



GAP ACTION PLAN  
2014 - 2018

# GAP 2014 ACTION PLAN 2018



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2014

2018



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**SOUTH-EASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT  
(GAP)  
ACTION PLAN  
(2014-2018)**

DECEMBER 2014



## FOREWORD

The South-eastern Anatolia Project (GAP) is a significant regional development programme that exhibits the regional potential of Turkey and contributes to national economy in real terms with welfare it brings along. It is a project that sets local initiatives in motion and it has attainable targets. The GAP is the largest project ever in Turkey and also one of the largest throughout the world. As such, it is the indicator of determinedness to walk ahead in unity and openness to further development.

Starting from the 2000s, regional development policy in Turkey has been implemented with the main goal of reducing regional development disparities accompanied by such objectives as enhancing competitiveness and strengthening economic and social integrity. Efforts in line with this vision ensured stability and development and, in classical sense, the GAP was largely completed. Further, regional policies have been carried up to a higher level with such structures as regional development agencies.

In the Ninth Development Plan period, many projects were completed by transferring significant resources to regional development including South-eastern Anatolia in the first place. The GAP Action Plan was launched in 2008 to complete the large part of projects related to economic and social development in the region including basic infrastructure investments particularly in irrigation. With the implementation of the Action Plan important outcomes were observed and significant changes took place in South-eastern Anatolia.

In the Tenth Development Plan period which we believe to serve as an important milestone in on the road to attain high level of welfare, development opportunities in each region will be analysed, competitiveness will be enhanced, and plans, projects and activities will go on to reduce inter-regional development disparities and improve life quality in all regions.

As a result of great leaps forward, key investments in GAP have been completed; great distance has been covered in terms of education, culture, tourism, health, urbanization, transportation, sewage and drinking water supply networks, social support projects and others and the outlook of the region has greatly changed. There are significant drops in maternal and infant mortality rates, a remarkable increase in rates of school enrolment and universities were established in all provinces of the region. At present each province in the region has an airport and significant progress is made from production to exporting and from employment to social indicators.

Energy, one of the most pressing needs of our country, is also the key element in GAP. The region's energy production capacity is larger than its consumption. To maintain this status, many projects are being implemented to further enlarge region's energy production capacity.

With the GAP Action Plan, provinces in the region are now turning into attraction centres. There are changes and transformations in agriculture from support policies to rural development and from crop farming to stock breeding. The synergy created has its positive implications on private sector investments as well. The new investment incentives programme geared to enhancing country's competitive power and accelerating regional development was revised in 2012 to highlight the target of regional development.

Actions planned for the period 2008-2012 were largely completed and the second GAP Action Plan covering the period 2014-2018 was developed in order to augment the accelerating effect of large-scale investments through innovative practices.

Under the new GAP Action Plan, the competitive power and advantage of the region will be further supported through some new policies facilitating economic and social development including the introduction of modern irrigation techniques, completion of transportation and housing infrastructure, transition to competitive products and crops, development of human resources and building institutional capacity and promotion of natural and cultural fabric. Liveable cities, tourism, organic and good farming practices, renewable energy and innovation will be the leading sectors in this new period.

Our aim is to make completed projects lasting, maintain peace by improving welfare and strengthen brotherhood. We are determined to turn South-eastern Anatolia into the farming and energy base of not only Turkey but the world. The GAP is the early measure that our country has already taken for possible food and energy crises that may break out in the future.

I wish the new GAP Action Plan that will carry the project farther bring good to our country and the region and I extend my gratefulness to all who contributed to its development.

