out for the Tigris Basin by the Diyarbakır Regional Directorate of SHW. All these developments made clear how the Lower Euphrates and Tigris basins were to be developed and finally, in 1977, it was decided to bring projects envisaged for these two basins together under the generic "South-eastern Anatolia Project".

The idea that socioeconomic status of the region need to be improved as a whole and addressing the issue of water resources development and change to occur after large-scale irrigation within this context called for an integrated regional development project. The mandate of approaching the South-eastern Anatolia Region in the context of an integrated regional planning and ensuring the coordination of related activities was given to the State Planning Organisation in 1986.

In 1988, the State Planning Organisation launched the work for GAP Master Plan to transform the GAP into an integrated and multi-sector socio-economic development project. Completed in 1989, this Master Plan also elaborated on possible management systems and alternatives.

It appeared soon after that the comprehensive and detailed nature of envisaged activities required an integrated approach to such functions as planning, project development, implementation and monitoring-evaluation. To provide for this need and also to accelerate the implementation of the project, the GAP Regional Development Administration was established upon the Government Law Decree (GLD) no. 388 published in the Official Gazette no. 20334, dated 6 November 1989.

1.3 Stages of Development in GAP

1.3.1. GAP Water Resources Development Programme

The GAP Water Resources Development Programme consists of two groups as the Euphrates and Tigris Basin projects. The programme envisages the construction of 22 dams and 19 hydraulic power plants. Upon completion, approximately 1.8 ha of land will be brought under irrigation and total annual energy production in HPPs will reach 27 billion kWh. In addition, there are also individual projects envisaging the construction of 7 dams and 1 HPP.

Table 1: GAP Water Resources Development Programme

TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES BASINS					
ESTABLISHED POWER	**:**	**7 389 MW**	**(including individual projects)**	**NUMBER OF DAMS:**	**22**
ENERGY PRODUCTION	**:**	**26 853 GWh**	**(including individual projects)**	**NUMBER OF HPPs :**	**19**
IRRIGATION AREA	**:**	**1 779 884 ha**	**(including individual projects)**		

EUPHRATES BASIN

Project and its Units	**Established Power (MW)**	**Energy Production GWh**	**Irrigation Area (ha)**
1.KARAKAYA PROJECT	**1 800**	**7 354**	
Karakaya Dam and HPP	1 800	7 354	-
2. LOWER EUPHRATES PROJECT	2 450	9 024	**691 858**
Atatürk Dam and HPP	2 400	8 900	-
Şanlıurfa HPP	50	124	-
Şanlıurfa Tunnel and Irrigation	-	-	**376 699**
(a) Şanlıurfa-Harran Plain Irrigation	-	-	(151 419)
(b) Mardin-Ceylanpınar Gravity Irrigation	-	-	(109 184)
(c) Mardin-Ceylanpınarı Pumped Irrigation	-	-	(116 086)
Mardin-Ceylanpınar YAS Irrigation	-	-	111 939
Siverek-Hilvan Pumped Irrigation	-	-	158 053
Bozova Pumped Irrigation	-	-	45 167
3. BORDER EUPHRATES PROJECT	**861**	3 168	**-**
Birecik Dam and HPP	672	2 516	-
Karkamış Dam and HPP	189	652	-
4.SURUÇ YAYLAK PROJECT	-	-	**113 419**
Yaylak Plain Irrigation	-	-	18 322
Suruç Ovası Sulaması	-	-	95 097
5.ADIYAMAN-KAHTA PROJECT	**195**	**437**	**77 631**
Çamgazi Dam Irrigation	-	-	8 000
Gömikan Dam and Irrigation	-	-	7 243
Koçali Dam and HPP, Irrigation	40	120	17 761
Sırımtaş Dam and HPP	19	87	-
Fatopaşa HPP	22	32	-
Kahta Dam and HPP	75	71	-
Bayramlı Regulator and HPP (4.628)	9	43	-
Büyükçay Dam and HPP, Irrigation	30	84	12 322
Pumped Irrigation from Atatürk Dam Lake	-	-	23 998
Samsat Pumped Irrigation	-	-	8 307
6.ADIYAMAN-GÖKSU-ARABAN	**12**	**52**	**70 968**
Çataltepe Dam	-	-	-
Adıyaman-Göksu Araban Irrigation	-	-	70 968
Erkenek HPP	12	52	-
7.GAZİANTEP PROJESİ	-	-	**140 903**
Hancağız Dam and Irrigation	-	-	6 945
Kayacık Dam and Irrigation	-	-	20 000
Kemlim Dam and Irrigation	-	-	3 088
Seve Barajı Dam and Irrigation (drinking water)	-	-	-
Belkıs-Nizip Pumped Irrigation	-	-	10 164
Birecik Dam Lake Pumped	-	-	95 976
Bayramlı Regulator and Irrigation	-	-	3 783
TOTAL	**5 318**	**20 035**	**1 094 779**
INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS(*)	14	42	**90 072**
SMALL SCALE İRRİGATİON PROJECT	-	-	**5 839**
TOTAL	**5 332**	**20 077**	**1 190 690**

TIGRIS BASIN

Project and its Units	**Established Power (MW)**	**Energy Production GWh**	**Irrigation Area (ha)**
8.DİCLE-KRALKIZI PROJECT	**204**	**442**	**119 755**
Kralkızı Dam and HPP	94	146	-
Dicle Dam and HPP	110	296	-
Dicle Right Bank Gravity Irrigation	-	-	50 743
Dicle Right Bank Pumped Irrigation (P2-P5)	-	-	23 085
Dicle Right Bank Pumped Irrigation (P6)	-	-	8 100
Dicle Right Bank Pumped Irrigation (P3-P4)	-	-	37 827
BATMAN PROJECT	**198**	**399**	**34 421**
Batman Dam and HPP	198	399	-
Batman Left Bank Irrigation	-	-	15 828
Batman Right Bank Gravity Irrigation	-	-	18 593
10.BATMAN-SİLVAN PROJECT	**160**	**623**	**235 048**
Silvan Dam and HPP	160	623	-
Dicle Left Bank Gravity Irrigation	-	-	169 321
Dicle Left Bank Pumped Irrigation	-	-	65 727
11.GARZAN PROJECT	**55**	**199**	**39 164**
Garzan Dam and HPP	55	199	-
Garzan Irrigation	-	-	39 164
12.ILISU PROJESİ	**1 200**	**3 833**	
Ilısu Dam and HPP	1 200	3 833	-
13.CİZRE PROJECT	**240**	**1 280**	**121 000**
Cizre Dam and HPP	240	1 280	-
Nusaybin-Cizre-İdil Irrigation	-	-	89 000
Silopi Plain Irrigation	-	-	32 000
TOTAL	**2 057**	**6 776**	**549 388**
INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS(*)			**36 548**
SMALL SCALE İRRİGATİON PROJECT			**3 258**
TOTAL	**2 057**	**6 776**	**589 194**

(*)**including individual projects, 2014**

1.3.2. Integrated Project Approach

The great change to take place following the introduction of irrigation to vast tracts of land in South-eastern Anatolia will affect all social and economic sectors in the region. At the first stage, this change will start with the impact of much larger agricultural output on non-agricultural sectors including industry, trade and transportation. At the second stage, there will be new dimensions since non-agricultural sectors will interact and affect each other. This chain reaction starting with agricultural irrigation and then extending to industry and services will create investment and development opportunities in many areas while, at the same time, give rise to some significant needs in social and physical infrastructure.

Ensuring efficiency in investments and materializing socioeconomic development require the coordinated launching of complementary investments in terms of time and space. The GAP Master Plan addressing this need was completed in April 1989.

1.3.3. GAP Master Plan (1989)

The GAP Master Plan providing an overall framework for regional development includes the following: scheduling actions geared to developing land and water resources with due account of financial and technical capacities; projecting induced developments in economic and social sectors, employment creation, associated distribution of population in rural and urban settlements; macro-level assessments in regard to education and health services and need for housing and urban infrastructure; and need of funds over years. As such, the GAP Master Plan is a guide that facilitates the integration and coordination of development efforts waged by various governmental agencies and shows the direction of plans, programmes and projects to be developed at sub-scales.

In the GAP Master Plan, 1985 is accepted as the starting year of the planned period. For that year, it was estimated that per capita gross regional product (GRP) in the GAP Region was 47% of per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in Turkey.

According to the maximum growth scenario in the GAP Master Plan, annual growth rate of GRP is projected as 7.7%.

Master Plan Targets

- Bringing 1.7 million hectares of land under irrigation (irrigation area is shown as 1.8 million hectares in the GAP Regional Development Plan)
- Annual production of 27 billion kWh of hydraulic energy
- 209% increase in per capita income
- 445% increase in GRP

1.3.4. Sustainable Human Development

The GAP is a human-centred regional development project. All public investments serve as instruments of equitable, fair, accessible and sustainable development. The primary goal is the happiness of people.

The concept ‘sustainable human development’ means the creation of an environment where people’s preferences and potential are fully realized through the optimum utilization of natural and human resources without curbing the means and opportunities of future generations. This approach also means due consideration of issues and areas such as society, economy, culture, equity in development, gender equality, health, physical planning, agriculture and environment while human being stands at the centre of all.

The GAP aims at materializing sustainable human development in the region through rational utilization and management of resources in the region, development of human resources and rational allocation of national resources. It also envisages the mitigation of disparities between the GAP Region and other regions of the country and contributing to a more equitable development. In this context, social, cultural and environmental researches and practices based on such researches constitute significant components of the project.

Upon the emergence of the concept of sustainability as the main focus of issues related to development worldwide, each country set out to determine its own sustainable development criteria with regard to its specific circumstances. To asses Turkey’s needs in this area, the GAP Administration organized a seminar in Şanlıurfa in March 1995 together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In this seminar where there was active consultation and discussion with the participation of development actors in the context of GAP, the following objectives were set in the contest of sustainability on the basis of both seminar conclusions and objectives of the GAP Master Plan:

1. Boosting investments so as to improve economic circumstances in the region as much as possible,
2. Improving health and education services so as to close the gaps with country averages,
3. Creating new employment opportunities,
4. Improving urban life quality and infrastructure so as to make it possible to create healthier urban environments,
5. Completing rural infrastructure so as to allow for optimal development in irrigation,
6. Improving means of transportation both within the region and with other regions,
7. Responding to infrastructure needs of existing and to be established industries,
8. Prioritizing the protection of water sources, land and air as well as associated ecosystems,
9. Promoting participation in decision making and project implementation processes.

In the context of GAP, major components of sustainable development are stated as social, agricultural, physical, spatial and environmental sustainability as well as economic viability. Environmental and cultural sustainability depends on the sustainability of natural resources and protection of environmental and cultural heritage. Economic viability is closely associated with the implementation of high-yielding projects, employment opportunities, economic development and private sector participation. Social sustainability requires the adoption of the principles of participation, equity, fairness and human resources development.

Meanwhile, sustainable development has its ground composed of participating public and private sectors as well as people. In this composition, the public sector has to provide the infrastructure necessary for sustainable development, the private sector is expected to materialize investments mostly in industry, and the people has to be involved in all processes from planning to implementation.

Together with the inclusion of the concept of sustainable human development in GAP literature, the project expanded its scope to incorporate environmental and human dimensions and set as its basic goal to improve the quality of life in the region. Under this approach, all projects and practices including physical investments for economic growth are assessed in terms of their contribution to human development.

1.3.5. GAP Regional Development Plan

Following the GAP Master Plan, there were significant developments in the region and in Turkey which ran somewhat counter to some assumptions of the plan (the Gulf War, embargo on Iraq, terror and economic crises). There were also important deviations from plan targets as a result of deepening public finance problems especially with the second half of the 90s and it became clear that the GAP could not be completed by 2005. Meanwhile, there were also worldwide trends including more pronounced sensitivity to environmental issues along with some new concepts such as participation, sustainable and gender balanced development. All these added up to create the need for a new plan that would introduce a different approach to regional development.

A Council of Ministers decision taken in June 1998 set the year 2010 as the date by which all GAP investments had to be completed. And the task of ensuring required coordination and planning work for the completion of the project by that date with all its sectors and associated investments was given to the GAP Administration. Hence, as different from the case back in 1989, the GAP Regional Development Plan (RDP) which assigned priority to human development was prepared through the active participation of stakeholders from different sectors in line with sustainable development approach. This RDP also included an action plan that encompassed projects to be implemented. The new GAP Regional Development Plan was then conveyed to relevant organizations and agencies upon the Prime Ministerial Circular no. 2002/48, dated 6 November 2002.

While the plan was being drafted, three major goals were set in line with the requests of stakeholders: "Building of infrastructures for development and protecting the environment", "Human resources development" and "Reducing intra-regional disparities in development." The Regional Development Plan was drafted in line with these goals.

The RDP envisages the realization of all investments and projects mentioned in the GAP Master Plan and other works that followed by 2010 and identifies the stepping stones of the new Development Plan as human-focus, participation, sustainability, human development and social progress. Taking due account of economic situation in the country, bottlenecks in public finance and technological restraints, the Plan was prepared on the basis of realistic projections.

The major indicators of the RDP are outlined below. Values related to investments and output are given as billion dollars at 1988 prices.

Table 2: Major Projections in the Regional Development Plan

	(billion dollars)
Total Investments (2002-2010)	23.4
- Public Investments	12.0
- Private Investments	11.4
Regional Output	23.9
Total Irrigation (000 ha)	1 505.3
Total Employment (000)	3 305.1
Population (000)	8 601.8

Financing Need of the Plan

The total funding need of the Plan covering the period 2002-2010 is 23.4 billion dollars at 1998 prices. It is envisaged to have 12 billion dollars of this total provided by the public sector while the private sector is expected to make investments totalling to 11.4 billion dollars.

Investment Priorities

Public funds allocated to the region as fixed capital investments are distributed as follows with respect to sectors: Agriculture: 54.2%; industry: 10.9%; transportation: 6.2%; education: 8.1%; health: 4.3%; and infrastructure and other services: 16%.

Specific importance is attached to investments in irrigation to give further momentum to the change in socio-economic structure in the region, boost employment opportunities and to reap the returns to investments made so far.

Also, priority is given to urban drinking water supply and sewage network investments as well as to treatment facilities and rural drinking water supply in order to improve public health and life quality.

Education and health facilities and services have specific importance in terms of social transformation. In this respect, the Plan emphasizes the need to complete ongoing investments and full endowment of existing facilities besides new investments in facilities and services.

Another priority area is the improvement of infrastructure for tourism and investments feared to protecting and restoring cultural properties.

The following are specific targets related to protecting the environment: Protection of land-water resources and biological diversity; creation and management of natural protection areas; protection of groundwater from pollution; adoption of measures to protect air quality; sanitation programmes and solid waste management.

Projections in the Plan

The Gross Regional Product which amounted to 10.5 billion dollars in 1998 will grow with an annual rate of 7.8% and reach approximately 24 billion dollars in 2010 (at 1998 prices).

Per capita regional income which was 1 685$ in 1998 is expected to reach 3 563$ in 2010 with annual rate of growth of 6.4%. Thus, while the per capita income in the region was 52% of per capita income in the country in 1998, it will be 62% of the national figure in 2010.

In the period 2002-2010, an area extending over 1.5 million hectares will be brought under irrigation.

As the population of the region reaches 8.6 million in 2010, the share of rural population in total population will drop from 37% to 33%.

In the plan period there will be addition of about 1 200 000 people to total working population. Additional employment will be in agriculture by 58%, in services by 32% and in industry by 10%.

Table 3: Major Projections for the Plan Period

Sectors	GAP Regional Development Plan 2010 Targets	Present State
Macroeconomic Framework		
Population (2000)	8.6 million	6.2 million
Per capita income (2001)($)	3 563	1 186
Total Employment	**3 305 100**	**2 105 700**
Additional Employment	1 199 400	
Agriculture	634 200	
Industry	124 800	
Services	440 400	
Agriculture		
Irrigation	1 505 300 ha	215 080 ha
Regaining stony land	265 600 ha	
Upper basin rehabilitation	6 600 ha	
Agricultural Crops (tons)		
Cotton	2 036 766	1 116 273
Wheat	2 377 972	1 520 807
Corn	1 031 144	47 504
Barley	1 090 586	788 086
Fodder crops (hay)	341 944	40 000
Soya	76 570	48
Livestock		
Milk production/year	1 217 457 tons/year	436 624 tons/year
Water Products		
Production	34 365 tons/year	2 362 tons/year
Forestry		
Reforestation Area	217 000 ha	78 400 ha (koru)
Industrial infrastructure		
OIZ (annexes)	4 722 ha	
SIS (annexes)	2 400 units	
Energy		
Ilısu and Cizre Dams and HPPs	Completion of Ilısu and Cizre Dams and HPPs	Investment Programme
Education		
Primary enrolment rate	100%	82.3%
Preschool Education	9.8%	2.1%
Health		
Infant Mortality Rate	Catching up with national average of 2010: 355 persons/bed	60 %o - Turkey: 35%o
Population per hospital bed	Launching urban type health centres	853 persons/bed
Regional Transportation	Şanlıurfa-Gaziantep Motorway	Under construction
	Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır: Divided Road	
	GAP International Airport	Under construction
	Asphalting of all village roads	Present percentage: 20%

1.3.6. GAP Action Plan (2008-2012)

With the GAP Action Plan (2008-2012) all investments and experiences that far were gone over in order to accelerate investments under the South-eastern Anatolia Project (GAP) and to have most of them completed by the end of 2012. This vision was for economic growth, social development and employment generation and thus for the welfare and happiness of the people in the region. The acceleration step prioritized basic infrastructure investments including those related to irrigation in the first place.

In the GAP Action Plan there are four development axes and 73 major actions under these axes. There are over 300 individual projects and activities under major actions. Four strategic axes are:

- Economic Development,
- Social Development,
- Infrastructure Building, and
- Institutional Capacity Building.

1.3.6.1. Economic Development

In the field of economic development, the priority targets of interventions to be made through the Action Plan include the following: employment creation; promoting those lines of production with high value added; diversification of production; facilitation of integration with national and international markets; creating a positive brand image for goods and services of the region and supporting agro-industries and tourism in particular in line with the existing potential of the region.