Prof. Dr. Ahmet DAVUTOĞLU  
Prime Minister

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# ACRONYMS

<b>ACSP</b>	<i>Attraction Centres Support Programme</i>
<b>AEI</b>	<i>Aerial Electronics Industry</i>
<b>ALP</b>	<i>Active Labour Market Programmes</i>
<b>AP</b>	<i>Action Plan</i>
<b>ATEP</b>	<i>Agricultural Training and Extension Project</i>
<b>CEDSC</b>	<i>Cancer Early Diagnosis and Screening Centre</i>
<b>CGF</b>	<i>Credit Guarantee Fund</i>
<b>CHC</b>	<i>Community Health Centre</i>
<b>COL.</b>	<i>College</i>
<b>CTTC</b>	<i>Confederation of Turkish Tradesmen and Craftsmen</i>
<b>DH</b>	<i>Divided Highway</i>
<b>DHC</b>	<i>Dental Health Centre</i>
<b>DAP</b>	<i>Eastern Anatolia Project</i>
<b>DAP-RDA</b>	<i>Eastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration</i>
<b>DOKAP</b>	<i>Eastern Black Sea Project</i>
<b>DOKAP-RDA</b>	<i>Eastern Black Sea Project Regional Development Administration</i>
<b>EU</b>	<i>European Union</i>
<b>FEAS</b>	<i>Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences</i>
<b>FHC</b>	<i>Family Health Centre</i>
<b>GAP</b>	<i>South-eastern Anatolia Project</i>
<b>GAP-AP</b>	<i>South-eastern Anatolia Project Action Plan</i>
<b>GAP-RDA</b>	<i>South-eastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration</i>
<b>GDAR</b>	<i>General Directorate of Agricultural Reform</i>
<b>GDRE</b>	<i>General Directorate of Renewable Energy</i>
<b>GDSA</b>	<i>General Directorate of Social Assistance</i>
<b>GVA</b>	<i>Gross Value Added</i>
<b>HBM</b>	<i>Hot Bituminous Mixture</i>
<b>HEB</b>	<i>Higher Education Board</i>
<b>HECDI</b>	<i>Higher Education Credit and Dorms Institution</i>
<b>HPP</b>	<i>Hydraulic Power Plant</i>
<b>ICT</b>	<i>Information Communication Technologies</i>
<b>IFDS</b>	<i>In-Farm Development Services</i>
<b>LC</b>	<i>Land Consolidation</i>
<b>MCPTC</b>	<i>Maritime Culture Promotion and Training Centre</i>
<b>MEI</b>	<i>Military Electronics Industry</i>
<b>MHA</b>	<i>Mass Housing Administration</i>
<b>MoENR</b>	<i>Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources</i>
<b>MoFAAH</b>	<i>Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry</i>
<b>MoFSP</b>	<i>Ministry of Family and Social Policies</i>
<b>MoLSS</b>	<i>Ministry of Labour and Social Security</i>
<b>MoNE</b>	<i>Ministry of National Education</i>

<b>MoSIT</b>	<i>Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology</i>
<b>MoTMC</b>	<i>Ministry of Transportation, Maritime Affairs and Communication</i>
<b>MPCC</b>	<i>Multi-Purpose Community Centre</i>
<b>MoYS</b>	<i>Ministry of Youth and Sports</i>
<b>MRE</b>	<i>Mineral Research and Exploration General Directorate</i>
<b>NGOs</b>	<i>Non-Governmental Organizations</i>
<b>OFCC</b>	<i>Organic Farming Counselling Centre</i>
<b>OID</b>	<i>Organized Industrial District</i>
<b>PAITME</b>	<i>Public Administration Institute of Turkey and Middle East</i>
<b>PIC</b>	<i>Public Informatics Centres</i>
<b>PPC</b>	<i>Petroleum Pipelines Corporation</i>
<b>PSVI</b>	<i>Project for Supporting Village Infrastructure</i>
<b>REEEC</b>	<i>Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Centre</i>
<b>RR</b>	<i>Ring Road</i>
<b>RDNS</b>	<i>Regional Development National Strategy</i>
<b>SAA</b>	<i>State Airports Administration</i>
<b>SDA</b>	<i>Silk Way Development Agency</i>
<b>SHW</b>	<i>State Hydraulic Works</i>
<b>SIS</b>	<i>Small Industrial Site</i>
<b>SMEDA</b>	<i>Small and Medium Size Enterprises Development Administration</i>
<b>SMSE</b>	<i>Small and Medium Size Enterprises</i>
<b>SPCR</b>	<i>Number of Students per Classroom</i>
<b>SSC</b>	<i>Social Support Centre</i>
<b>SSP</b>	<i>Social Support Programme</i>
<b>STRCT</b>	<i>Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey</i>
<b>TARC</b>	<i>Thematic Advanced Research Centre</i>
<b>TAS</b>	<i>Turkish Academy of Sciences</i>
<b>TDC</b>	<i>Technology Development Centre</i>
<b>TDR</b>	<i>Technology Development Region</i>
<b>TEA</b>	<i>Turkish Employment Agency</i>
<b>THA</b>	<i>Turkish Highways Administration</i>
<b>THF</b>	<i>Turkish Federation of Hotelkeepers</i>
<b>THOIA</b>	<i>Tourism Hotelkeepers, Operators and Investors Association</i>
<b>TPC</b>	<i>Turkish Petroleum Company</i>
<b>TSI</b>	<i>Turkish Statistics Institute</i>
<b>TSR</b>	<i>Turkish State Railways Administration</i>
<b>UCSE</b>	<i>Union of Chambers and Stock Exchange</i>
<b>VC</b>	<i>Vocational College</i>
<b>Wi-Fi</b>	<i>Wireless Fidelity</i>
<b>WSSP</b>	<i>Water Supply and Sewage Programme</i>



# 1 INTRODUCTION

# I. INTRODUCTION

In development plans designed to ensure the economic, social and cultural development of Turkey, strategies and policies geared to reducing inter-regional development disparities and ensuring regional development have always had their priority and importance. Starting from the early planning experiences, there have been regional development plans formulated and implemented to accelerate regional and local development, ensure a sustainable and balanced development path and increase regions' specific contributions to national development.

While there has been some important achievements in regional developments thank to recent policies, the need for further reducing inter-regional disparities still persists. "Ensuring Regional Development" which had its specific place in strategic development axes of the Ninth Development Plan appears under the heading "Habitabile Spaces and Sustainable Environment" in the Tenth Development Plan. This heading includes the enhancement of social and economic returns of environmentally sensitive approaches, sustainable improvement of life quality in both urban and rural areas and targets and policies related to regional development.

The basic objective of regional development policies is to reduce inter-regional development disparities. In this context, the first regional planning experience of Turkey was the Eastern Marmara Planning Project. It was followed by other regional projects including Zonguldak, Çukurova Area, Keban and Antalya. Upon transition to planned development period with the 60s, the objective "reducing income disparities among regions" started to be included in five-year plans. Starting with the 2000s, regional policies adopted, besides reducing development disparities, such objectives as enhancing the competitive power of regions and strengthening economic and social integration.

Of all regional development plans and programmes adopted and implemented so far, the one which was most effectively implemented is the South-eastern Anatolia Project (GAP). The GAP is the most comprehensive project ever launched in the history of the Republic. With its integrated regional development approach and sustainable human development philosophy, the GAP has its brand value and made its place to relevant international literature. Many of regional development plans other than GAP could not prove to be successful due to such reasons as difficulties in mobilizing local initiatives, resource constraints, conjectural macroeconomic changes and some other technical obstacles.

The GAP Regional Development Administration was established in 1989 to have a separate central unit in charge of ensuring the coordination of activities under

the South-eastern Anatolia Project.

The share of the South-eastern Anatolia Region in total public investment is increasing particularly in recent years. In fact, while the share of investments in the GAP region was, on average, 7% in the period 1990-2007, it was over 11% in the period 2008-2012. There is increase in rates of school enrolment in the region. In the school year 2007-2008, gross enrolment rates were as follows: Preschool education (age 4 to 5): 22.6%; primary education: 103.1%; and secondary education: 57.8%. The figures for the school year 2013-2014 are, respectively, 32.2%, 114.5% and 86.6%. While the number of students per class room was 32 as national average in the school year 2007-2008, there was an improvement to 29 in the school year 2013-2014 while this improvement was more pronounced in the GAP region as from 44 to 39.

The Social Support Programme (SSP) which was the outcome of the first GAP Action Plan later scaled up to other regions extended support to 3,242 projects with a total fund of about 420 million TL in the period 2008-2013 covering such headings as occupation building, social inclusion and cultural, artistic and sportive activities. In the period 2005-2013 1.25 billion TL was allocated to the provinces of the GAP region under the PSVI (Project for Supporting Village Infrastructure). Investments were made to construct 31,000 km long roads (stabilized: 13,866 km; asphalted: 15,495 km). As a result of investments in drinking water supply 1,673 settlement units without and 6,070 settlement units with insufficient water supply now have access to safe drinking water. The WSSP covers 196 projects in total, broken down as 77 drinking water supply and 119 sewage network projects in GAP provinces.

In the context of building industrial infrastructure, 7 organized industrial districts (OIDs) and 8 small industrial sites (SISs) were completed, increasing the number of OID to 16 and SIS to 35 in the region. When all parcels in 7 OIDs extending over an area 1,405 ha completed in the plan period start operating employment opportunities will be provided to 35,000 persons. 8 SISs with 1,150 workplaces also completed provided safe employment and working conditions to additional 5,500 people.

The process of globalization and our present-day's developments are reshaping regional development policies and their instruments. Besides the elimination of the relatively backward status of some regions, the foundation of the new regional development concept encompasses another point as well: Designing different policies with respect to individual regions so as to ensure the maximum utilization of potentials and internal dynamics of respective regions and to increase their contribution to

national development and competitive power. There is also need to create new and region-specific institutional structures to ensure that regional policies mentioned are formulated in coordination with central units and implemented properly at local level.

Starting from 2006, development agencies are being established in NUTS 2 regions in order to mobilize local potential and ensure the in situ and efficient utilization of existing resources. In the Ninth Development Plan Period development agencies were launched in all 26 NUTS level 2 regions and regional plans were put to implementation to accelerate economic and social development. The GAP region encompasses TRC1, TRC2 and TRC3 level 2 regions. At present there are 3 development agencies in the region: Silk Way Development Agency (SDA), Karacadağ Development Agency (KARACADAĞ) and Dicle Development Agency (DİKA).