While extending support to these initiatives, the primary consideration will be selecting spatial focuses that would ensure highest returns in terms of efficiency, interaction and coordination. This, in turn, will entail the creation city-based regional and national centres of attraction so as to accelerate the process of development.

Also planned are reshaping of incentive policies in line with potentials in the region; expanding the scope and improving the quality of SMSE (small and medium size enterprise) support and promotion of techno-parks particularly in universities with well-developed infrastructure.

The GAP Region is endowed with rich natural and cultural properties, historical sites and special protection areas. There is need to make improvements in tourism infrastructure in order to contribute to employment and socioeconomic development by utilizing this potential for purposes of tourism.

The region has its comparative advantage in the sector of agriculture. It is thus planned to support investments in this sector, encourage agricultural organizations including cooperatives and to promote organic farming activities. Also, weight is given to rural development programmes and associated activities in order to make use of existing potential in rural sector and improve rural living standards.

1.3.6.2. Social Development

With respect to regional development, there is need to improve indicators in such areas as health, education, employment and social protection which presently lag behind national averages, increase individual and community participation to economic and social life and ensure higher life quality and social cohesion along with economic growth.

The Plan provides for equal opportunities, higher rates of school enrolment and bringing down the number of pupils per class to national averages by improving access to education, improving its quality as well as physical and human infrastructure, including in higher education.

For improving health services, there will be transition to quality room and ward system in hospitals and the number of beds per 10 000 people will be brought up to 20.

In the context of preventive health services, the system of family medicine will be adopted in all provinces of the region.

For promoting employment, reducing unemployment and informal employment, improving the qualification of labour force and ensuring social integration, the basic principle adopted is to provide training and counselling services aiming at building skills, facilitating participation to labour force and presenting self-employment opportunities especially for vulnerable and disadvantaged population groups including women and youth.

In the field of arts, culture and sports, the objective is to provide new facilities and improve existing ones in the region and to ensure the easy access of all groups to such facilities.

One programme which will be launched for the first time in the GAP Region under the GAP Action Plan is the Social Support Programme (SODES). The primary objective of this programme is to strengthen human capital in the region and to support the process of social cohesion. Implemented at local scale, SODES projects envisage the following: improving employability; ensuring wider and more active participation of disadvantaged groups to social and economic life and helping youth and women in the region express themselves better through cultural, artistic and sportive activities.

1.3.6.3. Infrastructure Building

Providing quality and sufficient infrastructure services is the determining factor in materializing economic transformation and accelerating social progress. The priority target in the GAP is the completion of irrigation infrastructure so as to ensure economic returns to land and water resources in which the region has its comparative advantage.

The GAP Irrigation Programme aims at completing those gravity irrigation projects whose water resources and design are ready and main canals are under construction as well as GAP as well as first level pumped irrigation projects that are deemed as economic. The region has about 1.8 million hectares of irrigable land and the plan envisages the completion of irrigation projects on 1 060 000 hectares of land by the end of 2012.

For the economic and social development of the region, the plan also contains other actions including improvements in natural gas and electricity transmission infrastructure and completion of Ilısu Dam as one of the biggest facilities of the GAP.

In the field of land transportation, the plan includes Gaziantep-Şanlıurfa motorway; multi-lane roads in main arteries including Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa- Kızıltepe- Silopi, Şanlıurfa-Akçakale, Diyarbakır-Batman, and Diyarbakır-Mardin; all geared to breaking through transportation bottlenecks as required by emerging economic activities. There is also the target of improving air transportation infrastructure, which is quite important for the region, with due consideration of international connections.

Other plan targets include the following: Strengthening OIZs, SISs and other industrial and commercial infrastructure; building infrastructure to facilitate border trade; providing for housing needs; improving building quality at urban centres; drinking water supply and improving infrastructure for solid waste and wastewater management.

1.3.6.4. Building Institutional Capacity

For effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all activities and projects in the region, there is need to support both central and local/regional agencies in their efforts to build capacity including in the field of human resources.

In this context it is envisaged that development agencies should be established and start operating as soon as possible in level 2 regions that comprise the whole region: Gaziantep (Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis), Mardin (Batman, Mardin, Siirt, Şırnak) and Şanlıurfa (Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa).

Actions under this axis include the following: Providing necessary funds and means to local governments in the region in the field of development initiatives and service delivery; supporting the private sector, professional organizations and civil society organizations engaged in development activities; facilitating their cooperation among themselves and with governmental agencies and strengthening social-institutional capital in the region.

For the GAP Action Plan to be implemented successfully as well as for ensuring good monitoring-evaluation and coordination, there is need to renew the legislation pertaining to the Presidency of GAP 'Regional Development Administration and to strengthen its institutional capacity.

2. GAP REGION AND ITS SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

According to Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) Level 2, GAP Provinces are classified as TRC1 (Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis), TRC2 (Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa) and TRC3 (Batman, Mardin, Siirt, Şırnak).

2.1. Surface Area and Population

9 provinces in the South-eastern Region of Turkey (Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak) comprise the GAP Region. The region's share in total surface area of the country is 9.7%.

Table 4: GAP Region Distribution of Population by Provinces (2000, 2010, 2013)

Provinces	2000	2010	2013
Adıyaman	623 811	590 935	597 184
Batman	456 734	510 200	547 581
Diyarbakır	1 362 708	1 528 958	1 607 437
Gaziantep	1 285 249	1 700 763	1 844 438
Kilis	114 724	123 135	128 586
Mardin	705 098	744 606	779 738
Siirt	263 676	300 695	314 153
Şanlıurfa	1 443 422	1 663 371	1 801 980
Şırnak	353 197	430 109	475 255
GAP	**6 608 619**	**7 592 772**	**8 096 352**
TURKEY	**67 803 927**	**73 722 988**	**76 667 864**
GAP/TURKEY (%)	**9.7**	**10.3**	**10.6**

Source: 2000 General Population Census, 31/12/2010 and 31/12/2013 Address-Based Population Registry System (ADNKS) results, Statistics Institute of Turkey (TÜİK), 2014

According to the results of the Address-Based Population Registration System 2013, the population of the region is 8.1 million. This corresponds to 10.6% of country's total population.

The rate of urbanization in the GAP Region was 62.7% in 2000, which increased to 68.5% in 2010 and 91.5% in 2013. In Turkey, the rate of urbanization was 64.9% in 2000 and increased to 76.3% in 2010 and 91.3% in 2013. (Table 5). It can thus be concluded that the trends of urbanization are the same for the country as a whole and the GAP Region.

Table 5: Rates of Urbanization and Population Density in the GAP Region (2000, 2010, 2013)

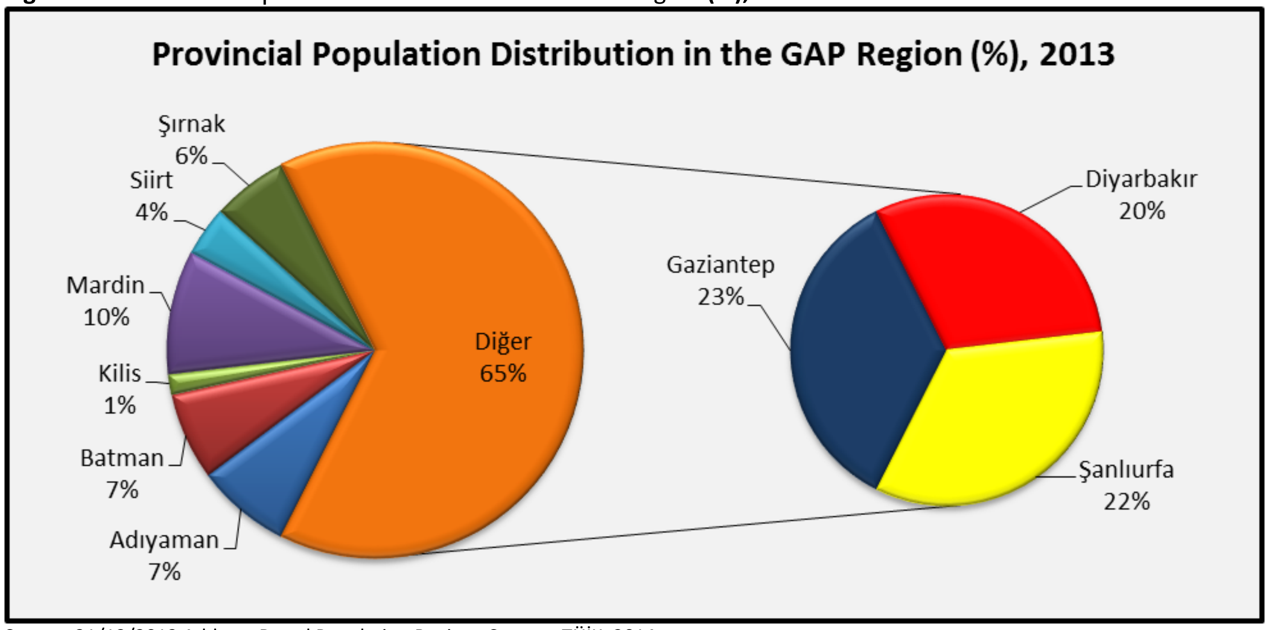
	2000		2010		2013	
	Urbanization Rate (%)	**Population Density (People/ km2)**	**Urbanization Rate (%)**	**Population Density (People / km2)**	**Urbanization Rate (%)**	**Population Density (People / km2)**
GAP	62.7	88	68.5	101	91.5	108
TURKEY	64.9	87	76.3	96	91.3	100

Source: 31/12/2013 Address-Based Population Registry System, TÜİK, 2014

Population density in the GAP Region increased from 88 per square kilometre in 2000 to 101 in 2010, and 108 in 2013, thus making the region more densely populated than the country average.

65 % of the population in the GAP region dwells in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır provinces. The reamining 35 % population of the region is residing in Mardin, Batman, Adiyaman, Şırnak, Siirt and Kilis (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Provincial Population Distribution in the GAP Region **(%), 2013**



Source: 31/12/2013 Address-Based Population Registry System, TÜİK, 2014

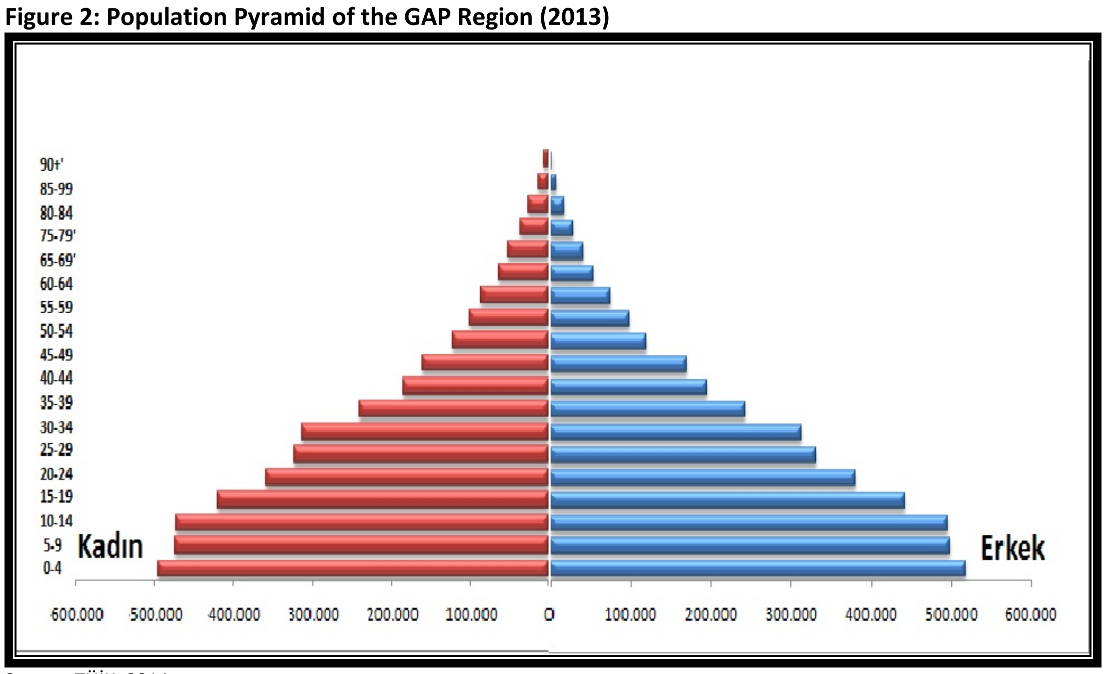
According to the population figures provided by TUİK for 2013, the gender ration in GAP region was 50.4% of male and 49.6% female(Table 6). The density of 0-14 and 15-19 age groups were found to be more than other age groups. This shows that youngsters are the majority of the population in region (Figure 2).

Table 6: Gender Distribution of Urban and Rural Population in the GAP Region (2013)

Provinces	Population			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Adıyaman	597 184	299 963	297 221	373 183	187 699	185 484	224 001	112 264	111 737
Batman	547 581	275 136	272 445	420 833	211 568	209 265	126 748	63 568	63 180
Diyarbakır	1 607 437	809 791	797 646	1 607 437	809 791	797 646			
Gaziantep	1 844 438	930 972	913 466	1 844 438	930 972	913 466			
Kilis	128 586	64 346	64 240	93 640	46 583	47 057	34 946	17 763	17 183
Mardin	779 738	391 422	388 316	779 738	391 422	388 316			
Siirt	314 153	161 802	152 351	193 282	99 590	93 692	120 871	62 212	58 659
Şanlıurfa	1 801 980	901 868	900 112	1 801 980	901 868	900 112			
Şırnak	475 255	246 547	228 708	296 790	152 300	144 490	178 465	94 247	84 218
GAP	**8 096 352**	**4 081 847**	**4 014 505**	7 411 321	3 731 793	3 679 528	685 031	350 054	334 977
TURKEY	**76 667 864**	**38 473 360**	**38 194 504**	**70 034 413**	**35 135 795**	**34 898 618**	**6 633 451**	**3 337 565**	**3 295 886**

Source: 31/12/2013 Address-Based Population Registry System, TÜİK, 2014

Figure 2: Population Pyramid of the GAP Region (2013)



Source: TÜİK, 2014

Given the administrative division of the country in 2010, the rate of population growth within the decade 1990-2000 was by 24.78%0 for the GAP Region and by 18.28%0 for the country. While annual rate of population growth in the region in 2000-2010 maintained its earlier level of 13.88%0, the rate for the country was 8.37%0. In the period 2010-2013, the rate of annual population growth increased to 21.41%0 in the GAP Region while remaining at 13.05%0 in Turkey as a whole (Table 7).

Despite giving migration out to other regions in the country, the GAP Region has a rate of population growth above the country average and consequently the share of the region in country's total population is gradually increasing.

Table 7: Annual Rate of Population Growth in the GAP Region (1000)

Population	1990	2000	2010	2013
GAP	5 158 013	6 608 619	7 592 772	8 096 352
Turkey	56 473 035	67 803 927	73 722 988	76 667 864
Annual Rate of Population Growth (%0)	1990-2000		2000-2010	2010-2013
GAP	24.79		13.88	21.41
TURKEY	18.28		8.37	13.05

Source: Address-Based Population Registry System, TÜİK, 2014
The administrative division in 2013 was considered while calculating annual rates of population growth.

According to the results of Address Based Population Registration System in 2012, an average household size is 3.7 in Turkey, while in the GAP region is 5.9 persons. According to 2012 population data , two of the five provinces with the highest average household sizes are in the GAP region; namely Şırnak and Siirt. Şırnak took the place on the top in Turkey with 7.9 average household size and Siirt was on the fourth with 6.6.

As seen in the figures, there is a decline in the average household size in the GAP region in the last decade in line with the general tendancy in Turkey. (Table 8).

Table 8: Household Size by Years

	1990	2000	2008	2012
GAP	6.8	6.5	4.5	5.9
TURKEY	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.7

Source: Address-Based Population Registry System, *1990, 2000, 2012,* TÜİK, 2014
2008, HÜNEE Research Results

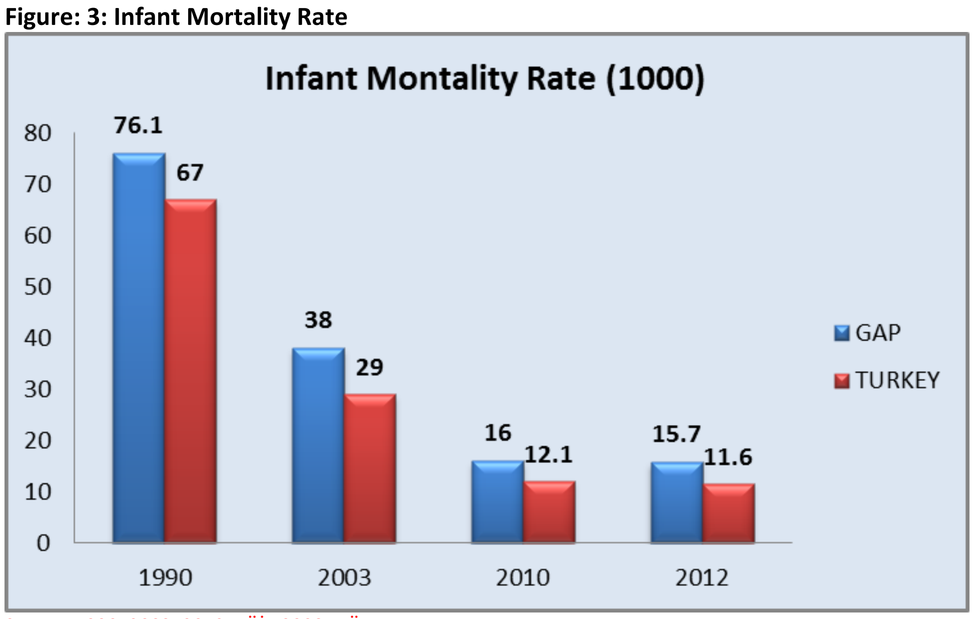
According to the Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, infant mortality rate (IMR) in the country dropped from 29 in 1000 live births (2003) to 11.6 (2012). In the same period IMR fall in the GAP Region was from 38 to 15.7.