Capitalizing on the experience of the GAP-RDA that contributed significantly to the socioeconomic development of its region with its Action Plan launched in 2008, the Decree Law no. 642 (2011) established other development agencies: Eastern Anatolia Project (DAP-RDA), Eastern Black Sea Project (DOKAP-RDA) and Konya Plain Project (KOP-RDA) These administrations are mandated to coordinate public investments in their regions and to develop action plans in cooperation with development agencies giving weight to public investments projects and activities. Regional plans constitute the main component of these action plans. Regional plans designed under the coordination of development agencies serve as the basis upon which action plans identify their objectives and strategies and carry out relevant activities.

There is also the Higher Board for Regional Development and Regional Development Committee to ensure the integrity and coordination of regional development policies and consistency between central policies and regional development policies in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring.

Under the Programme for Aligning with the EU Acquis, Chapter 22 titled “Regional Policy and Coordination of Structural Instruments” was opened to negotiation in November 2013. This added speed to Turkey’s work on preparations for adapting to EU’s Regional Policy and using funds as the most important instrument of this alignment. The Chapter concerned envisages giving effect to administrative and legal arrangements and creation of implementation mechanisms to ensure the effective utilization of these funds. Work along these lines will ensure the enhancement of institutional capacity in using EU funds at regional and local levels in particular and improve Turkey’s capacity in “digesting” these funds.

Besides, projects to be funded under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) in the field of social and economic adaptation will contribute to reducing regional development disparities and to Turkey’s efforts to attain her target of balanced development.


In the Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) period, reduction of regional disparities continues to be the priority objective of regional development. In the same plan, while mobilizing the inner potential of regions for competitive power and thus maximizing their contribution to national development is the second objective of regional development, it is stressed more relative to earlier plans. Also, strengthening economic and social coherence between regions and developing relations with other countries are specified as important targets that regional development policy will contribute to.

Work conducted under the Regional Development National Strategy (RDNS) has the vision of Turkey with socioeconomic and spatial integration, developed fully and in a balanced way with her highly competitive and wealthier regions. This vision requires the realization of the following priorities: reducing inter-regional development disparities; utilisation of full potential of all regions and enhancing their competitive power so as to contribute to national development; higher levels of economic and social integration; and a more balanced patterns of settlement nationwide including spatial development.

The RDNS also observes that economic activities and population concentrate in the western part of the country, mainly in Istanbul and Marmara region, which aggravates problems and risks related to over-concentration, fuels migration and plays as a factor limiting the development of other regions. In the context of work related to the RDNS, after pointing out to the need to solve problems mentioned above the following are also underlined: making the system of settlement more effective so as to make the best use of resources and potential of regions and different kinds of settlements within individual regions; creating a more balanced positioning of regions; strengthening relations between settlements and formulating space-sensitive development policies. In this context, it is also pointed out to the need for creating new sub-centres to balance existing metropolis in Anatolia and developing specific policies taking into account respective roles of regions and settlements in national development. All these are necessary for a country seeking intensive interaction with closer geography where countries with different cultures and economies exist.







# GENERAL FRAMEWORK

## 2. GENERAL FRAMEWORK



The GAP covers the region of South-eastern Anatolia comprising 9 administrative provinces (Adiyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak). The geographical area and population of the region corresponds to about 10% of country's total area and population.

The major objectives of the GAP include improving the level of income and life quality of people living in the region by utilising regional resources; reducing and eventually eliminating development gaps between the region and other regions of the country; and contributing to national targets of economic development and social stability by improving rural productivity and opportunities of employment. At the outset, the GAP was a programme focusing on the development of water and land resources in the region. As such, it envisaged the construction of 22 dams and 19 hydraulic power plants (HPP) as well as investments in irrigation to tap the potential of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. Then, upon the Master Plan prepared in 1998 and its revision in 2002, the programme turned into a regional development project also encompassing investments and improvements in such diverse areas as agriculture, industry, transportation, education, health, rural and urban infrastructure. At present, the GAP is being implemented as an integrated regional development project based on sustainable human development focusing on competitive power and economic and social integration.

Following the GAP Master Plan, some unpredicted developments took place in the country and the region, and especially due to bottlenecks in public financing, necessary investment allocations could not be made keeping the progress behind targets set. These bottlenecks also emerged while implementing the GAP Regional Development Plan prepared in 2002 in the context of revisions in the GAP Master Plan.

In investments in irrigation, as the core of the GAP, priority was given to water storage facilities (dams). At the end of 2007, 15 dams were completed, yielding a capacity to irrigate 1 million hectares (ha) of land; however the

area brought under irrigation was 272,972 ha and the rate of realization in irrigation investments was only 15%. Yet, as the major component of regional development, crop diversification and promotion of agriculture-based industries require the realization of investments in irrigation. Thus, completion of irrigation infrastructure was a priority. Meanwhile, the outstanding problems of the region still persisted: Unemployment, shortage of qualified labour force; poor education infrastructure and low levels of education; insufficiency of health infrastructure and services; difficulties in access to drinking and use water; poor rural infrastructure; insufficiency of industrial and energy infrastructure; and low level of capital accumulation in the region. These problems have assumed new dimensions particularly in the face of demographic developments. There is need to attract private sector investments to the region in order to eliminate these problems and to ensure rapid growth in both economy and employment. The following come to the fore as requirements to create an attractive investment environment: improving transportation, energy, industrial and urban infrastructure services to desired level; facilitating firms' access to sources of funding; developing an incentives mechanism fit for the production pattern of the region; making other institutional services in the region effective and improving social life in general.

In 2007, the 60th Government of the Republic decided to have the large part of the GAP completed within 5 years. Then there were widely participated (by senior level officials from government institutions, local government people, representatives of professional organizations and non-governmental organizations and deputies of regional provinces) economic-social council meetings at individual province level where the existing situation was analysed in detail. In evaluation meetings held in Ankara, on the other hand, all components of the GAP were revisited.

In order to accelerate the process of economic development, social progress and investments in infrastructure particularly in the field of irrigation, the GAP Action Plan (AP) covering the period 2008-2012 was developed and giv-

en effect with the Prime Ministerial Circular no. 2008/11.

For the GAP-AP to be implemented effectively, all relevant measures were taken; funds envisaged by the plan were secured; actions to take place were scheduled; a monitoring-evaluation system was established; realizations under the AP were evaluated in periodic meetings chaired by the Minister concerned and developments were shared with the public:

- Recognized as a priority government programme, the GAP-AP was put to implementation by securing necessary funds as integrated with the general budget.
- For each action, the organization in charge, starting and finishing dates, location, needs of funding by years and work to be carried out under the action were determined.
- The GAP Regional Development Administration in charge of monitoring, evaluating and coordinating the implementation of the plan set up a steady monitoring-evaluation system.
- The “Plan Monitoring and Steering Committee” meets twice a year under the chair of the Minister in charge and with the participation of senior level officials from related government institutions. This committee as well as the GAP Higher Board meeting after the former went over implementation, assessed developments taking place, discussed issues that needed coordination, identified areas of intervention and took necessary decisions for further implementation.

With the GAP-AP, while there are significant improvements in indicators related to education and health, the project is now at the stage of completion with respect to the majority of large scale public investments including, in the first place the construction of main canals as the basis of irrigation infrastructure, and in transportation, industry, rural and urban infrastructure, culture and tourism.

Though economic, social and infrastructure investments have largely been completed, some projects launched in the plan period, with significant outcomes with respect to plan targets are yet unfinished. Further, developments taking place in the region within the last five years, new approaches to regional development and some other investments coming to the agenda following relevant researches made the review and revision of the original plan necessary.

The preparation work for the GAP-AP (2014-2018) started by soliciting evaluation reports of organizations with primary responsibility concerning the past five years of GAP implementation as well as their new investment suggestions considered as capable of giving momentum to the social and economic development of the region. To identify local demands and suggestions, development agencies in the region conducted 391 gatherings with various organizations, institutions and agencies, including NGOs active in the region and came up with 2,134 suggestions for various actions, activities and projects. There were regional meet-

ings in three provinces of the region (Diyarbakır, Mardin and Gaziantep) presided over by Development Minister Cevdet Yılmaz and participated by top level government officials and representatives from local governments, professional organizations and NGOs. Project proposals as well as local level demands and suggestions were discussed in detail in these meetings.

The GAP-AP (2014-2018) was developed, under the coordination of the Ministry of Development and GAP Administration, by soliciting the opinions and suggestions of relevant public organizations as well as local requests collected at province and region level by development agencies.

It is known that Syrian refugees, large majority of whom are women and children, who fled from armed clashes taking place in their country, have now become a part of daily life in various provinces of Turkey including, in the first place, those in South-eastern Anatolia. The increasing number of Syrian refugees gives rise to additional needs in the GAP region in terms of food, nutrition, housing, health, education and infrastructure. There is urgent need to respond to the needs of these people, facilitate their access to available services, improve their present status and introduce solutions to their persisting problems. In preparing the new GAP Action Plan and associated actions, relevant measures were adopted with due account of this emerging situation. Further, studies will be conducted on the issue and necessary support will be provided to organizations working for and with refugees.

The primary objectives of the GAP-AP (2014-2018) include the completion of investments launched during the first AP; full utilization of the potential created by investments so as to accelerate economic, social and cultural development; enhancement of the competitive power of the region and carrying the project further ahead. The Action Plan includes human-focused, innovative and sustainable projects and programmes that are intended to reduce income disparities, gives priority to disadvantaged groups and areas and to provide habitable spaces. On the basis of trained and qualified human resources, projects and programmes in the Action Plan are geared to accelerating regional development, creating employment, protecting natural resources, the environment and cultural properties, upholding technological advances and completing projects in irrigation, transportation and industrial infrastructure.