Table 9: Infant Mortality Rate (in 1000 live births)

	1990	2003	2010	2012
GAP	76.1	38.0	12.0	15.7
TURKEY	67.0	29.0	15.7	11.6

Source: 1990, 2010,2012, TÜİK, 2014
2003, 2008, HÜNEE Research Results

Figure: 3: Infant Mortality Rate



Source: 1990, 2003, 2012, TÜİK 2008, HÜNEE

2.2. Migration

Net migration is the difference between migration received by a specific settlement and migration it gives out. In case migration received by a settlement exceeds migration it given out, then net migration is positive and otherwise negative. The net rate of migration is obtained by dividing the difference between in-migration and outmigration by a specific population size (usually 1 000) in the settlement concerned.

As can be seen in Table 10 below, Gaziantep, Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa are the major provinces receiving migration from other places. In the period 2012-2013, 142 276 people moved in to the GAP Region from other places while 188 592 left out, thus giving the net migration rate as -5.7%0.

Examining net migration rates by provinces in the GAP Region in the period 2012-2013, we see the leading provinces giving migration out as Adıyaman (-13.9%0), Mardin (-8.9%0), Siirt and Şanlıurfa (-7.8%0) (Table 10)

Examining the migration status of regions in Turkey for the period 2012-2013, Eastern Marmara stands out as the province with the highest rate of net migration with 6.56%0. Eastern Marmara is followed by Western Marmara with 5.89%0 and Istanbul with 4.69%0. The regions with highest negative rates of net migration are North Eastern Anatolia (-19.19%0) and Western Black Sea (-5.69%0) (Table 11).

Table 10: Provincial In-migration, Out-migration, Net-migration and Net-migration Rate (the period of 2000, 2010, 2013)

Provinces	2000 Year					2010 Year					2013 Year				
	Population ABPRS 2000	**In-migration**	**Out-migration**	**Net-migration**	**Net-migration rate**	**Population ABPRS 2010**	**In-migration**	**Out-migration**	**Net-migration**	**Net-migration Rate**	**Population ABPRS 2013**	**In-migration**	**Out-migration**	**Net-migration**	**Net-migration rate**
Adıyaman	559 772	17 624	58 369	-40 745	-70.23	1 700 763	40 380	36 327	4 053	2.39	597 184	15 715	24 077	-8 362	-13.91
Batman	390 289	20 133	38 165	-18 032	-45.16	590 935	14 150	20 135	-5 985	-10.08	547 581	18 816	20 209	-1 393	-2.54
Diyarbakır	1 176 390	62 996	111 060	-48 064	-40.04	123 135	4 813	5 572	-759	-6.15	1 607 437	35 466	47 949	-12 483	-7.74
Gaziantep	1 119 535	68 550	65 051	3 499	3.13	1 663 371	32 555	37 555	-5 000	-3.00	1 844 438	41 978	42 291	-313	-0.17
Kilis	102 002	7 157	11 199	-4 042	-38.86	1 528 958	34 810	44 858	-10 048	-6.55	128 586	6 566	6 161	405	3.15
Mardin	601 621	26 083	68 165	-42 082	-67.58	744 606	25 478	30 495	-5 017	-6.72	779 738	22 596	29 525	-6 929	-8.85
Siirt	218 773	17 932	34 994	-17 062	-75.06	510 200	19 561	18 839	722	1.42	314 153	10 866	13 339	-2 473	-7.84
Şanlıurfa	1 243 058	38 320	87 632	-49 312	-38.90	430 109	11 733	13 554	-1 821	-4.22	1 801 980	33 383	47 429	-14046	-7.76
Şırnak	276 300	28 457	22 507	5 950	21.77	300 695	8 911	13 973	-5 062	-16.69	475 255	13 031	13 753	-722	-1.52
GAP	7 592 772	142 862	171 779	-28 917	-3.80	7 592 772	142 862	171 779	-28 917	-3.80	8 096 352	142 276	188 592	-46 316	-5.70
Turkey	73 722 988	1 985 917	1 985 917		0.00	73 722 988	1 985 917	1 985 917			76 667 864	2 534 279	2 534 279		

Source:-Reqional Statistics, Migration Statistics TÜİK, 2014
Note: Excluding Foreign

Table 11: Migration, Out-migration, Net-migration and Net-migration Rate (the period of 2008, 2010, 2013)

Levels	**Regions**	**2008 Year**					**2010 Year**					**2013 Year**				
		Population ABPRS 2008	**In-migration**	**Out-migration**	**Net-migration**	**Net migration rate**	**Population ABPRS 2010**	**In-migration**	**Out-migration**	**Net-migration**	**Net-migration Rate**	**Population ABPRS 2013**	**In-migration**	**Out-migration**	**Net-migration**	**Net-migration rate**
TR1	Istanbul	12 697 164	374 868	348 193	26 675	2.10	13 255 685	439 515	336 932	102 583	7.77	14 160 467	437 922	371 601	66 321	4.69
TR2	Western Marmara	3 107 425	106 527	76 453	30 074	9.73	3 164 048	104 351	89 752	14 599	4.62	3 278 705	118 803	99 543	19 260	5.89
TR3	Aegean	9 384 848	198 469	163 777	34 692	3.70	9 693 594	185 595	184 640	955	0.1	9 897 313	204 839	189 098	15 741	1.59
TR4	Eastern Marmara	6 579 426	212 978	130 817	82 161	12.57	6 841 607	200 254	162 675	37 579	5.51	7 198 284	220 469	173 425	47 044	6.56
TR5	Western Anatolia	6 748 952	196 213	176 150	20 063	2.98	7 018 194	221 690	182 562	39 128	5.59	7 362 247	228 304	200 077	28 227	3.84
TR6	Mediterranean	9 050 691	205 975	186 526	19 449	2.15	9 423 231	205 482	200 003	5 479	0.58	9 766 093	212 491	219 509	-7 018	-0.72
TR7	Central Anatolia	3 792 508	96 173	130 472	-34 299	-9.00	3 849 267	104 053	138 677	-34 624	-8.95	3 873 470	113 920	132 541	-18 621	-4.80
TR8	Western Black Sea	4 478 029	142 834	162 363	-19 529	-4.35	4 518 786	132 326	183 046	-50 720	-11.16	4 499 102	161 961	187 639	-25 678	-5.69
TR9	Eastern Black Sea	2 507 387	89 402	95 024	-5 622	-2.24	2 516 167	90 395	113 098	-22 703	-8.98	2 553 647	105 175	114 398	-9 223	-3.61
TRA	North-Eastern Anatolia	2 201 862	57 012	115 280	-58 268	-26.12	2 202 106	68 624	98 728	-30 104	-13.58	2 207 602	69 019	111 784	-42 765	-19.19
TRB	Central Eastern Anatolia	3 618 056	90 455	130 068	-39 613	-10.89	3 647 531	90 770	124 025	-33 255	-9.08	3 774 582	107 275	134 247	-26 972	-7.12
TRC	South-eastern Anatolia	7 350 752	132 328	188 111	-55 783	-7.56	7 592 772	142 862	171 779	-28 917	-3.8	8 096 352	142 276	188 592	-46 316	-5.70

Source:-Reqional Statistics, Migration Statistics TÜİK, 2014
Note: Excluding Foreign

3. GAP REGIONAL PRODUCT

GAP Region constitutes approximately 10 % of the population of Turkey and TRC1 (Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis) region has the highest Gross Value Added Per Capita in the GAP Region.

In 2008, Per Capita Income in the GAP Region was approximately one-third of Turkey. As seen in Table 12, Gross Value Added Per Capita in the region was higher than TRA2 (Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan) and TRB2 (Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari) regions.

Table 12: Regional Gross Value Added Per Capita ($) 2004-2011

Levels	Regions	Gross Value Added Per Capita ($)							
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TR	Türkiye	5 103	6 187	6 686	8 267	9 384	7 769	8 926	9 244
TR10	İstanbul	7 943	9 511	10 314	12 925	14 591	11 848	13 416	13 865
TR21	Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli	6 300	7 878	8 625	10 567	12 243	9 699	11 511	12 029
TR22	Balıkesir, Çanakkale	4 515	5 526	5 724	7 404	9 000	7 596	8 651	8 954
TR31	İzmir	6 598	7 859	8 425	10 298	11 568	9 372	10 783	11 443
TR32	Aydın, Denizli, Muğla	5 320	6 283	6 858	8 076	9 076	7 496	8 524	8 668
TR33	Manisa, Afyon, Kütahya, Uşak	4 042	5 079	5 617	6 986	8 256	6 988	8 012	8 283
TR41	Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik	6 930	8 564	9 409	11 719	12 983	10 319	11 528	12 126
TR42	Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova	7 183	8 725	9 612	11 563	13 265	10 641	12 128	13 138
TR51	Ankara	6 978	8 284	9 082	11 134	12 598	10 699	11 990	12 259
TR52	Konya, Karaman	3 887	4 706	4 968	6 251	7 213	6 125	6 771	7 118
TR61	Antalya, Isparta, Burdur	6 048	7 337	7 785	9 503	10 334	8 672	10 094	10 122
TR62	Adana, Mersin	4 065	4 965	5 327	6 593	7 363	6 125	7 147	7 232
TR63	Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye	3 155	3 814	3 907	4 999	5 937	4 902	5 724	5 904
TR71	Kırıkkale, Aksaray, Niğde, Nevşehir, Kırşehir	3 674	4 458	4 676	5 941	6 789	5 737	6 673	7 087
TR72	Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat	3 635	4 353	4 659	6 002	6 813	5 750	6 639	6 675
TR81	Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın	5 209	6 577	7 108	8 097	8 734	7 153	7 952	8 536
TR82	Kastamonu, Çankırı,Sinop	4 178	4 679	4 825	5 968	6 676	5 670	6 612	6 594
TR83	Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya	3 549	4 343	4 736	5 781	6 914	5 598	6 444	6 762
TR90	Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin, Gümüşhane	3 545	4 577	4 882	6 063	7 059	5 816	6 765	6 652
TRA1	Erzurum, Erzincan, Bayburt	2 975	3 428	3 768	4 722	5 520	4 990	5 815	5 901
TRA2	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan	2 048	2 507	2 661	3 174	3 601	3 254	4 055	4 001
TRB1	Malatya, Elazığ, Bingöl, Tunceli	3 017	3 752	3 857	4 845	5 517	4 910	5 638	5 820
TRB2	Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari	1 877	2 319	2 341	2 934	3 419	3 137	3 712	3 515
TRC1	Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis	2 678	3 342	3 530	4 157	4 597	3 925	4 909	4 952
TRC2	Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	2 377	2 772	2 896	3 417	3 724	3 380	4 165	4 282
TRC3	Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	1 853	2 484	2 865	3 405	3 812	3 549	4 531	4 689

Source: TurkStat, Regional Gross Value Added, 2004-2011, TÜİK, 2014

According to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) equivalent household disposable income for the year 2012, the population group of 6.6% standing in the first quintile (20%) has the lowest level of income and is at the poverty line. 44.6% in the fifth quintile has the highest level of income (Table 13).

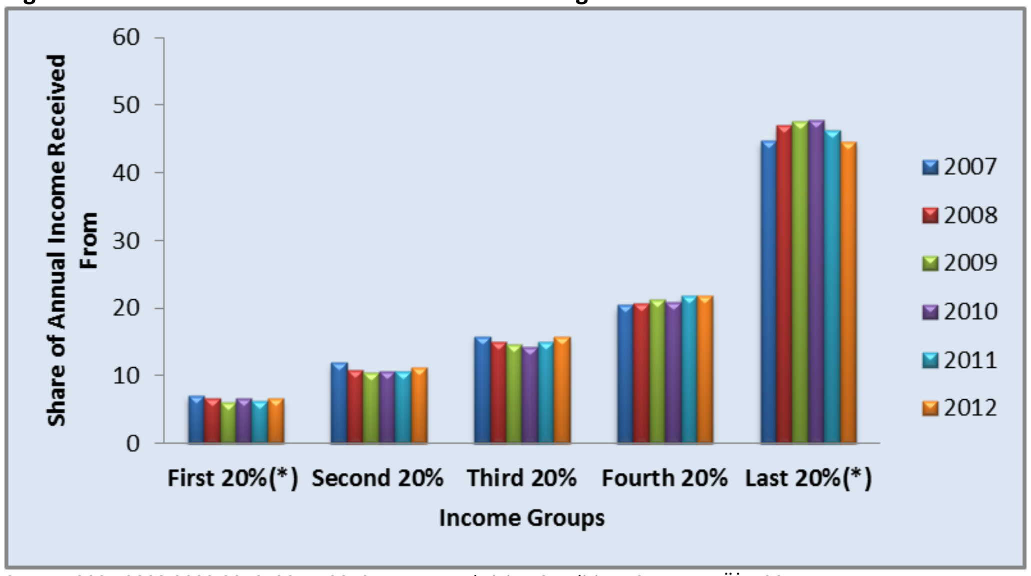
Table: 13: Distribution of Annual Equivalised Household Disposable Incomes by Quintiles Ardered by Equivalised Household Disposable Income

	Quintiles					
	First 20%(*)	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Last 20%(*)	Gini coefficient
2007						
GAP	7.1	11.9	15.8	20.4	44.7	0.36
TURKEY	5.8	10.6	15.2	21.5	46.9	0.39
2008						
GAP	6.7	10.8	14.9	20.7	47.0	0.39
TURKEY	5.8	10.4	15.2	21.9	46.7	0.39
2009						
GAP	6.0	10.5	14.6	21.3	47.7	0.40
TURKEY	5.6	10.3	15.1	21.5	47.6	0.39
2010						
GAP	6.6	10.6	14.2	20.9	47.8	0.38
TURKEY	5.8	10.6	15.3	21.9	46.4	0.38
2011						

GAP	6.2	10.6	15.0	21.9	46.3	0.38
TURKEY	5.8	10.6	15.2	21.7	46.7	0.38
			2012			
GAP	6.6	11.2	15.7	21.9	44.6	0.35
TURKEY	5.9	10.6	15.3	21.7	46.6	0.38

Source: TURKSTAT, Income and Living Conditions Survey, 2006-2012, TÜİK, 2014
Note: Reference period of incomes is the previous calendar year.
(*) When the individuals are sorted in ascending order by equivalised household disposable income and divided into 5 parts, the bottom income group is defined as "the first quintile" and the top income group is defined as "the last quintile".
Gini Coefficient: It is a commonly used measure of income distribution where the scale is between 0 and 1. The coefficient is "0" is the income is fully equally distributed and "1" in case only one person appropriates the total income.

Figure 4: Annual Income Distribution in the GAP Region



Source: 2007,2008,2009,2010, 2011, 2012 Income and Living Conditions Surveys, TÜİK, 2014

Table 14 below gives for the year 2011 GAP Region's value added by sectors. The Region's share in country's total value added is 10% in agriculture, 4.9% in industry and 4.6% services.

Table 14: Gross Value Added in Turkey and in GAP Region by Sectors (2011)

	Regional Value Added (Current Prices, 1000 TL)			
	Agriculture	**Industry**	**Services**	**Total**
TRC1 (Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis)	2 123 119	6 494 548	11 670 850	20 288 517
TRC2 (Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır)	5 582 836	4 421 200	13 254 212	23 258 248
TRC3 (Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt)	2 744 831	4 579 954	8 566 445	15 891 230
GAP	10 450 786	15 495 702	33 491 507	59 437 995
TURKEY (TR)	103 635 252	316 326 396	730 491 491	1 150 453 139
GAP/Turkey (%)	10.08	4.90	4.58	5.17

Source: TÜİK, 2014

4. FINANCING OF GAP

The GAP Master Plan was drafted in 1989 to plan for investments in the GAP Region. The GAP Master Plan provided an overall framework for regional development including the following: scheduling actions geared to developing land and water resources with due account of financial and technical capacities; projecting induced developments in economic and social sectors, employment creation, associated distribution of population in rural and urban settlements; macro-level assessments in regard to education and health services and need for housing and urban infrastructure; and need of funds over years. Based on investment projections for the period 1990-2005 plus GAP public investments completed before 1990, the public funding required for the completion of the GAP by 2005 was calculated as 32 billion US$. This cost figure also includes investments in agriculture and energy which had been launched before 1980 and some of which were completed (i.e. Karakaya Dam and HPP).

However, following the finalisation of the GAP Master Plan, there have been deviations from the objectives of the Plan due to the significant developments in Turkey and in the region contradicting the presumptions and due to the financial constraints in the public sector. On the other hand, new development approach and concepts come to the forefront in the world. Consequently, preparation of a new plan became necessary with an innovative approach for the development of the region. In this context, the first GAP Regional Development Plan (2002-2010) and following that the GAP Action Plan (2008-2012) have been prepared. Both plans consist of social development, the environment, conservation of natural and cultural assets as well as new projects and programs, and thus the scope of the GAP project has been widened and the overall budget has increased.