Urbanization and urban centres recently becoming the focus of growth, increasing dominance of urban economies and urban way of life and importance of urban centres in terms of information-based, competitive and specialized economic and financial services, R&D and innovative capacity are all factors to take into account in any development plan. Considering these developments the GAP-AP (2014-2018) gives place to a new axis as “Improving Habitability in Urban Centres” that comprises actions targeting settlements with high life quality.



# 3

## DEVELOPMENTS UNDER THE GAP ACTION PLAN (2008-2012)

### 3. DEVELOPMENTS UNDER THE GAP ACTION PLAN (2008-2012)

In its “classical” sense, the GAP was largely completed with investments made in the first five years of the Action Plan and significant improvements were realized in development indicators of the region.

While drawing to a close in energy investments, important distances have been covered in irrigation investments, elimination of migration and unemployment related problems, boosting exports and improving the social and economic indicators of the region.

The rate of physical realization in GAP energy projects is 74%. Upon the completion of Ilisu Dam and HPP

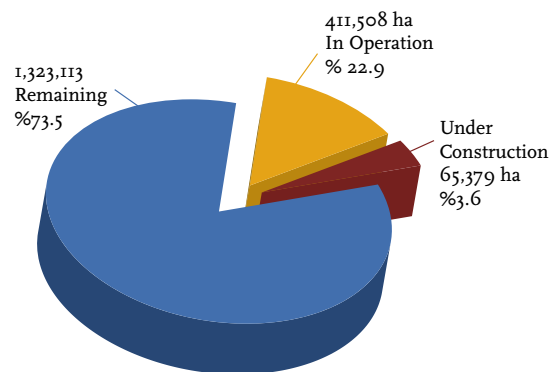
in which the rate of physical realization is now around 70%, this rate will go beyond 90% and reach 93% upon the completion of Cizre Project. The total installed capacity of 10 HPPs now in operation is 5,530 MW and annual electricity production potential is 20.6 billion kWh. The total energy output of HPPs under GAP from their first operation up to the end of 2013 is 392.1 billion kWh which means 23.5 billion USD in monetary terms. Hydraulic power plants in the region account for half of annual total energy production in Turkey and the GAP contributes directly to national economy with its energy projects (Table 1).

Table 1: Electricity Production by Dams in the GAP Region since their First Operation

Hydraulic Power Plant (HPP)	Plant Type	Established Power	Operating Since	Production So Far (kWh)
Atatürk Dam and HPP	Reservoir	2 400	1992	157 642 587 790
Karkamış Dam and HPP	Reservoir	189	2000	5 561 000 275
Şanlıurfa HPP	Canal	50	2006	932 839 611
Karakaya Dam and HPP	Reservoir	1 800	1987	190 909 871 299
Kralkızı Dam and HPP	Reservoir	94	1999	1 672 316 722
Dicle Dam and HPP	Reservoir	110	2000	2 777 925 211
Batman Dam and HPP	Reservoir	198	2003	3 885 089 279
Çağçağ HPP	Canal	14,4	1968	1 476 129 990
Erkenek HPP	Canal	12	1972	15 410 355
Birecik Dam and HPP	Reservoir	672	2000	27 220 970 225
GAP Total		5 539		392 094 140 757

Source: General Directorate of SHW, 2014 – EÜAŞ, 2014

Chart 1: Area Brought under Irrigation by the SHW (2013)



Source: General Directorate of SHW, 2014

Under the GAP 16 dams were completed and main irrigation canals adding up to 935 km in length were constructed. As of the end of 2013 411,508 ha of land was brought under irrigation and 23% of all irrigation projects are in operation now (Chart 1). Given the ultimate target of 1,060,000 ha, the rate of realization in irrigation is 38.8%.

The rate of unemployment in the region was 15.8% in 2008. The rate dropped to 12.4% in 2012, but countrywide increase in the rate of unemployment in 2013 found reflection in the region as well and it became 14.5%. The labour force participation rate was 35.7% in 2008 and 40.1% in 2013, with rates of employment as 30.1% in 2008 and 34.3% in 2013.

As to rates of unemployment for NUTS level 2 provinces of the GAP region, the rate which was 16.4% in 2008 in the TRC 1 (Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Kilis) dropped to 7.3% in 2013. However, the opposite of this trend is true for TRC2 (Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır) and TRC3 (Mardin, Batman, Şırnak and Siirt) regions: The rate of unemployment which was 14.1% in TRC2 in 2008 increased to 17.5% in 2013 and from 17.4% to 21.1% in TRC3 (Table 2).

Table 2: Employment Status of Civilian Non-institutional Population by Years (15+ Years), (2008-2013)

Years	Population at Age 15 and Over	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployed	Population out of Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment Rate
	Thousands of people					%		
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
2013	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
South-eastern Anatolia								
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
Turkey								
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: Household Labour Force Statistics, Turkish Statistics Institute (TSI), 2014

Note: Sample sizes of less than 2,000 are not sufficient for making reliable estimates.

The rate of net migration in the GAP region which was -0.7% in 2007 dropped to -0.57% in 2013. This rate of migration is the same with Black Sea Region while lower than in Central and North-eastern Anatolia regions (Table 3, Chart 2).



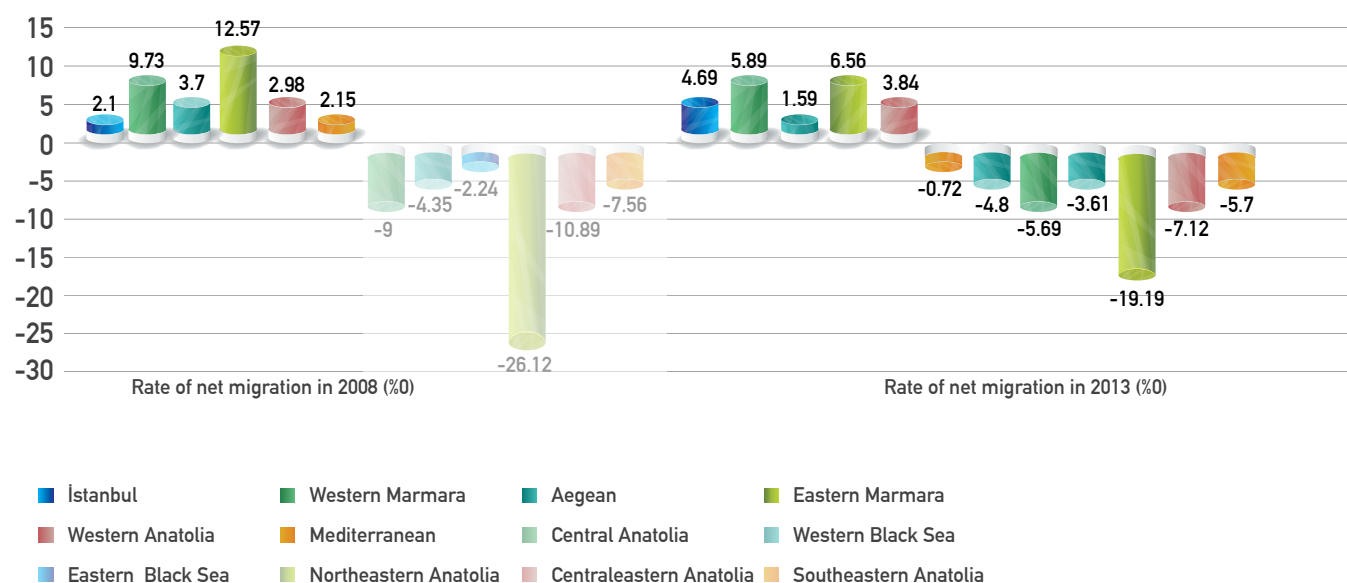
Table 3: Immigration, Emigration and Net Migration Rates in GAP Provinces

Provinces	2007-2008					2012-2013				
	Popula- tion 2008	Immi- gration	Emi-gra- tion	Net Mi- gration	Net Mi- gration Rate (in thou- sand)	Population 2013	Immi- gration	Emi-gra- tion	Net Mi- gration	Net Mi- gration Rate (in thou- sand)
Adıyaman	585 067	12 155	20 971	- 8 816	-14.96	779 738	22 596	29 525	- 6 929	-8.85
Batman	485 616	16 467	19 669	- 3 202	-6.57	1 607 437	35 466	47 949	- 12 483	-7.74
Diyarbakır	1 492 828	31 677	47 777	- 16 100	-10.73	314 153	10 866	13 339	- 2 473	-7.84
Gaziantep	1 612 223	37 184	36 229	955	0.59	1 844 438	41 978	42 291	- 313	-0.17
Kilis	120 991	4 998	4 611	387	3.2	128 586	6 566	6 161	405	3.15
Mardin	750 697	27 606	41 432	- 13 826	-18.25	597 184	15 715	24 077	- 8 362	-13.91
Siirt	299 819	11 870	12 625	- 755	-2.52	475 255	13 031	13 753	- 722	-1.52
Şanlıurfa	1 574 224	25 510	37 282	- 11 772	-7.45	1 801 980	33 383	47 429	- 14 046	-7.76
Şırnak	429 287	13 223	15 877	- 2 654	-6.16	547 581	18 816	20 209	- 1 393	-2.54
GAP	7 350 752	132 328	188 111	- 55 783	-7.56	8 096 352	142 276	188 592	- 46 316	-5.7

Source: Regional Statistics, Migration Statistics, Turkish Statistics Institute (TSI), 2014

Note: Does not cover foreigners; only related to domestic migration

Chart 2: Net Migration Rates by Regions (2008-2013)



Source: Regional Statistics, Migration Statistics, Turkish Statistics Institute (TSI), 2014

While exports from the region totalled to 3.3 billion USD in 2007, it reached 8.9 billion USD in 2013. With 2,674 exporting firms the share of the region in country's total exports increased from 3% to 5.9%. Per capita export value

increased from 458.4 USD in 2007 to 1,096 USD in 2013. In the same period while Turkey's exports in total increased by 41.6%, this increase reached 170% in the region.