4.1. Public Investment Allocations to the GAP Region

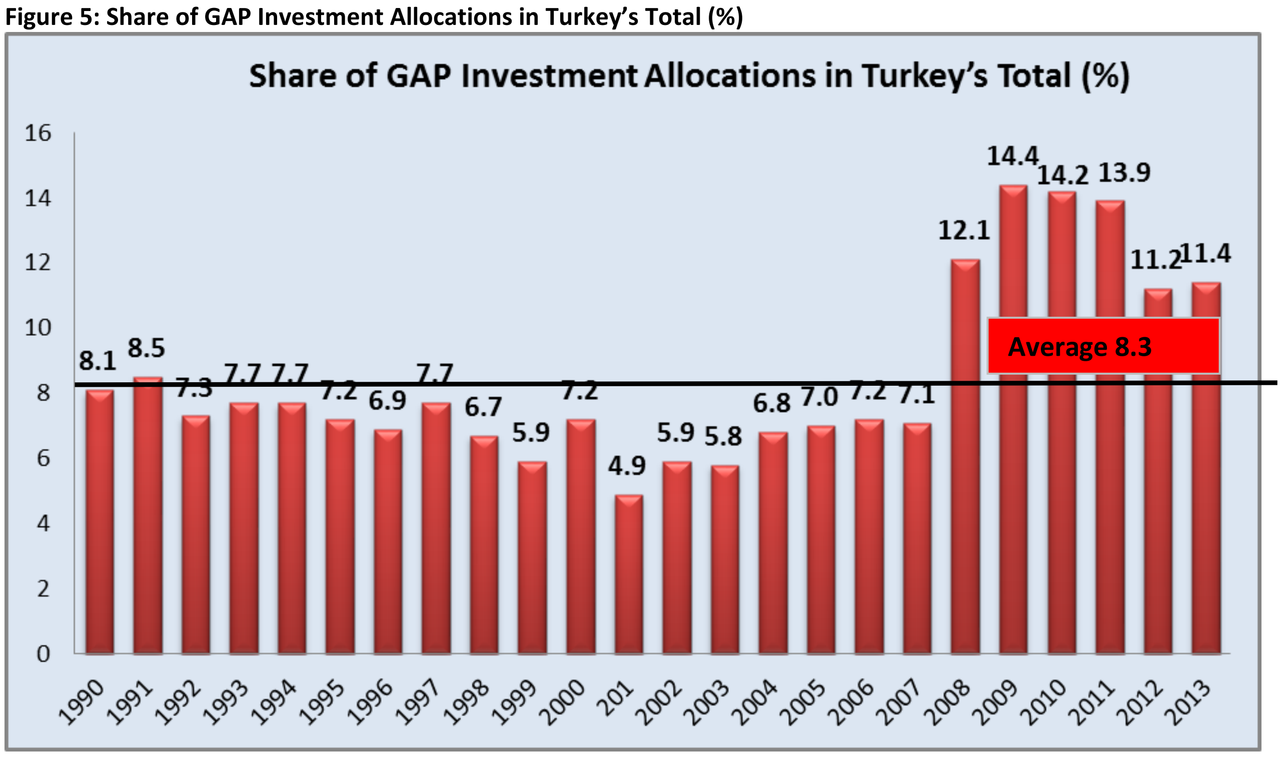
GAP investments comprise about 300 projects and activities in economic and social fields by some 40 governmental organizations and agencies. Allocations for these investments in different sectors launched and managed by various agencies appear in investment budgets of these agencies.

In the period 1990-2007, on average 7% of national public funds was allocated to investments in the GAP Region. Upon the implementation of the GAP Action Plan, the share of GAP in total public investments increased to 12% in 2008 and to 14% later. For the year 2013, 5.2 billion TL was allocated to all investments in the region. Table 15 gives GAP investments and their share in general budget over years.

Table 15: Public Investment Allocations to the GAP Region (1990-2013) (000 TL)

Years	Turkey		GAP		Share of GAP in Country Total (%)
	At Current Prices	At 2013 Prices	At Current Prices	At 2013 Prices	
1990	25 084	29 898 383	2 038	2 429 154	8.1
1991	39 800	28 052 079	3 398	2 394 999	8.5
1992	66 133	29 011 550	4 856	2 130 254	7.3
1993	103 154	27 714 642	7 823	2 101 825	7.6
1994	182 703	21 646 223	13 755	1 629 660	7.5
1995	226 652	15 640 266	16 321	1 126 241	7.2
1996	515 657	19 794 221	35 618	1 367 247	6.9
1997	1 008 100	21 417 346	77 536	1 647 272	7.7
1998	2 535 000	31 076 057	169 715	2 080 502	6.7
1999	3 560 000	28 882 609	208 891	1 694 752	5.9
2000	5 905 000	33 371 326	422 618	2 388 370	7.2
2001	6 887 000	23 206 791	338 887	1 141 931	4.9
2002	9 835 000	24 359 645	577 842	1 431 218	5.9
2003	12 464 000	26 384 478	724 689	1 534 061	5.8
2004	11 977 543	22 369 952	818 253	1 528 217	6.8
2005	16 174 256	29 369 767	1 131 637	2 054 865	7.0
2006	17 521 667	27 813 685	1 262 913	2 004 733	7.2
2007	17 076 806	26 438 087	1 220 505	1 889 570	7.1
2008	17 123 197	23 395 991	2 063 346	2 819 218	12.1
2009	21 534 153	29 486 086	3 092 933	4 235 063	14.4
2010	27 795 290	37 580 493	3 960 763	5 355 131	14.2
2011	31 286 345	36 335 114	4 334 174	5 033 592	13.9
2012	38 168 774	40 191 719	4 261 396	4 487 250	11.2
2013	45 649 121	45 649 121	5 202 204	5 202 204	11.4

Figure 5: Share of GAP Investment Allocations in Turkey's Total (%)



Investments under the GAP have largely been financed through public funds. External funds have been used mostly as government loans in procuring electro-mechanical equipment for HPPs and amount to 2 billion US$. Apart from these, the Birecik Dam was completed on the basis of build-operate-transfer scheme and Karkamış Dam through turnkey delivery (Table 16).

Table 16: Loans Secured for the GAP

Project owner	Project Title	Content	Starting and Ending Dates	Source of Loan	Foreign Currency	Loan Secured
SHW	Karakaya Project	Machinery Procurement and Construction	1971-1991	Swiss Bank IBRD EIB Italian Government	SFr $ ECU $	562 227 120 000 85 000 85 000
SHW	Atatürk Dam and HPP	Machinery Procurement	1975-1996	ABD Eximbank	$	110.000
		Consulting Firms		Swiss Bank	SFr	56 496
		Electrical-mechanical endowment		Germany-Switzerland	SFr	1 029 000
SHW	Kralkızı-Dicle Project	Energy and Agriculture	1981-1998	AKSKF	$	69 000
SHW	Batman Project	Energy and Agriculture	1985-1999	AKSKF KfW	$ $	32 169 21 242
SHW	Çınar-Göksu Project	Agriculture	1986-1995 1986-1997	AKSKF AKSKF	$ $	17 755 22.000
SHW	Adıyaman-Çamgazi	Agriculture	1993-2001	Austrian-German-French Consortium	ATS	1 250 000
SHW	Karkamış Dam and HPP	Energy			$	77 500
SHW	Şanlıurfa Drinking Water Supply		1979-2006	Islamic Development Bank	$	19 200
SHW	Diyarbakır Drinking Water Supply	Treatment Facility	1993-2001	French Government	FFr	60 000
SHW	Gaziantep Drinking Water Supply	Treatment Facility	1990-2000	German Government	DM	25 000
GASKİ General Directorate		Wastewater Treatment Facility		French Government	FFr	120 000
KHGM (General Directorate of Rural Services)	Şanlıurfa-Airport Water Supply	1098 units water supply	1992-1996	CESDF (Council of Europe Social Development Fund)	$	31 000
Gaziantep University	Research and Practice Hospital	Construction-400 beds	1990-2000	CESDF	$	6 000
Ministry of Ind. And Commerce	Gaziantep OIZ II	500 ha Enlargement	1987-1996	CESDF	$	6 700

Between 1994 and 2013, GAP Administration allocated 10.9 million US Dollars and 66 million Euro for various grant projects implemented in the region.

Table 17: Grants Secured by the GAP Administration

Source of Grant	Project Title	Year	Amount (US$)
US Trade and Development Agency	GAP International Airport	1994-1994	720 000
	GAP Geographical Information System	1995-1995	377 000
Canadian International Development Agency	GAP Region Post-harvest Technologies	1994-1996	284 000
	Atatürk Dam Lake Sub-Region Development Plan	1994-1996	249 000
French Government	Project on the Regulation of Irrigation Canals and Irrigation Technologies	1989-1991	187 266
	Re-use of Waste Water in Small Settlements		540 000
World Bank	Şanlıurfa Harran Plains On-farm Development Project	1999-1999	300 000
	GAP Urban Planning and Sanitation	1999-1999	350 000
ABD National Health Organisation	GAP Health Work		150 000
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Malaria Combat Services		200 000
US Joint Distribution Committee (JDC)	Project on the Rehabilitation of Children Working in Streets		100 000
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Project on the Rehabilitation of Children Working in Streets		30 000
	Start your Own Business Project	2000-2001	30 000
GAP-FAO Rural Development Programme	10 projects		430 000
Israel	Irrigation Technologies		70 000
	Wastewater Recycling		50 000
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Sustainable Development Programme		5 900 000
(Swiss Government)	(for 6 Projects)		(2 200 000)

Swedish Government	Project on Innovative Approaches to the Empowerment of Women in the GAP Region		950 000
TOTAL (US$)			**10 917.266**
Funding Source	**Project Title**	**Year**	**Grant Amount (EURO)**
European Union (EU)	GAP Regional Development Programme	2004-2007	47 000 000
European Union (EU)	Grant Programme for Empowering Women and Women's Organizations in Underdeveloped Regions of Turkey		5 000 000
European Union (EU)	GAP Flood Project		14 000 000
EU TOTAL (EURO)			**66 000 000**

5. FUNDING OF THE GAP ACTION PLAN

There is need for 26.7 billion TL at 2008 prices for the period 2008-2012 in order to give effect to actions envisaged by the GAP Action Plan. Of this total, 7.3 billion TL will come from central budget allocations independent of the Action Plan itself. Thus, the need is 19.4 billion TL. It is envisaged to provide 14.5 billion TL of this amount from the central budget and the remaining 4.9 billion TL from other sources.

Table 18: Financing of GAP Action Plan (at 2008 prices, 000 TL)

Axis/Action	Total Funding Needed	Regular Resources Presently envisaged	Additional Funding Need after the Action Plan	Funding Sources other than Central Budget	Additional Funds from the Central Budget for the Period 2008-2012
Ensuring Economic Development	1 344 213	247 377	1 096 836	0	1 096 836
Ensuring Social Development	5 114 770	2 416 618	2 698 152	0	2 698 152
Infrastructure Building	20 099 067	4 622 808	15 476 259	4 882 046	10 594 213
Building Institutional Capacity	121 125	200	120 925	0	120 925
Extra Allowance	22 890	0	22 890	0	22 890
SUM TOTAL	26 702 065	7 287 003	19 415 062	4 882 046	14 533 016

Source: GAP Action Plan (2008-2012)

18.2 billion TL was allocated to investments under the GAP Action Plan for the period 2008-2012 including revised allocations (Table 20). Total spending in the period 2008-2012 amounted to 14.7 billion TL (Table 20).

Table 19: GAP Action Plan Investment Allocations in the Period 2008-2012 (*) (at 2012 prices, 000 TL)

Axis/Action	2008 Investments	2009 Investments	2010 Investments	2011 Investments	2012 Investments	2008-2012 Total
Ensuring Economic Development	130 527	276 188	429 712	330 110	276 736	1 443 273
Ensuring Social Development	645 113	820 232	1 001 202	1 140 192	917 117	4 523 856
Infrastructure Building	1 545 876	2 172 932	3 198 555	2 730 732	2 543 688	12 191 783
Building Institutional Capacity		13 622	2 996	1 926	2 750	21 294
Extra Allowance	23 786					23 786
Sum Total	**2 345 302**	**3 282 974**	**4 632 465**	**4 202 960**	**3 740 291**	**18 203 992**

* Revised Allocation

Table 20: GAP Action Plan Investments in the Period 2008-2012 (at 2012 prices, 000 TL)

Axis/Action	2008 Spending	2009 Spending	2010 Spending	2011 Spending	2012 Spending	2008-2012 Total Spending
Ensuring Economic Development	124 630	248 919	384 006	330 682	172 732	1 260 968
Ensuring Social Development	586 441	720 420	827 351	992 445	873 099	3 949 756
Infrastructure Building	1 252 210	1 677 849	2 503 787	2 110 609	1 909 863	9 454 318
Building Institutional Capacity		12 390	2 996	1 889	2 060	19 335
Sum Total	**1 963 281**	**2 659 578**	**3 718 140**	**3 435 625**	**2 957 754**	**14 684 377**

6. SECTOR DATA FOR THE GAP REGION

6.1. Agriculture

The GAP Region enjoys a high potential in terms of natural resources. As for surface water resources, the average annual flow rate in the Euphrates and Tigris 53 billion cubic meters. The flow rates of the major tributaries of these rivers are, respectively, 30 billion and 16.7 billion cubic meters. The annual water flow potential of the region in major streams is 46.7 billion cubic meters, which accounts for 28.5% of Turkey' total water flow potential. The groundwater potential of the region is estimated as 1.5 billion cubic meters.

1st, 2nd and 3rd class cultivable land in the region totals to 2 467 500 hectares which correspond to 33% of total surface area of the region. Adding to these 649 000 hectares with limited cultivability (4th class) it can be said that 42.2% of land in the region is cultivable.

The size of stony land that can be regained for farming is 266 000 hectares and 60% of this type of land is in Şanlıurfa province.

The South-eastern Anatolia region extends over 7.5 million hectares of land whose distribution is as follows: Crop fields: 43.6% (3 290 575 hectares); meadows and pastures: 29.4% (2 214 473 hectares) and forests-bushes: 19.2% (1 451 185 hectares). While the average farming enterprise size is 61 decares in Turkey, it is quite higher in the GAP Region with 104.8 decares.

About 2.1 million hectares of land in the region is irrigable. This makes up for 20% of economically irrigable land in Turkey. The General Directorate of SHW will introduce irrigation possibilities on nearly 1.8 million hectares of land in the basins of Euphrates and Tigris including some individual projects. In addition to this, the projects of the former General Directorate of Rural Services (KHGM) envisage irrigation on 200 000 hectares of land while local irrigation initiatives add up to irrigation on 100 000 hectares of land.

The rural part of the region has its agro-ecological structures and farming possibilities. In the relevant planning work, 22 sub-regions differing from each other in agro-ecological terms were identified. As irrigated and non-irrigated areas have different income generation potentials, each of these groups have their sub-regions at different income levels. According to outcomes of an observation study conducted during the planning process by the GAP Administration in 21 villages administratively attached to 7 provinces of the region, the level of income of people living in villages located in mountainous areas is only one-third of those living on plains and with irrigation possibilities though limited. Thus, development initiatives launched merely at enterprise and village levels would yield only limited improvements. Consequently, there is need to base development activities upon many economic and social dynamics at the level of rural sub-regions which share more or less the same characteristics. What particularly comes to the fore in this context is the participatory rural development approach which allows for the integrated and simultaneous delivery of public services.

According to realized product range in 2013, cotton was most cultivated product in irrigated fields in Region. The GAP Region meet almost 58% of cotton production of Turkey followed by Mediterranean Region with 57% and Aegean Region with 20%. The region also has its important shares in total production of various crops including red lentil (98%), pistachio (85%), barley (16%), wheat (46%), and corn (27%). With the completion of all irrigation facilities, substantial increases have occurred in production of fresh fruits and vegetables as well as industrial crops.

Upon the transition from raid-fed to irrigated farming in the plains of Şanlıurfa-Harran covered by the Lower Euphrates Project, these have been significant changes in agricultural production and relations along with high increase in agricultural produce. High yield increases in some irrigated crops including cotton and corn have reached striking dimensions.

6.1.1. Investments in Irrigation

The General Directorate of SHW has its plans to bring nearly 1.8 million hectares of land under irrigation in the GAP Region. As of the end of 2013, 411 508 hectares of land in the basin of Euphrates and Tigris have been brought under irrigation. Irrigation network construction is going on for 65379 hectares of land while the remaining 1 325 113 hectares of land is at project development and planning stage. 22.9% of irrigation projects conducted by the SHW are now in operation.

Table 21: Irrigation Systems Presently in Operation in the GAP Region

Work	Total Irrigation Area (ha)	Area (ha) under Irrigation as of the End of 2013
Kralkızı-Dicle Pumped Irrigation 1. Part	23 085	11 692
Kralkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation 1. Part	1 336	1 336
Batman Left Bank Irrigation	18 758	13 000
Batman Right Bank Irrigation	17 881	8 000
Devegeçidi Irrigation	10 600	10 600
Silvan 1. and 2. Part Irrigation	8 790	8 790
Nusaybin Çağ-Çağ Irrigation	8 600	8 600
Çınar-Göksu Irrigation	4 234	4 234
Garzan-Kozluk Irrigation	3 973	3 973
Silopi-Nerdüş Irrigation	2 740	2 740
Derik-Dumluca Irrigation	1 860	1 860
Region 10 total for small waterworks	3 258	3 258
Bozova Pumped Irrigation 1. Part	8 669	8 669
Yaylak Plain Irrigation	18 322	18 322

Bozova Centre Pumped Irrigation	1 080	1 080
Upper Harran Irrigation	13 455	13 455
Şanlıurfa Plain 2. Part Construction	35 192	35 192
Şanlıurfa Plain 3. Part Construction	15 368	15 368
Harran Plain Irrigation 3. Part Construction	22 861	22 861
Harran Plain Irrigation 4. Part Construction	23 738	23 738
Harran Plain Irrigation 5. Part Construction	22 045	22 045
Harran Plain Irrigation 6. Part Construction	28 683	28 683
Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation, Taşbasan Right Bank Irrigation Network Construction	17 657	8 500
Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation Taşbasan Left Bank II. Part Irrigation Network Construction	20,187	8 000
Bozova Buğdayhöyük Irrigation	2 770	2 770
Paşabağ Irrigation	400	400
Akçakale YAS Irrigation	10 255	10 255
Ceylanpınar YAS Irrigation	9 000	9 000
Hacıhıdır Irrigation	2 080	2 080
Region 15 total for small waterworks	900	900
Çamgazi Irrigation	8 000	8 000
Belkıs-Nizip Irrigation	11,925	10 164
Kayacık Plain Irrigation	20 000	12 000
Samsat Pumped Irrigation	2 806	2 806
Hancağız Irrigation	6 945	6 945
Region 20 total for small waterworks	4 939	4 939
TİGEM Ceylanpınar YAS Irrigation		57 253
Sum Total	429 395	411 508

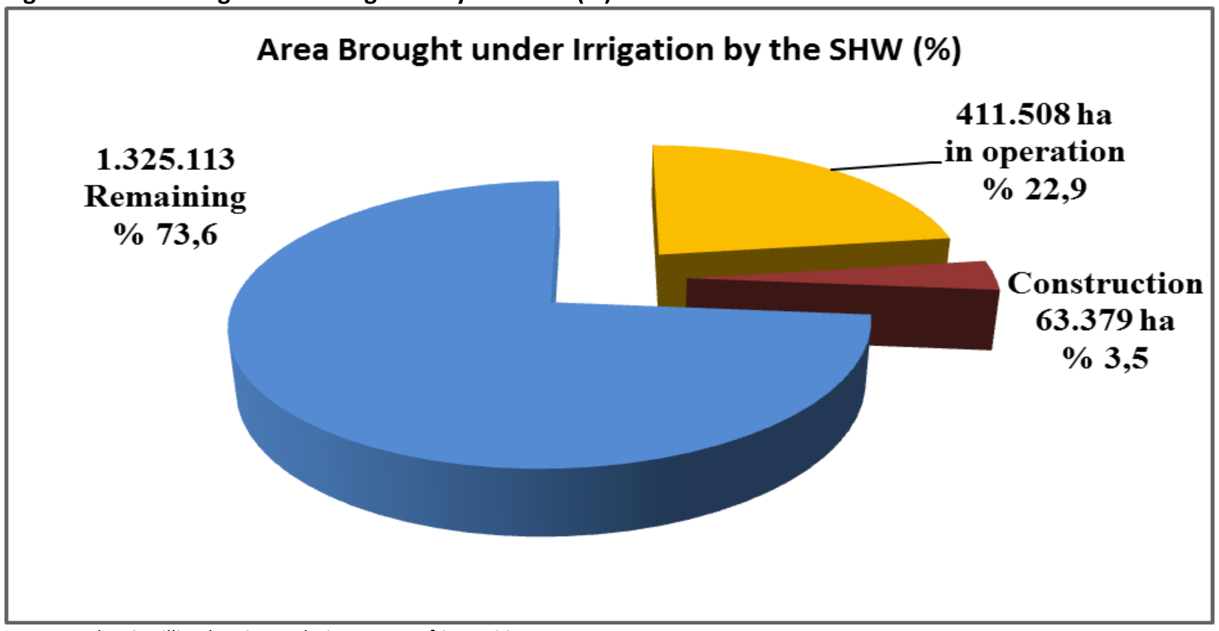
Source: General Directorate of SHW, 2014

Table 22: Projects Presently under Construction by the SHW (As of the end of 2013)

Work	**Total Irrigation Area (ha)**	**Presently under construction (ha)**
Kralkızı-Dicle Pumped Irrigation 1. Ks.	23.085	11 393
Batman Left Bank Irrigation	18.758	5 758
Batman Right Bank Irrigation	17 881	10 593
Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation, Taşbasan Right Bank Irrigation Network Construction	17.657	9 157
Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation, Taşbasan Left Bank Part II Irrigation Network Construction	20.187	12 187
Bozova Irrigation Pumped Irrigation 3. Ks. Network Construction	2.770	2.770
Sum Total	115 907	65 379

Source: General Directorate of SHW, 2014

Figure 6: Area Brought under Irrigation by the SHW (%)



Note: Total: 1.8 million ha, General Directorate of SHW, 2014

Table 23: Areas Opened to Irrigation in the GAP Region (2002-2013)

Years	Area under Irrigation (ha)	Net surface area brought under irrigation within the year (ha)
2002	198 854	4 758
2003	206 954	8 100
2004	224 604	17 650
2005	245 613	21 009
2006	262 335	16 722
2007	272 972	10 637
2008	287 295	14 323
2009	300 397	13 102
2010	308 535	8 138
2011	370 418	61 883
2012	377 672	7 254
2013	411 508	33 836

Source: General Directorate of SHW, 2014

6.1.2. Irrigation Management

As is the case in all other parts of Turkey, in the GAP Region as well irrigation facilities constructed by the SHW are being transferred to users.

These "users" are as follows:

- 42 Irrigation Unions
- 6 Village Service Teams
- 10 Irrigation Cooperatives
- GAP International Agricultural Research and Training Centre
- Directorate of GAP Agricultural Research Institute

6.1.3. Number of Tractors

There have been positive developments in the use of machinery as one of the crucial inputs in agriculture. The number of tractors in the region which was 37 000 in 1995, then increased to 49 699 in 2005, to 56 072 in 2010 and to 63 814 in 2013. The region has 5.7% of all tractors in Turkey in 2013.

Table 24: Number of Tractors in GAP Region NUTS and Turkey (2005, 2010, 2013)

Provinces	Pallet Tractor			Single-Axle			Double-Axle			Total		
	2005	2010	2013	2005	2010	2013	2005	2010	2013	2005	2010	2013
TRC1 (Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis)	1	1	1		110	1 231	19 476	22 239	26 424	19 477	22 350	27 656
TRC2 (Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır)				2	115	361	21 641	23 034	24 742	21 643	23 149	25 103
TRC3 (Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt)	2	3	3	4	859	1 886	8 573	9 711	9 166	8 604	10 573	11 055
GAP	**3**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**1 084**	**3 478**	**49 690**	**54 984**	**60 332**	**49 699**	**56 072**	**63 814**
TURKEY (TR)	**207**	**199**	**186**	**16 169**	**25 411**	**53 365**	**1 005 985**	**1 071 073**	**1 060 009**	**1 022 361**	**1 096 683**	**1 113 560**
GAP/Turkey (%)	**1.4**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**4.3**	**6.5**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**5.7**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**5.7**

Source: Stock of Agricultural Machinery, TÜİK, 2014

As of 2013 the TRC1 provinces of Gaziantep, Adıyaman and Kilis have the highest number of tractors in the GAP Region (27 656 tractors). The poorest ones in terms of tractors are the TRC3 provinces of Mardin, Batman, Şırnak and Siirt (11 055).

6.1.4. Livestock

In the GAP Region, there has been no development in animal husbandry parallel to developments in crop farming. In the period 1990-2013, there were substantial declines in animal stock as was the case in other parts of Turkey. However, due to extraordinary circumstances prevailing in the region, these declines were even sharper. The decline in animal stock was by -16% in sheep and -76% in Angora goat. This trend is also valid for Turkey (-27% in sheep and -86% in Angora goat) and the breed is doomed to extinction if no measure is taken (Tables 26-27). The dependence on domestic breeds is one of the major causes of low yield.

Table 25: Changes in Livestock in GAP Provinces over Years (1990-2013)

Years	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Angora Goat
1990	786 545	5 799 490	1 987 390	63 680
1995	638 640	4 923 660	1 735 150	61 010
2000	649 080	3 909 220	1 268 600	41 270
2005	649 951	3 603 069	1 205 913	17 494
2010	740 278	4 044 657	1 344 804	20 740
2013	963 540	4 844 744	2 045 624	20 686
1990-2013 (%)	**22.5**	**–16.4**	**2.9**	**–67.5**

Source: Livestock Statistics, TÜİK, 2014

Table 26: Changes in Turkey's Livestock over Years (1990-2013)

Years	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Angora Goat
1990	11 377 057	40 553 000	9 698 000	1 279 000
1995	11 789 000	33 791 000	8 397 000	714 000
2000	10 761 000	28 492 000	6 828 000	373 000
2005	10 526 440	25 304 325	6 284 498	232 966
2010	11 369 800	23 089.691	6 140 627	152 603
2013	14 415 257	29 284 247	9 059 259	166 289
1990-2013 (%)	**26.7**	**-27.7**	**-6.6**	**-86.9**

Source: Livestock Statistics, TÜİK, 2014

6.1.5. Water Products

The region enjoys a quite rich potential in terms of water products. As of the year 2000, the surface area of dam lakes reached 136 000 ha and in the same year 1 900 tons of fish was produced (1 500 tons from hunting and 400 tons from hatching). Water products output reached 2 876 tons (1 271 from hunting and 1 605 from hatching) in 2008, and it reached 9 599 tons (1 673 from hunting and 7 926 from hatching) in 2013 (Table 27).

Table 27: GAP Region Water Products (2008-2013)

Provinces	Hunting (Tons)	Hatching (Tons)	Hunting (Tons)	Hatching (Tons)
	2008		2013	
Adıyaman	821	86	743	308
Batman			4.5	840
Diyarbakır	6	80	107	1 329
Gaziantep	175	388	174	1 164
Kilis			4	-
Mardin	1	512	2	91
Siirt		26	3	28
Şanlıurfa	268	513	632.5	4 126
Şırnak			3	40
GAP	**1 271**	**1 605**	**1 673**	**7 926**
TURKEY (TR)	**21 352**	**152 186**	**244 118**	**111 350**
GAP/ TURKEY	**5.9**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**7.1**

Source: Water Products Statistics , TÜİK, 2014

6.2. Energy Sector

As of 2013, 10 hydraulic power plants (HPP) have been completed under the GAP and physical realization in energy investments reached 74%. In this context, the GAP has, for some time, contributing directly to the Turkish economy and welfare of the people in the region.

Starting from the first operation of Karakaya, Atatürk, Kralkızı, Dicle, Batman, Birecik, Karkamış, Şanlıurfa, Çağçağ and Erkenek HPPs and until the end of 2013, 392.1 billion kilowatt hour of energy has been produced. The monetary value of this production is 23.5 billion US$ (1 kWh=6 cents).

Table 28: Status of GAP Energy Projects in Terms of Physical Realization (end 2013)

Project	Established Power (MW)	Energy Production (GWh)	Present Status of the Project	In Operation Since
EUPHRATES BASIN	**5 304**	**20 098**		
Karakaya Dam and HPP	1 800	7 354	In operation	1987
Atatürk Dam and HPP	2 450	8 900	In operation	1993
Birecik Dam and HPP	672	2 516	In operation	2000
Karkamış Dam and HPP	180	652	In operation	1999
Şanlıurfa HPP	50	124	In operation	2005
Büyükçay Dam, HPP and Irrigation	30	84	Master Plan	
Koçali Dam, HPP and Irrigation	39	187	Master Plan	
Sırımtaş Dam and HPP	26	87	Under construction	
Kahta Dam and HPP	75	171	Master Plan	
Fatopaşa HPP	22	47	Master Plan	
Erkenek	12	52	In operation	2010
TIGRIS BASIN	**2 172**	**7 247**		
Dicle Dam and HPP	110	296	In operation	1999
Kralkızı Dam and HPP	94	146	In operation	1998
Batman Dam and HPP	198	483	In operation	2003
Ilısu Dam and HPP	1 200	3 833	Under construction	
Cizre Dam and HPP	240	1 208	Kati Project	
Silvan Dam and HPP	150	623	Under construction-Tender	
Kayser Dam and HPP	90	341	Master Plan	
Garzan Dam and HPP	90	315	Reconnaissance	
INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS				
EUPHRATES BASIN				
Çağçağ HPP	14	42	In operation	1968
Total	**7 476**	**27 345**		**10**

Source: General Directorate of SHW, 2014

The GAP Region has a share of 16.9 billion kilowatt hour in total hydraulic energy produced in the country in **2013** (59.3 billion; GAP's share 28.5%). The country produced 239.1 billion kWh of energy in 2013 (including thermal, hydraulic, wind and others) of which the GAP has its share of 7.1%.

Table 29: GAP Region-Turkey: Energy Production

Years	TURKEY Hydraulic	GAP Hydraulic	GAP/ TURKEY Hydraulic (%)
1995	32.0	16.1	50.0
1996	40.4	19.3	48.0
1997	39.8	19.4	48.7
1998	42.2	20.1	47.5
1999	34.6	14.8	42.7
2000	30.9	12.1	39.2
2001	24.0	11.5	47.9
2002	33.7	12.4	36.8
2003	35.3	15.3	43.3
2004	46.1	22.4	48.7
2005	39.6	18.7	47.2
2006	44.2	21.4	48.5
2007	35.8	18.2	51.0
2008	33.3	15.6	47.0
2009	35.9	12.1	33.7
2010	51.5	17.5	34.0
2011	36.7	17.3	44.4
2012	57.9	19.2	33.2
2013	59.3	16.9	28.5

Source: EÜAŞ General Directorate, 2014

6.3. Industry

The GAP is accompanied by remarkable changes and developments in agriculture, industry and also in social life. Especially with irrigation on large tracts of land, there are significant increases in agricultural produce and textiles and food as industries capitalizing on agricultural produce are rapidly flourishing. As a result, economic and social change gains further speed.

6.3.1. Investment Incentives

Incentives to investments aim at reducing regional development disparities, creating employment, enhancing international competitiveness and directing savings to those areas of investment with high value added, using advanced and appropriate technologies.

The GAP Region's share in total incentive certificates issued in Turkey is 7% for the period 2001-2008. During the GAP Action Plan period (2008-2012) there has been increase in the share of GAP. Of all investment incentives the share of investments in the region is 9.7% in 2009, 13.6% in 2010, 9.9% in 2011, %12.4 in 2012 and %14.7 in 2013.

Table 30: Number of Investment Incentive Certificates in the GAP Region and Turkey

	2001	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GAP	133	217	184	235	221	554	430	532	732
TURKEY	2 051	3 882	2 726	2 928	2 283	4 078	4 340	4 299	4 965
GAP/ TURKEY (%)	**6.5**	**5.6**	**6.7**	**8.0**	**9.7**	**13.6**	**9.9**	**12.4**	**14.7**

Source: Ministry of Economy, Directorate of Incentives and Foreign Capital, produced from data set saved on, June 2014

Table 31: Distribution of the GAP Region Investment Incentives by Total Investment, Number of Certificates and Employment

Years	Total Investment (000 TL)	Number of Certificates	Employment (persons)
2001	133	451	6 333
2005	217	531	6 524
2007	184	747	6 621
2008	235	1 295	5 508
2009	221	1 143	7 488
2010	554	2 392	12 688
2011	430	3 599	10 096
2012	532	5 010	21 965
2013	732	8 131	34 724

Source: Ministry of Economy, Directorate of Incentives and Foreign Capital, produced from data set saved on, June 2014

6.3.2. Exports and Imports

6.3.2.1. Exports

In the period 2000-2013 there has been increase in exports from the GAP Region. While the value of exports from the region was 503 million US dollars in 2000, it increased to 8.8 billion US dollars in 2013. In the same period, the share of the region in country's total exports increased from 1.9% to 5.9%.

Table 32: Comparative Export Data: GAP Region and Turkey (000 $)

Years	GAP	TURKEY	GAP /TURKEY (%)
2000	503 509	27 774 906	1.81
2001	689 279	31 334 216	2.20
2002	689 434	36 059 089	1.91
2003	986 530	47 252 836	2.09
2004	1 566 335	63 167 153	2.48
2005	2 241 394	73 476 408	3.05
2006	2 423 403	85 534 676	2.83
2007	3 287 338	107 271 750	3.06
2008	4 390 353	132 027 196	3.33
2009	4 446 167	102 142 613	4.35
2010	5 177 732	113 883 219	4.55
2011	6 944 952	134 906 869	5.15
2012	8 061 344	152 461 737	5.29
2013*	8 880 416	151 868 551	5.85

Source: T.C Ministry of Economy website, 2014
Note: Provisional Results

Over years and by provinces, Gaziantep is the leading exporting province of the region. In terms of imports, Gaziantep is followed by Şırnak and Mardin (Table 33)

Table 33: GAP Region: Export Values and Number of Exporting Firms on Province Basis

Provinces	Number of Exporting Firms			Export Value (000)$		
	2000	2010	2013*	2000	2010	2013*
Adıyaman	11	36	42	4 800	71 509	86 289
Batman	6	39	55	505	26 914	92 085
Diyarbakır	15	128	178	7 604	164 989	237 086
Gaziantep	470	1 086	1 697	420 108	3 517 993	6 162 669
Kilis	9	29	40	8 071	23 296	20 853
Mardin	75	207	255	31 579	563 835	1 022 049
Siirt	4	7	14	748	11 324	9 596
Şanlıurfa	43	131	176	15 069	173 072	154 171
Şırnak	46	220	217	15 026	624 800	1 095 618
GAP	**679**	**1 883**	**2 674**	**503 509**	**5 177 732**	**8 880 416**
TURKEY	**25 031**	**50 379**	**60 123**	**27 774 906**	**113 883 219**	**151 868 551**
GAP / TURKEY (%)	**2.7**	**3.7**	**4.4**	**1.8**	**4.5**	**5.8**

Source: T.C Ministry of Economy website, 2014
Note: Provisional Results

In 2013, GAP Region took the 4th place in NUTS 1 (12 regions) after Marmara, Aegean, and Central Anatolia regions having 2674 exporting companies and with 8.8% share from the country's total export (Table 34).

Table 34: Number of Exporting Firms and Export Value in Some Regions

Provinces	Number of Exporting Firms			Export Value (000)$		
	2000	2010	2013*	2000	2010	2013*
Mediterranean	1 668	3 558	4 278	1 211 564	6 023 827	8 028 005
Eastern Anatolia	280	591	623	118 823	890 065	1 180 453
Aegean	3 218	5 881	6 778	3 771 068	13 466 880	17 747 623
Southeastern Anatolia	679	1 883	2 674	503 509	5 177 732	8 880 416
Central Anatolia	2 320	5 755	7 128	1 912 091	9 006 800	12 752 762
Black Sea	651	1 112	1 288	518 249	2 983 033	3 679 299
Marmara	16 215	31 599	37 354	19 739 601	76 334 881	99 599 992
TOTAL	**25 031**	**50 379**	**60 123**	**27 774 906**	**113 883 219**	**151 868 551**

Source: T.C Ministry of Economy website, 2014
Note: Provisional Results

6.3.2.2 Imports

In the period 2000-2013, the share of the GAP Region in Turkey's total imports increased from 1.3% to 3%.

Table 35: Comparative Import Data: GAP Region and Turkey (1000 $)

Years	GAP	TURKEY	GAP/TURKEY (%)
2000	693 824	54 502 821	1.27
2001	563 408	41 399 083	1.36
2002	772 986	51 553 797	1.50
2003	1 170 980	69 339 692	1.69
2004	1 534 740	97 539 766	1.57
2005	1 904 471	116 774 151	1.63
2006	2 159 345	139 576 174	1.55
2007	2 771 133	170 062 715	1.63
2008	3 242 928	201 963 574	1.61
2009	2 503 955	140 928 421	1.78
2010	4 018 167	185 544 332	2.17
2011	5 422 264	240 841 676	2.25
2012	5 619 048	236 545 141	2.38
2013*	7 430 828	251 650 560	2.95

Source: T.C Ministry of Economy website, 2014
Note: Provisional Results

Over years and by provinces, Gaziantep is the leading importing province of the region. In terms of imports, Gaziantep is followed by Şırnak, Mardin and Şanlıurfa (Table 36).

Table 36: GAP Region: Number of Importing Firms and Import Values on Province Basis

Provinces	Number of Importing Firms			Import Value (000 $)		
	2000	2010	2013*	2000	2010	2013*
Adıyaman	24	42	48	6 686	85 425	36 339
Batman	21	46	56	5 805	26 900	33 437
Diyarbakır	46	113	119	12 238	39 575	66 368
Gaziantep	593	986	1 214	510 485	3 430 219	6 658 020
Kilis	26	31	28	4 374	49 700	24 649
Mardin	150	108	142	41 479	93 013	152 230
Siirt	4	12	15	719	36 431	8 295
Şanlıurfa	104	31	36	74 281	9 493	132 712
Şırnak	199	241	276	37 757	247 412	318 874
GAP	**1 167**	**1 610**	**1 934**	**693 824**	**4 018 167**	**7 430 924**
TURKEY	**39 606**	**59 262**	**67 089**	**54 502 821**	**185 544 332**	**251 649 892**
GAP /TURKEY (%)	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**3.0**

Source: T.C Ministry of Economy website, 2014
Note: Provisional Results. Confidential data is not included.

In 2013, GAP Region took the 5th place in NUTS 1 (12 regions) after Marmara, Aegean, Central Anatolia, and Mediterranean regions having 1934 importing companies and with 3 % share from the country's total import (Table 37).

Table 37: Number of Importing Firms and Import Value in Some Regions

Regions	Number of Importing Firms			Import Value (000 $)		
	2 000	2 010	2013*	2 000	2 010	2013*
Mediterranean	1 843	3 181	3 705	2 203 821	8 481 470	10 600 808
Eastern Anatolia	348	540	879	144 196	310 572	330 415
Aegean	4 023	5 901	6 705	3 486 101	13 767 609	17 100 139
Southeastern Anatolia	1 167	1 610	1 934	693 824	4 018 167	7 430 924
Central Anatolia	5 125	7 826	8 875	6 205 880	12 408 241	15 007 165
Black Sea	878	1 058	1 211	1 037 160	3 092 538	3 578 021
Marmara	26 218	39 144	43 776	40 731 839	121 197 173	163 058 187
Total	39 606	59 262	67 089	54 502 821	185 544 332	251 649 892

Source: T.C Ministry of Economy website, 2014
Note: Provisional results. Confidential information is not included

6.3.3. Organized Industrial Zones

Increasing yield in agricultural crops in the Region has induced industry as well. Required infrastructure work is presently going on for thriving industrial branches including agro-industries in the first place.

The rationale behind organized industrial zones (OIZ) can be summarized as follows: contributing to the planned growth of urban centres; spreading industrial activities to relatively less developed areas; bringing a disciplined approach to the use of farmlands for industrial purposes; facilitating linkages between different branches of industry; providing healthy, cost-effective and safe industrial infrastructure and commonly used social facilities and preventing environmental pollution through common treatment plants.

As of the end of 2013, 16 OIZs have been completed in the GAP Region (Table 38).

In these OIZs, 1 393 firms are operating as of the end of 2013. Employment figures in these OIZs are as follows: Adıyaman; 4 382, Batman: 790, Diyarbakır: 3 500, Gaziantep: 75 090, Kilis: 550, Mardin: 4 000, Siirt: 50, Şanlıurfa: 8 700 and Şırnak: 20, which add up to 97 082 (Table 38).

Table 38: OIZ's Completed in the GAP Region

Provinces	Project Title	Area (ha) (initial)	Area according to Development Plan	Number of Parcels (*)	Number of Parcels Allocated	Number of Active Firms	Number of People Employed in the OIZ
Adıyaman	**Merkez 1. Etap**	210	232	93	93	78	4 322
	Gölbaşı	50	110	37	10	5	60
Batman	**Centre**	113	113	59	55	28	790
Diyarbakır	**Centre**	523	523	243	235	104	3 500
Gaziantep	**1. Stage**	260	260	173	173	173	15 000
	2. Stage	500	435	282	282	274	26 000
	3. Stage	540	616	294	294	246	20 000
	4. Stage	1 030	1 100	131	131	61	14 000
	Nizip	100	92.7	34	34	3	90
	Centre Besi	-	460	212	0	0	0
Kilis	**Centre**	90	85,5	37	37	21	550
Mardin	**Centre**	300	253	145	144	138	4 000
Siirt	**Centre**	70	70	76	7	3	50
Şanlıurfa	**Centre 1**	286	391	265	265	255	8 500
	Centre 2	96	1 170	345	64	3	200
Şırnak	**Centre**	50	76	17	3	1	20
Total	**16 OIZs**	**4 218**	**5 987**	**2 443**	**1 827**	**1 393**	**97 082**

Source: Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology , 2014
(*) According to regional data
Note: Gaziantep Centre Besi OIZ has been completed with its own means and resources.

In three OIZs where construction is ongoing, there are already 34 operating firms employing 711 persons.

Table 39: OIZs Planned and Presently under Construction in the GAP Region

Provinces	Project Title	Area (ha) (As specified in the annual programme)	As specified in the development plan	No. Of Parcels	No. Of Parcels allocated	No. Of Operating Firms	No. Of People Working in OIZs
Adıyaman	**Central Treatment Facility (T Extension I II)**	106	177	-	-	-	-
	Besni	124	124	45	16	4	540
	Kahta	93	155	89	87	15	20
Batman	**Central 2 Extension**	46	-	-	-	-	-
Diyarbakır	**Central TDİ – Animal fattening**	188	188	105	105	0	0
Kilis	**Extension**	100	100	256	0	0	0
Mardin	**Extension**	39	36	38	0	0	0
Şanlıurfa	**Birecik**	50	100	60	0	0	0
	Viranşehir	-	183	136	38	15	151
Şırnak	**Cizre**	40	82	62	0	0	0
Total	**10 OIZs**	**786**	**1 145**	**791**	**246**	**34**	**711**

Source: Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology , 2014
Note: Şanlıurfa Viranşehir OIZ is now in progress with its own means and resources.

6.3.4. Small Industrial Sites

The objectives of Small Industrial Sites (SIS) can be summarized as follows: providing healthy workplaces and boosting economic efficiency; making use of technological advances and facilitating transition to medium-scale industry; ensuring sound urbanization while preventing environmental pollution; delivering vocational training to master workers, journeyman and apprentices in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education and curbing rural to urban migration.

As of the end of 2013, 35 small industrial sites (SIS) have been completed in the GAP Region (Table 40).

Table 40: SISs Completed in the GAP Region

Provinces	Project	Number of Workplaces
Adıyaman	Centre	350
	Gölbaşı	60
	Besni	258
	Kahta (Özkahta)	150
Batman	Centre (Annex)	400
Diyarbakır	Bismil	108
	Centre	320
	Centre-Automotive	298
	Centre-Automotive Repairers, 3. Part	376
	Centre-Carpenters	99
	Ergani	118
	Silvan	220
Gaziantep	Centre 1. Part	300
	Centre 2. Part	1.146
	Centre 3. Part	1.235
	Centre –Shoemakers	300
	Centre 25 Aralık	357
	İslahiye	95
	Nizip 1. Part	238
	Nizip 2. Part	380
	Oğuzeli	64
	Nurdağı	96
Kilis	Centre (I.Part) (1)	250
Mardin	Kızıltepe	200
	Nusaybin	154
	Centre	190
Siirt	Centre	128
Şanlıurfa	Centre 1. Part (Evren)	500
	Centre 2. Part (Evren)	500
	Siverek	100
	Suruç	105
	Birecik Fırat	192
Şırnak	Centre 73 (I.Part)	150
	Centre 73 (2) (2.Part)	100
	Cizre	100
Total	35 SISs	9 637

Source: **31 December 2011, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology**

(1) At the central SIS in Kilis 250 workplaces are now completed while work is going on for 150 others.

(2) At the central SIS in Şırnak (2nd part) 100 workplaces are now completed and work is going on for 50 others.

In the GAP Region there are at present **5 SISs** under construction. There will be 442 workplaces in total in these 5 SISs.

Table 41: SIS under Construction in the GAP Region

Provinces	Project Title	Number of Workplaces
Adıyaman	Part II	94
Kilis	Pekmez and Helva Producers Central (2nd Part) (1)	100 150
Şırnak	Şırnak 73(2)	50
Şırnak	Cizre (Part II)	48
Total	5 SISs	442

Source: 31/12/2011, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology

(1) At the central SIS in Kilis 250 workplaces are now completed while work is going on for 150 others.

(2) At the central SIS in Şırnak (2nd part) 100 workplaces are now completed and work is going on for 50 others.

6.3.5 Employment

Within 6 years from 2008 to 2013 we witness falling rates of employment in both Turkey and the Region. While there is slight increase in the rate of unemployment in TRC1 and TRC3 regions from 2012 to 2013, there is remarkable fall in TRC1 (Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis) (Table 42).

Table 42: Labour Force Status of Non-institutional Population (15 +) over Years (2008-2013)

Year	Population at age 15 and over	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployed	Population out of Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Employment
							(%)	
TRC 1 Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis								
2008	1 447	634	530	104	813	43.8	16.4	36.6
2009	1 525	641	531	110	884	42.0	17.2	34.8
2010	1 559	698	614	85	860	44.8	12.1	39.4
2011	1 592	679	581	98	914	42.6	14.4	36.5
2012	1 638	715	631	84	923	43.6	11.8	38.5
2013	1 686	763	707	56	923	45.3	7.3	42.0
TRC 2 Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır								
2008	1 696	540	464	76	1 157	31.8	14.1	27.3
2009	1 810	622	505	117	1 187	34.4	18.8	27.9
2010	1 932	647	563	85	1 285	33.5	13.1	29.1
2011	2 022	663	608	55	1 359	32.8	8.4	30.1
2012	2 121	610	569	42	1 511	28.8	6.9	26.8
2103	2 127	805	664	141	1 322	37.9	17.5	31.2
TRC 3 Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt								
2008	1 039	319	264	56	720	30.7	17.4	25.4
2009	1 093	345	293	52	748	31.5	15.1	26.8
2010	1 165	420	370	49	745	36.0	11.8	31.8
2011	1 234	419	365	53	815	33.9	12.7	29.6
2012	4 845	432	340	92	803	35.0	21.3	27.3
2013	1 279	473	373	99	807	36.9	21.1	29.2
Güney Doğu Anadolu								
2008	4 182	1 493	1 258	236	2 690	35.7	15.8	30.1
2009	4 428	1 608	1 329	279	2 819	36.3	17.4	30.0
2010	4 656	1 765	1 547	219	2 890	37.9	12.4	33.2
2011	4 848	1 761	1 554	206	3 088	36.3	11.7	32.1
2012	4 949	1 757	1 539	218	3 239	35.2	12.4	30.8
2013	5 092	2 041	1 744	296	3 052	40.1	14.5	34.3
Türkiye								
2008	50 772	23 805	21 194	2 611	26 967	46.9	11.0	41.7
2009	51 686	24 748	21 277	3 471	26 938	47.9	14.0	41.2
2010	52 541	25 641	22 594	3 046	26 901	48.8	11.9	43.0
2011	53 593	26 725	24 110	2 615	26 876	49.9	9.8	45.0
2012	54 724	27 339	24 821	2 518	27 385	50.0	9.2	45.4
2013	55 608	28 271	25 524	2 747	27 337	50.8	9.7	45.9

Source: TÜİK, 2014
Note: Sample size of less than 1,000 is not sufficient for reliable estimates

Examining Table 43, we see that employment is increasing in industry and services sectors in Turkey and in the Region.

Table 43: Employment by Sectors of Civilian Non-institutional Population at Age 15 + according to Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, (2009-2013) (1000 people)

Düzey 2	2004				2010				2013			
	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services
TRC1 (Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis)	472	101	136	235	614	150	198	266	707	169	226	312
TRC2 (Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır)	485	195	65	225	563	157	97	309	664	213	144	308
TRC3 (Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt)	341	155	38	149	370	104	72	194	373	46	97	230
GAP	**1 299**	**451**	**240**	**608**	**1 547**	**412**	**367**	**769**	**1 745**	**427**	**467**	**850**
TURKEY	**19 632**	**5 713**	**3 742**	**10 177**	**22 594**	**5 683**	**5 927**	**10 985**	**25 524**	**6 015**	**6 737**	**12 771**
GAP/TURKEY (%)	**6.6**	**7.9**	**6.4**	**6.0**	**6.8**	**7.2**	**6.2**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**7.1**	**6.9**	**6.7**

Source: TÜİK, 2014
Note: Sample size of less than 2000 is not sufficient for reliable estimates

6.4. Transportation Sector

Land transportation network in the GAP Region totals to 37 554 kilometres as of the end of 2012. Of this network, 291 km is motorway 6 092 km are state and provincial roads and 31 171 are village roads. As of 2012, GAP Region's share in Turkey's total state and provincial road network is 9.6% while the shares in motorway and village roads are 13.7% and 9.7%, respectively. 98% of villages in the region are connected to main arteries.

Table 44: Land Transportation Network in the GAP Region and Turkey (2000, 2010, 2012) (km)

Provinces	Province and State Roads			Motorways			Village Roads			Railways		
	2000	2010	2012	2000	2010	2012	2000	2010	2012	2000	2010	2012
Adıyaman	772	764	764	-	-	-	3 260	5 185	4 217	44	45	45
Batman	353	357	373	-		-	2 121	2 290	2 302	47	47	47
Diyarbakır	873	1 064	1 086	-	-	-	5 827	5 212	5 220	150	150	150
Gaziantep	567	514	514	98	138	145	2 880	2 664	2 787	240	254	254
Kilis	141	148	148	-	-	-	781	774	976	25	16	16
Mardin	719	761	771	-	-	-	3 563	4 024	4 541	128	128	128
Siirt	487	539	541	-		-	1 893	1 897	1 787	36	35	35
Şanlıufa	1 127	1 148	1 207	-	146	146	7 405	7 458	7 343	221	220	220
Şırnak	616	686	688	-	-	-	1 800	1 747	1 998	-	-	-
GAP	**5 655**	**5 981**	**6 092**	**98**	**284**	**291**	**29 530**	**31 251**	**31 171**	**891**	**895**	**895**
TURKEY	**61 090**	**62 785**	**63 255**	**1 734**	**2 080**	**2 127**	**293 855**	**302 398**	**320 366**	**8 671**	**9 594**	**9 642**
GAP/TURKEY (%)	**9.3**	**9.5**	**9.6**	**5.7**	**13.7**	**13.7**	**10.0**	**10.3**	**9.7**	**10.3**	**9.3**	**9.3**

Source:TÜİK, 2014

One of the objectives of the GAP Action Plan is to improve and expand land transportation network in the region. Initiatives in this regard include Gaziantep-Şanlıurfa Motorway and adding new lanes to such major routes as Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa-Kızıltepe-Silopi, Şanlıurfa-Akçakale, Diyarbakır-Batman and Diyarbakır-Mardin. These investments will contribute to overcoming some bottlenecks that emerged as a result of increased population and economic activities.

In addition to what is stated above, investments geared to improving road infrastructure have been speeded up in order to ensure safe and uninterrupted traffic on routes with insufficient standards.

6.5. Culture-Tourism Sector

6.5.1. Tourism

While the GAP Region is gifted with rich cultural properties in addition to its natural assets, it can only under-utilize existing tourism potential due to short-falling in tourism infrastructure.

It is observed that there is increase from 2002 to 2012 in the number of foreigners arriving to and staying overnight at various facilities in the region. The majority of tourists visit Diyarbakir, Sanliurfa, Gaziantep and Mardin in region (Table 45). While the proportion of tourists stayed in accommodation facilities licensed by municipalities was 3.25% in 2002 this proportion was decreased to 2.96% in 2012. In contrast, while the proportion of tourists stayed in tourism enterprise certificated accommodation facilities was 2.3% in 2002,it increased to 4.3% in 2012.(Table 46).

Table 45: Number of Arrivals to and Overnight Stay in Accommodation Facilities Licensed by Municipalities (2002-2012)

Provinces	Arrivals 2002			Overnight Stays 2002			Arrivals 2012			Overnight Stays 2012		
	Total	Foreigner	Domestic	Total	Foreigner	Domestic	Total	Foreigner	Domestic	Total	Foreigner	Domestic
Adıyaman	24 771	7 461	17 310	46 173	17 317	28 856	25 147	512	24 635	28 879	757	28 122
Batman	14 655	27	14 628	14 655	27	14 628	23 693	36	23 657	25 103	40	25 063
Diyarbakır	112 057	-	112 057	224 107	-	224 107	248 252	12 250	236 002	311 739	16 453	295 286
Gaziantep	57 774	3 920	53 854	72 353	5 838	66 515	114 111	10 585	103 526	177 771	16 982	160 789
Kilis	6 335	1 200	5 135	8 060	1 742	6 318	7 139	3 143	3 996	11 095	4 400	6 695
Mardin	658	118	540	697	157	540	60 380	3 256	57 124	91 550	4 814	86 736
Siirt	11 680	119	11 561	15 603	201	15 402	16 341	216	16 125	24 553	323	24 230
Şanlıurfa	129 038	9 468	119 570	151 283	11 298	139 985	133 261	6 615	126 646	204 321	14 041	190 280
Şırnak	23 737	531	23 206	35 770	1 164	34 606	30 350	3 443	26 907	35 461	4 345	31 116
GAP	**380 705**	**22 844**	**357 861**	**568 701**	**37 744**	**530 957**	**658 674**	**40 056**	**618 618**	**910 472**	**62 155**	**848 317**
TURKEY	**11 706 269**	**3 249 837**	**8 456 432**	**22 929 843**	**9 901 035**	**13 028 808**	**22 638 281**	**6 388 684**	**16 249 597**	**51 164 535**	**22 508 367**	**28 656 168**
GAP/ TURKEY (%)	**3.3**	**0.7**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**0.4**	**4.1**	**2.9**	**0.6**	**3.8**	**1.8**	**03**	**3.0**

Source:TÜİK, 2014

Table 46: Number of Arrivals and Overnight Stays in Tourism Enterprise Certificated Accommodation Facilities **(2002-2012)**

Provinces	Arrivals 2002			Overnight Stays 2002			Arrivals 2012			Overnight Stays 2012		
	Total	Foreigner	Domestic	Total	Foreigner	Domestic	Total	Foreigner	Domestic	Total	Foreigner	Domestic
Adıyaman	29 431	9 457	19 974	33 910	11 966	21 944	59 522	7 495	52 027	74 194	8 196	65 998
Batman	51 145	1 584	49 561	74 957	4 415	70 542	40 927	1 229	39 698	61 790	1 718	60 072
Diyarbakır	98 465	7 591	90 874	139 553	14 721	124 832	199 694	13 871	185 823	277 482	22 522	254 960
Gaziantep	155 750	17 927	137 823	224 089	33 830	190 259	441 521	90 658	350 863	653 894	149 677	504 217
Kilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 987	1 192	2 795	8 947	2 935	6 012
Mardin	21 872	1 712	20 160	24 600	2 272	22 328	109 812	10 495	99 317	169 581	15 591	153 990
Şanlıurfa	36 913	5 574	31 339	59 750	8 866	50 884	151 841	13 245	138 596	221 290	21 964	199 326
Şırnak	16 053	317	15 736	23 183	384	22 799	33 774	1 638	32 136	47 119	2 002	45 117
GAP	**409 629**	**44 162**	**365 467**	**580 042**	**76 454**	**503 588**	**1 041 078**	**139 823**	**901 255**	**1 514 297**	**224 605**	**1 289 692**
TURKEY	**17 788 300**	**9 871 594**	**7 916 706**	**58 514 943**	**43 312 498**	**15 202 445**	**36 183 239**	**20 481 308**	**15 701 931**	**121 154 177**	**90 822 045**	**30 332 132**
GAP/ TURKEY (%)	**2.3**	**0.4**	**4.6**	**1.0**	**0.2**	**3.3**	**2.9**	**0.7**	**5.7**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**4.2**

Source:TÜİK, 2014

6.5.2. Culture

The region of South-eastern Anatolia has hosted many civilizations, starting from the prehistoric times, some of which have survived to our day as well as three great religions and many cultural properties. Including Mardin, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak in the first place the region exhibits a mosaic of creeds. Some colours of this mosaic include the establishment of Şanlıurfa by Noah, Moses as a shepherd on the mountains of the region, Şanlıurfa as a "holy city" blessed by Jesus Christ.

Mesopotamia has its undisputable place in the development of Anatolian civilization and South-eastern Anatolia is a part of Mesopotamia. The historical legacy of the region presents many civilian and religious structures surviving to our day, historical sites and commercial centres. Table 47 below gives immoveable cultural properties that need protection in the region.

Table 47: Statistics on Immoveable Cultural Properties that Need to be Protected (2011)

	Adıyaman	Batman	Diyarbakır	Gaziantep	Kilis	Mardin	Siirt	Şanlıurfa	Şırnak	Total
Civilian Architecture	9	12	515	815	241	768	21	804	16	3.201
Religious Buildings	49	31	130	64	30	140	44	100	28	616
Cultural Buildings	30	15	160	65	22	63	28	117	27	527
Administrative Buildings	3	3	67	16	5	14	1	18	1	128
Military Buildings	4	6	9	4	1	3	2	8	4	41
Industrial and Commercial Buildings	3	2	3	17	7	27	-	15	-	74
Cemeteries	5	10	25	11	2	23	10	29	1	116
Graves of Martyrs	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	6
Sculptures and Monuments	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	7
Natural Assets	4	2	4	6	3	27	1	9	1	57
Remains	21	5	7	5	1	6	1	13	4	63
Streets under Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
TOTAL	**130**	**86**	**923**	**1 005**	**314**	**1 071**	**109**	**1 130**	**82**	**4 850**

*Data as of the end of 2011 (since the mandate related to natural properties was assigned to the Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs upon the Law Decree no. 648 published in the Official Gazette no. 28028, dated 17 August 2011, data on natural properties are given as they were up to 17 August 2011.)

6.6. Rural and Urban Infrastructure

Due to rapid population increase and rural-urban migration in the GAP Region, constraints on infrastructure in the urban centres of the region are exacerbated, leading to many socio-economic problems. Difficult living conditions in rural areas and attractiveness of urban life are the leading factors that drive rural people to urban areas. Rapid urbanization increases pressures on cities and leave wider masses of people confronted with a set of environmental problems. There is a rapid increase in the number of municipalities in the region that need municipal services. At present, urban centres in the region spread over large areas where urban planning services are literally unavailable. Problems worsen especially in *gecekondu* settlements that surround big urban centres while existing infrastructure and service delivers cannot cope up with ever rising demand.

As of the year 2010, there are 9 provinces and 188 municipalities in the region. These municipalities have to provide services to a population totalling to 5, 582,199. There are 185 municipalities that provide services through drinking and use water supply networks to a population of 5 456 003. Gaziantep and Diyarbakır have "Metropolitan Municipality" status (Table 48).

Table 48: Number of Municipalities and Population Provided Services through Drinking and Use Water Supply Networks and Treatment Facilities (2010)

Provinces	Total Number of Municipalities	Total Municipal Population	Number of Municipalities Provided Services through Drinking and Use Water Supply Networks	Municipal Population Provided Services through Drinking and Use Water Supply Networks	Proportion of Population Provided Services through Drinking and Use Water Supply Networks to Municipal Population (%)	Number of Municipalities Provided Services through Drinking and Use Water Treatment Facilities	Municipal Population Provided Services through Drinking and Use Water Treatment Facilities	Proportion of Population Provided Services through Drinking and Use Water Treatment Facilities to Municipal Population (%)
Adıyaman	28	392 574	28	387 658	99	-	-	-
Batman	12	386 356	11	373 844	97	-	-	-
Diyarbakır	30	1 124 305	30	1 095 731	97	5	736 182	65
Gaziantep	23	1 539 193	23	1 534 257	100	4	1 074 425	70
Kilis	5	87 750	5	87 750	100	1	82 109	94
Mardin	31	514 303	31	492 961	96	-	-	-
Siirt	13	203 537	12	192 390	95	-	-	-

Şanlıurfa	26	1 021 382	25	999 984	98	2	542 034	53
Şırnak	20	312 799	20	291 428	93	-	-	-
GAP	**188**	**5 582 199**	**185**	**5 456 003**	**98**	**12**	**2 434 750**	**-**
TURKEY	**2 950**	**61 571 332**	**2 925**	**60 664 687**	**99**	**346**	**32 992 877**	**54**
GAP/ TURKEY (%)	**6.4**	**9.1**	**6.3**	**9.0**		**3.5**	**7.4**	

Source: Regional Indicators, TÜİK
(!) The number given for municipalities includes metropolitan municipalities as well.

There are 7 drinking and use water treatment facilities in the GAP Region. The total capacity of these facilities is 374 771 000 m3/year. In 2010, 185 363 000 m3 water was treated (Table 49).

Table 49: Present Status of Municipalities in Terms of Facilities for Treatment of Drinking and Use Water (2010) (1 000 m3/year)

Provinces	Total no. of facilities	Total capacity	Total amount treated	Total no. of Physical Treatment Facilities	Physical treatment capacity	Amount treated physically	No. of conventional treatment facilities	Conventional treatment capacity	Amount treated by conventional methods
Adıyaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diyarbakır	1	94.608	57.000	-	-	-	1	94.608	57.000
Gaziantep	2	158.614	69.909	-	-	-	1	146.000	67.552
Kilis	1	10.958	3.862	-	-	-	1	10.958	3.862
Mardin	1	631	0	1	631	0	-	-	-
Siirt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Şanlıurfa	1	109.500	54.759	-	-	-	1	109.500	54.759
Şırnak	1	460	0	1	460	0	-	-	-
GAP	**7**	**374 771**	**185 530**	**2**	**1 091**	**0**	**4**	**361 066**	**183 173**
TURKEY	**206**	**4 499 508**	**2 530 585**	**77**	**156 490**	**54 615**	**96**	**4 170 571**	**2 411 593**
GAP/ TURKEY(%)	**3.4**	**8.3**	**7.3**	**2.6**	**0.7**	**-**	**42**	**8.6**	**7.6**

Source: Regional Indicators, TÜİK
(1) Including the capacity of treatment facilities that are not active presently.

According to the “Municipal Sewage Statistics Survey” published by the TÜİK, there are 157 municipalities and a population totalling to 5 088 596 covered by sewage network services in 2010 (Table 50).

Table 50: Number of Municipalities and Population Extended Services through Sewage Networks and Treatment Facilities (2010)

Provinces	Total number of municipalities	Total municipal population	Number of municipalities provided services through sewage networks	Municipal population provided services through sewage networks	Proportion of serviced population to total municipal population (%)	Number of municipalities provided services through waste water treatment facilities	Municipal population provided services through waste water treatment facilities	Proportion of population provided waste water treatment services to total municipal population (%)
Adıyaman	28	39 574	23	353 991	90	1	2 112	1
Batman	12	386 356	11	366 514	95	-	-	-
Diyarbakır	30	1 124 305	27	1 078 990	96	5	826 591	74
Gaziantep	23	1 539 193	17	1 498 275	97	4	1 327 643	86
Kilis	5	87 750	5	86 099	98	-	-	-
Mardin	31	514 303	28	429 320	83	-	-	-
Siirt	13	203 537	13	188 863	93	1	95 887	47
Şanlıurfa	26	1 021 382	18	819 124	80	3	115 097	11
Şırnak	20	312 799	15	267 420	85	-	-	-
GAP	**188**	**5 582 199**	**157**	**5 088 596**	**91**	**14**	**2 367 330**	**-**
TURKEY	**2 950**	**61 571 332**	**2 235**	**54 017 052**	**88**	**438**	**38 050 717**	**-**
GAP/ TURKEY (%)	**6.4**	**9.1**	**7.0**	**9.4**		**3.2**	**6.2**	**62.0**

Source: Regional Indicators, TÜİK
(1) Less than half of the unit used

According to the outcomes of the same survey, there are 8 waste water treatment facilities in 5 provinces of the GAP Region and their total capacity is 309 449 tons. These facilities treat 143 756 tons of waste. Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa have their physical treatment facilities (Table 51).

Table 51: GAP Region and Turkey: Comparison in Terms of Waste Water Treatment Facilities (2010)

Provinces	No. of municipalities covered by the survey	Total no. of facilities	Total capacity (tons)	Total volume treated (tons)	No. of physical treatment facilities	Physical treatment capacity (tons)	Volume treated physically (tons)	No. of biological treatment facilities	Biological treatment capacity (tons)	Volume treated biologically (tons)
Adıyaman	28	1	445	145	-	-	-	1	445	145
Batman	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diyarbakır	30	1	105 120	38 000	1	105 120	38 000	-	-	-
Gaziantep	23	3	171 609	93 750	-	-	-	2	154 609	89 000
Kilis	5	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Mardin	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siirt	13	1	18 922	5 578	-	-	-	1	18 922	5 578
Şanlıurfa	26	3	13 798	6 428	1	3 650	2 920	2	10 148	3 508
Şırnak	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAP	**160**	**8**	**309 669**	**163 756**	**2**	**108 770**	**60 920**	**5**	**183 679**	**98 086**
TURKEY	**2 950**	**326**	**5 293 206**	**2 719 151**	**39**	**1 838 627**	**751 101**	**199**	**1 732 676**	**931 356**
GAP/ TURKEY (%)	**5.6**	**2.6**	**5.8**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**5.9**	**5.6**	**2.5**	**10.6**	**10.5**

Source: Regional Indicators, TÜİK
(1) Including the capacity of waste water treatment facilities presently not active

6.7. Education Sector

6.7.1. Present Situation (2012-2013 School Year)

According to TÜİK data there are 3 710 institutions in the GAP region extending preschool education services in the school year 2012-2013. There are 5 309 primary and 2 200 secondary schools in the region (Table 52).

Table 52: GAP Region and Turkey: Comparative Education Statistics (2012-2013)

İller	Okul Öncesi				Primary Education				Lower Secondary Education			
	Okul	Öğrenci	Öğretmen(1)	Derslik	Okul	Öğrenci	Öğretmen	Derslik	Okul	Öğrenci	Öğretmen	Derslik
Adıyaman	331	10 014	608	437	566	53 892	2 807	2 108	223	54 168	3 187	1 263
Batman	243	9 279	520	392	413	65 125	2 757	2 756	173	62 820	2 502	401
Diyarbakır	800	29 600	1 395	1 108	1 027	177 174	7 346	5 831	338	170 663	6 814	2 264
Gaziantep	465	27 414	1 418	1 107	568	186 287	7 532	6 117	329	169 275	6 544	4 430
Kilis	80	2 237	124	103	101	11 635	573	375	38	10 762	611	483
Mardin	395	10 990	652	493	632	89 266	4 066	3 520	227	85 027	3 499	881
Siirt	209	7 677	359	301	318	39 167	1 738	1 591	134	35 795	1 508	633
Şanlurfa	944	43 260	2 022	1 461	1 391	235 006	8 972	8 528	512	204 572	5 956	310
Şırnak	243	8 648	395	455	293	64 325	2 189	2 144	226	56 080	2 321	1 802
GAP	**3 710**	**149 119**	**7 493**	**5 857**	**5 309**	**921 877**	**37 980**	**32 970**	**2 200**	**849 162**	**32 942**	**12 467**
TURKEY	**27 197**	**1 077 933**	**62 933**	**49 372**	**29 169**	**5 593 910**	**282 043**	**234 920**	**16 987**	**5 566 986**	**269 759**	**124 584**
GAP/ TURKEY (%)	**13.64**	**13.83**	**21.66**	**11.86**	**18.20**	**15.31**	**16.48**	**14.03**	**12.95**	**15.25**	**12.21**	**10.01**

Sources: National Education Statistics, Formal Education (2012/2013), 2014
(1) Total of teachers includes permanent teaching staff.

2001-2002 we find that the rates of preschool enrolment increased from 3% to 55%, primary enrolment from 94% to 98% and secondary enrolment from 27% to 53%.

In the school year 2012-2013, the rate of preschool enrolment in the GAP Region remained below the country average whereas the rates of enrolment in Kilis is above it. The rate of primary school enrolment in the region is about the same with the country average while secondary enrolment still remains behind it (Table 53).

Table 53: Rates of School Enrolment in the GAP Region for the School Year 2012-2013

Provinces	Pre Primary Education (1)	Primary Education (Primary School+Lower Secondary School)	Primary School	Lower Secondary School	Upper Secondary Education	General Secondary Education (2)	Vocational and Technical Secondary Education (3)
Adıyaman	51.58	98.61	99.28	92.54	65.67	33.51	32.17
Batman	37.77	98.47	99.51	88.91	54.19	38.44	15.76
Diyarbakır	43.13	99.19	99.64	90.23	50.87	35.00	15.87
Gaziantep	41.91	99.16	99.35	92.86	59.24	35.08	24.15

Kilis	55.89	97.96	99.01	91.01	70.84	28.25	42.60
Mardin	34.69	98.29	99.64	89.42	49.03	28.94	20.09
Siirt	54.33	98.29	99.30	87.42	43.26	22.20	21.06
Şanlurfa	43.62	98.80	99.41	86.32	42.67	23.75	18.92
Şırnak	33.67	98.03	99.32	86.59	43.18	23.65	19.53
TURKEY	**55.35**	**98.80**	**98.86**	**93.09**	**70.06**	**34.47**	**35.59**

Sources: National Education Statistics, Formal Education (2012/2013), 2014

(1) Pre-primary schooling ratios are gross schooling ratios for ages groups of 5 ears-old

(2) General High School, Anatolian High School, Anatolian Teacher Training High School, ScienceHigh School, Social Sciences High School, Fine Arts and Sports High School and Private High Schools.

(3)İmam and Preacher High School, Anatolian Imam and Preacher High School, Vocational and Technical High Schools, Special Education Vocational High Schools and Private High Schools.

6.8. Health Sector

In 2008, there were 65 state, 26 private and 3 university hospitals in 9 provinces of the GAP Region. In 2012, the number of state hospitals increased to 75 and private hospitals to 39.

In the region, the provinces having highest number of health facilities rank as Diyarbakır, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa (Table 54).

According to 2012 data, there are 15 682 beds in GAP Region hospitals. Number of beds per 10 000 people in Diyarbakır and Gaziantep provinces is coming closer to the country average.

Table 54: Number of Hospitals and Hospital Beds in GAP Region and in Turkey (2012)

Provinces	Number of Hospitals 2012					Number of Beds 2012					Number of Beds per 10 000 people	Population 2012
	Public Hosp.	Private Hosp.	University Hospital	Others	Total	Public Hosp.	Private Hosp.	University Hospital	Others	Total		
Adıyaman	8	1		-	**9**	897	42	-	-	**939**	15.1	595 261
Batman		6		-	**11**	602	440	-	-	**1 042**	19.5	534 205
Diyarbakır	13	9	1	1	**24**	2 407	733	1 083	275	**4 498**	28.2	1 592 167
Gaziantep	10	13	1	-	**24**	2 113	1 437	792	-	**4 342**	24.1	1 799 558
Kilis	1	-	-	-	**1**	162	-	-	-	**162**	13.0	124 320
Mardin	10	2	-	-	**12**	830	138	-	-	**968**	12.5	773 026
Siirt	7	3	-	1	**11**	483	119	-	19	**621**	20.0	310 879
Şanlıurfa	14	5	1	-	**20**	1 839	380	308	-	**2 527**	14.3	1 762 075
Şırnak	7	-	-	1	**8**	583	-	-	-	**583**	12.5	466 982
GAP	**75**	**39**	**3**	**3**	**120**	**9 916**	**3 289**	**2 183**	**294**	**15 682**	**19.7**	**7 958 473**
TURKEY	**832**	**541**	**65**	**45**	**1 483**	**122 322**	**35 767**	**35 150**	**6 833**	**200 072**	**26.4**	**75 627 384**

Source: TÜİK, 2014

Back in 2008 there were 2 405 specialist physicians, 3 031 practising doctors, 550 dentists, 804 pharmacists, 4 888 health technicians, 4 370 nurses and 3 667 midwives providing services in the GAP Region, thus making the total number of health workers in the region 19 715. In 2012, this number increased to 35 998 with 4 838 specialists, 3 970 practising doctors, 836 medical assistants, 900 dentists, 1 763 pharmacists, 9 024 health technicians, 10 699 nurses and 3 968 midwives (Table 55).

Table 55: Number of Health Workers in the GAP Region 2012

Provinces	Specialist	Practising	Assistant	Total Physician	Dentist	Pharmacist	Health Technician	Nurse	Midwife
Adıyaman	247	304	6	**557**	65	130	836	840	443
Batman	305	279		**584**	44	122	709	793	228
Diyarbakır	1.224	761	357	**2 342**	238	362	2.054	3 131	850
Gaziantep	1.330	847	325	**2 502**	244	490	2.042	2 390	937
Kilis	74	97		**171**	19	37	201	191	103
Mardin	315	382		**697**	92	144	820	833	406
Siirt	174	194		**368**	33	68	436	462	179
Şanlıurfa	995	870	148	**2 013**	139	356	1 575	1 612	646
Şırnak	174	236		**410**	26	54	351	447	176
GAP	**4 838**	**3 970**	**836**	**9 644**	**900**	**1 763**	**9 024**	**10 699**	**3 968**
TURKEY	**70 103**	**38 877**	**20 792**	**129 772**	**21 404**	**26 571**	**122 663**	**134 906**	**53 466**
GAP/ TURKEY (%)	**6.9**	**10.2**	**4.0**	**7.4**	**4.2**	**6.6**	**7.4**	**7.9**	**7.4**

Source: TÜİ,K 2014

Excluding health technicians

7. DEVELOPMENTS UNDER THE GAP ACTION PLAN

7.1. Economic Development

Practices under the Attraction Centres Programme started in Diyarbakır in 2008 and in Şanlıurfa in 2010 and about 155 million TL was allocated to these two provinces in the period 2008-2012.

Incentives: In the period 2009-2013, 2 469 incentive documents were issued, with total fixed investment of 20.2 billion TL, envisaging employment for 86 961 people.

There were efforts to facilitate access to funding for SMSEs and there was also increase in loans given to these enterprises.

- For the period 2008-2010, the GAP Action Plan foresaw 1 225 enterprises benefiting from the regional development programme through the KOSGEB and extension of support worth 153 million TL. This action was completed at the end of 2010 by surpassing original targets with 6 111 benefitting enterprises and credit volume of 661.3 million TL. Back in the period 1994-2007, the KOSGEB-KGF (Credit Development Fund) had provided guarantee before banks for 43 enterprises over credit amounting to 2.8 million TL. Under the Action Plan and for the period 2008-2012 corresponding figures were 503 enterprises and 193.7 million TL, the volume of credit reaching to 258.9 million TL.

- The Agricultural Bank credits made available in the period 2008-2012 amounted, in currency terms, 926.8 million TL, 49.4 million Euro and 100.2 million dollars. Relative to the previous year, the volume of agricultural, individual and commercial credit made available increased by 39.4% in 2009, by 45.6% in 2010, by 2.8% in 2011 and by 7.4% in 2012.

- In the period 2008-2012, the People's Bank (Halk Bankası) made available 673.7 million TL, 49.6 million US$ and 32 million Euros as investment and operating credit. 1 255 farmers were extended 32.3 million TL as agricultural credit.

- In the period 2008-2012, 207.7 million TL of credit has been secured by the Development Bank.

Techno-parks of Gaziantep, Dicle and Harran Universities are now operating.

In the context of actions to protect cultural properties, 73 antic properties are programmed for restoration. In the period 2008-2012 56 cultural properties were restored, while work on 8 others are ongoing. There are 65 antic properties programmed for restoration in 2012.

As Reforestation and Erosion Control activities, there was reforestation on 10 040 hectares of land, rehabilitation on 6 788 hectares, erosion control measures on 29 986 hectares and range improvement on 950 hectares of land while 47 389 000 saplings were produced in the period 2008-2012. The action Plan envisaged cadastral forest mapping of 475 000 hectares of land; so far 32 270 hectares have been covered.

There is now stronger support to activities geared to improving agricultural productivity and promoting agro-industries along with new measures to the same end.

- Under Agricultural Organization Projects, 93 out of 94 cooperatives covered by the programme were enabled to utilize loans amounting to 219.3 million TL in the period 2008 - 2012. 75 of cooperatives where loans were forwarded are fully established and 3 470 families as members of these cooperatives were given 15 580 cattle with additional 300 families receiving 18 200 sheep and goats (33 750 animals in total). Furthermore, 325 decares of greenhouse was provided to 650 families.

- In order to encourage organic farming and organic production, there are demonstrations in all GAP provinces accompanied by training and extension activities for farmers. Now there are orchards for organic fruit culture in GAP provinces which cover an area of 4 056 decares of land. Demonstrative initiatives in field crops cover 1 350 decares. In olive orchards of 7 000 decares and other fruit orchards of 1 220 decares, certification procedures for transition to organic farming have been completed. 880 beehives were distributed and 520 farmers were provided training and extension services in beekeeping.

- Under the Programme for Supporting Rural Development Investments, the 2008-2012 programme included 621 projects. Total payment was 142.7 million TL, 590 of these projects were completed, creating employment for 7 073 persons.

- To promote livestock farming, 19 608 cattle were purchased and 72.8 million TL was allocated for grant projects between 2009 and 2012. While 148 of the grant projects were completed, 82 are still ongoing.

7.2. Social Development

Education: The GAP Action Plan targets 13,056 new classrooms in preschool, primary and secondary education. In 2008-2012 period, 11,313 classrooms were constructed, which corresponds to 86.6% of realisation.

Boarding Facilities in Secondary Education: In the period 2008-2012, boarding facilities in the region including those for high schools and equivalent education institutions have the capacity to board 19 920 students.

Higher Education: Investments geared to improving the infrastructure of newly established universities in the region are rapidly progressing. The congress and library building of Dicle University have been completed. Also completed is the building of Economic and Administrative Sciences together with environmental arrangements, which will be phased in after necessary equipment is provided. The Central Research Lab of Gaziantep University is also in service.

The Adıyaman University had its academic staff of 336 persons in 2009. This number first increased to 414 at the end of 2010 and then to 448 in 2011. Parallel increases in the number of students were from 9 685 to 11 734 and then to 13 506.

In the Gaziantep University, the number of students which was 11 700 in the school year 2008-2009 increased to 26 000 in the school year 2011-2012 and the number of academic programmes from 118 to 235. Also in the same period, the number of faculties increased from 5 to 14. Now there is preparation for launching a faculty of Aeronautics and Space Sciences.

Student Dormitories: The Action Plan target is to complete the construction of 5 student dormitories with a capacity of boarding 4,000 students. In 2008-2012 period, student dormitories with the capacity of 9 100 were constructed and respective target in the Plan has been exceeded.

Health: In the health sector, improving the quality of health services is assigned special importance besides increasing the number of hospital beds and now there is transition to quality room system in hospitals.

In addition to what is presently continuing under the GAP Action Plan, the target is to create an additional bed capacity of 3 580. In the period 2008-2012, 2 833 patient beds were provided and 101 health facilities were constructed.

The Family Medicine System has been introduced in all provinces of the region. 116 ambulances, 9 UMKE (national medical rescue) vehicles, 1 set of HDPE tents and helicopter ambulance were allocated to GAP provinces.

The Social Support Programme (SODES) provides funds to finance projects in such fields as employment, social inclusion and culture-arts-sports. In the period 2008–2012, 2 752 such projects were supported and the amount of funds transferred was around 350 million TL. SODES practices and services covered 1 247 906 persons.

Employment: 178 100 clients participated to active labour force programmes organized by the İŞKUR in the period 2008-2012.

Social Services and Assistance: Actions under this heading include the adoption of measures geared to improving the life quality of children, youth, women, persons with disabilities and elderly and ensuring their participation to social development.

The target is to introduce 6 Child and Youth Centres, 8 Affection Houses and 7 Care and Social Rehabilitation Centres to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged groups and ensure their social participation. In the period 2008-2012, 6 Child and Youth Centres, 8 Affection House, 4 Social Rehabilitation Centres, 2 Centres for Life without Handicaps and 6 community centres started their services. There is also 1 women's guesthouse in the region.

Also in the plan period, 14 new Multi-purpose Community Centres (ÇATOM) were opened, making the total number of ÇATOMs in the region 44. In the period 1995-2012, ÇATOM activities covered 220 000 people.

Culture, arts and Sports: In the planned period, Culture Centres were opened in Adıyaman-Kâhta, Batman, Diyarbakır, Kilis and Mardin-Ömerli to facilitate local people's access to cultural, artistic and sportive activities.

The construction of 11 gymnasiums with total capacity of 11 750 has been completed. The Diyarbakır Central Gymnasium with capacity 7 500 is ready. Gymnasiums in Şanlıurfa and Adıyaman are presently under construction.

Also completed is the Adıyaman University Gymnasium with capacity of 1 500.

7.3. Infrastructure Building

Irrigation: Significant progress is marked in irrigation investments which constitute the main axis of South-eastern Anatolia Project. As of the end of 2013, 411 508 hectares of land was brought under irrigation by the SHW.

In the period 2008-2012

- Çamgazi Plain Irrigation Facility (8 000 ha) is completed.
- Samsat Pumping Station is in operating and supplying water to the network.
- Construction of Kralkızı - Dicle Gravity Irrigation Transmission Canal is completed.
- Upper Harran Main Canal, Upper Harran Plain Network Construction and Part VI Irrigation are all completed.
- Physical realization is 61% in Kralkızı-Dicle Pumped Irrigation 1. Part Construction.
- Batman Right Bank Irrigation Main Canal is 140 km long and it will irrigate 17 881 ha of land. Physical realization is by % 94.
- Batman Left Bank Irrigation Main Canal is 122 km long and it will irrigate 18 758 ha of land. Physical realization is by % 83.

- The construction of main canals has been given start. These canals add up to 639 km in total length and they will serve an area of 498 728 hectares.

- Construction works for the 136 km long Lower Mardin Main Canal which will irrigate 211 075 ha of land were tendered in September 2008 in three parts. The first and second parts are now almost completed. As for the third part, physical realization is yet by 65% due to additional work emerged after tendering.

- The Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation Main Canal is 48 km long and it will serve an area of 94 814 ha. The physical realization in the main canal that was tendered as two parts in 2008 is by 89% for the first and 86% for the second part. 10 600 m long tunnel was bored. In Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation, physical realization is by 100% in right bank main canal construction and 86% in left bank main canal construction.

- Kralkızı - Dicle Gravity Irrigation Main Canal is 202 km long and it will serve an area as large as 97 893 ha. The first part which is 28 km long and contracted out earlier is now completed by 90%. The remaining part of the main canal was tendered in the plan period in three parts. Physical realizations in construction are 92%, 30% and 68%, respectively, for second, third and fourth parts.

- 182.8 km long Bozova Pumped Irrigation Main Canal which will irrigate 20 319 hectares of land was contracted out in two parts and construction work started. Physical realization in the construction of main canal part II reached 32%, but the work was abandoned. Physical realization in Günışık Main Canal Construction is by 88%.

- The Silvan 1st Stage Project included in the Investment Programme in 2010 will irrigate 235 000 hectares of land. The contract was acted in July 2011 and construction was given start. In connection with Silvan Dam construction, the construction of other units in the action Plan will also be contracted out. For the construction of the second part of Silvan Canal (Silvan Tunnel) contract was signed on 27 March 2012 and construction started.

- The work for Pamukçay Das was contracted out on 11 November 2009 and relevant work was given start on 7 May 2010. The physical realization is by 97%. For the Ambar Dam, the contract was acted on 20 October 2011 and the site was submitted to the contractor. The physical realization is by 3%.

- The EIA (environmental impact assessment) report of the Çetintepe Dam under the Adıyaman-Göksu-Araban Project is in progress. The project development work of Koçali Dam was contracted out on 14 December 2011 and the process is going on. The tendering of the irrigation unit under the project will be made in 2012.

- Physical realization is by 94 % in Belkıs-Nizip Pumped Irrigation Facility construction.

- Physical realization is by 100% Kayacık Irrigation facility construction.

- Physical realization is by 88% Kılavuzlu Irrigation first part construction.

Land Consolidation: The GAP land consolidation (LC) and on-farm development services (OFDS) cover an area of 2 186 287 hactares. In this context, work is presently going on in 7 provinces (Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin and Şanlıurfa) as 75 projects covering 1 551 villages and a population of about 1 million.

As of the end of 2012, land consolidation work was completed on 1 100 000 hectares of land. Soil analysis and mapping work in areas covered by LC and OFDS have been completed. Out of 905 villages covered by the programme, 846 have their sewage networks ready; of 70 targeted villages, 21 now have their improved drinking water supply network and 4,8 km long in-farm paths were opened.

Also, 6 500 km long part of drainage pipe planned as 9 000 km under the Harran Plain Covered Drainage Project was laid 267 km long in-farm paths were opened, surpassing the original target of 22 km. The tendering of the remaining 36,000 hectares of land in the Harran Plain was made in 2011.

The loan agreement for the **Ilısu Project** took effect on 27 January 2010. Construction started and physical realization at present is around 61%.

Natural Gas Pipeline: The BOTAŞ (Pipelines and Oil Conveyance Corp.) has 5 projects to supply natural gas to the provinces of the GAP region. At present 2 of these projects (Diyarbakır-Batman,-Siirt and Adıyaman-Kâhta) have been completed and the other 3 is continuing (Gaziantep- Kilis, Mardin and Şırnak).

Investments in completing **road transportation** network follow an accelerated progress. In the period 2008 – 2010, provincial and state roads constructed reached 1 466 km. Of this total 58 km is motorway, 833 km is divided road and 575 km is single platform road.

- Gaziantep-Şanlıurfa Motorway is open to traffic.

- The Şanlıurfa-Kızıltepe-Silopi divided road is 351 km long and its construction is in progress in 6 parts. The surface coating of the road is completed and physical realization is by 95%.

- Batman (Silvan-Kozluk): 28 km long divided road is finished and now open to traffic. Physical realization is by 95%.

- The road connecting Diyarbakır to Mardin is 91 km long and it is open to traffic with full asphalt surface. It is planned to improve the surface of the road by the end of 2013. Physical realization is by 90%.

- 54 km long Diyarbakır-Ergani divided road is fully completed and open to traffic. Physical realization is by 99%.

- The route Diyarbakır-Siverek-Şanlıurfa is 187 km long of which 155 km was open to traffic in the period 2003-2010 and 32 km was added in 2011.
- The road network connecting Ergani, Diyarbakır and Bismil is open to traffic.
- The main road connecting Gaziantep to Kilis (Airport-Oğuzeli BD -57 km) is fully open to traffic. In 2011 there were improvements on 17 km of the road and some junction arrangements.
- The road connecting Osmaniye to Nurdağı is 52 km long. 17.8 km of this road was open to traffic in 2010 while an additional 6 km was added in 2011.
- 75% physical realization is achieved in 53 km long Siirt-Eruh road.
- The Cizre-Şırnak Road is 53 km long. 23 km of this road is now open to traffic as divided road. The target for the year 2011 was to add 15 km more of which 14 km has been completed. Physical realization is 80%.
- At present, 23 km of 34 km long Gölbaşı - Adıyaman - Kâhta connection and full 64 km of Gölbaşı-Adıyaman road is open to traffic.

The Terminal Building of **Batman Airport** is in service since 29 August 2010.

The **Şırnak Airport** was contracted out on 12 February 2010 and has been completed.

Housing: The TOKİ (Mass Housing Administration) has planned for the construction of 32 772 dwellings in the GAP Region for the period 2008 - 2012. Of this total, 6 583 are either completed or under construction; construction is ongoing for 7 118 and 19 071 are at project design/tendering stage.

Drinking water supply: The Adıyaman Drinking Water Supply Project has been completed and temporary acceptance has been granted. There is drinking water supply to the provinces of Siirt and Şırnak. In Batman, implementation projects have been approved and construction work is about to be contracted out. There is 43% physical realization in Mardin-Midyat drinking water supply project.

Organized Industrial Zone (OIZ) Projects: There were 13 OIZ projects launched in the region in 2008 and by the end of 2012 7 of them (6 OIZs and 1 treatment plant) have been completed. 10 704 persons are employed in these OIZs completed during the Action Plan period. There are 1260 more presently employed in OIZs not fully completed yet and the ultimate target is to create employment for 44 860 persons in total.

Small Industrial Site (SIS) Projects: 5 out of 11 SIS projects included in the programme (Adıyaman - Besni SIS, Gaziantep - Nurdağı SIS, Batman Annex SIS, Şanlıurfa - Birecik SIS, Özkahta SIS) were fully completed. 3 others (Kilis New SIS, Şırnak 73 SIS and Cizre SIS) have been partially finished.

7.4. Building Institutional Capacity

Three development agencies are established in the GAP Region. These are Karacadağ, Dicle and İpekyolu (Silk Road) Development Agencies. General Secretaries of these development agencies have been appointed. At present, 99 exports, 13 supporting personnel and 1 internal auditor are working in development agencies in the region. The agencies were allocated 50 million TL for the year 2009 and about 61 million TL for 2010. The amount of funds to be transferred in 2011 is 60.9 million TL.

8. CONCLUSION

Significant developments are taking place in South-eastern Anatolia. Now the GAP is taken not only as an infrastructure project consisting of energy and irrigation investments but a human-centred, sustainable and integrated regional development programme mobilizing local initiatives as well in cooperation with all stakeholders and making use of the cooperation platform provided by newly established development agencies. In this context, the competitive potential of the region is supported through modern irrigation techniques, widened marketing opportunities, development of human resources and building institutional capacity and making use of existing cultural endowment as new policies adopted to facilitate economic and social progress.

The GAP Action Plan (2008-2012) was developed and put into implementation to speed up and complete major investments by the end of 2012 so as to bring about substantial improvements in welfare by ensuring economic growth, social progress and increase in employment. Together with the Action Plan, investments in many areas including irrigation, education, health and employment have gained further momentum.

The South-eastern Anatolia Project is an investment into the future of all of us. It will help Turkey in the 21st century to enhance her worldwide competitive position and maintain her self-sufficiency. It will guarantee success, development and wealth not only for the region but for the country as a whole.