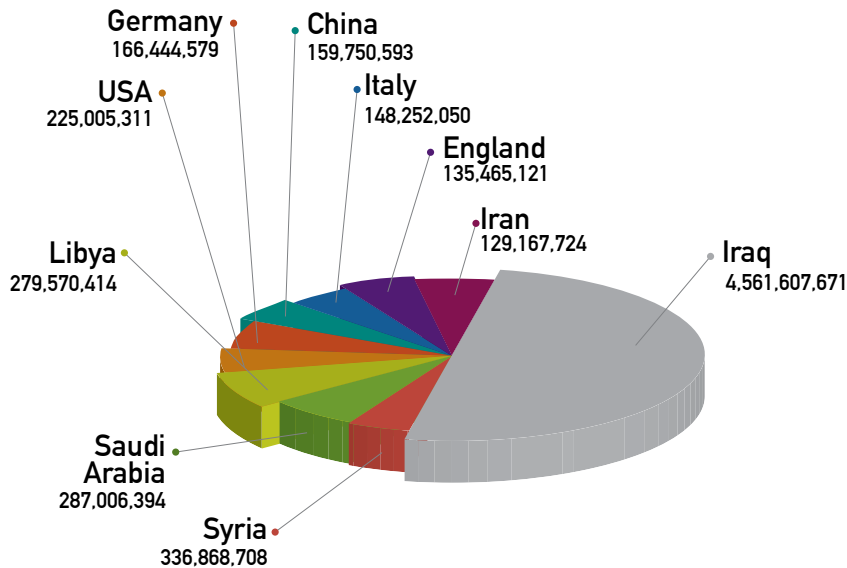
Table 4: Total Export and Import Values of the GAP Region (Thousand USD)

Provinces	Value of Exports			Value of Imports		
	2007	2010	2013*	2007	2010	2013*
Adiyaman	29 346	71 509	86 274	51 658	85 425	36 339
Batman	40 729	26 914	92 070	8 618	26 900	33 437
Diyarbakır	83 699	164 989	236 952	36 035	39 575	66 368
Gaziantep	2 447 656	3 517 993	6 161 409	2 269 084	3 430 219	6 657 924
Kilis	12 865	23 296	20 841	35 009	49 700	24 649
Mardin	317 444	563 835	1 021 065	71 182	93 013	152 230
Siirt	4 009	11 324	9 560	9 146	36 431	8 295
Şanlıurfa	86 388	173 072	153 765	194 932	247 412	318 874
Şırnak	265 202	624 800	1 091 339	95 469	9 493	132 712
GAP	3 287 338	5 177 732	8 873 276	2 771 133	4 018 167	7 430 828
Turkey	107 271 750	113 883 219	151 786 976	170 062 715	185 544 332	251 650 560
GAP/Turkey (%)	3.06	4.55	5.85	1.63	2.17	2.95

Source: TSI

(\*) Data is based on provincial centres where tax offices covering firms exist according to the records of the Ministry of Finance. 2013 data gives provisional outcomes.

Chart 3: GAP Exports to Other Countries (First 10 Countries 2013, in USD)



Source: TSI

(\*) Data is based on provincial centres where tax offices covering firms exist according to the records of the Ministry of Finance. 2013 data gives provisional outcomes.

Note: The first 10 country are included

The per capita Gross Value Added (GVA) in the region was, on average, 3,660 USD in 2007. Though this figure increased to 4,641 USD in 2011, the region is still at the bot-

tom of top-to-down ranking of regional GVAs. The average per capita GVA of the region was 44.3% of country average in 2007, rising to 50.2% in 2011.

Table 5: Per Capita Gross Value Added (GVA)

NUTS Level 2		Per capita GVA (\$)				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TRC <sub>1</sub>	Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis	4 157	4 597	3 925	4 909	4 952
TRC <sub>2</sub>	Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	3 417	3 724	3 380	4 165	4 282
TRC <sub>3</sub>	Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	3 405	3 812	3 549	4 531	4 689
TRC	GAP Region	3 660	4 044	3 618	4 535	4 641
TR	Turkey	8 267	9 384	7 769	8 926	9 244

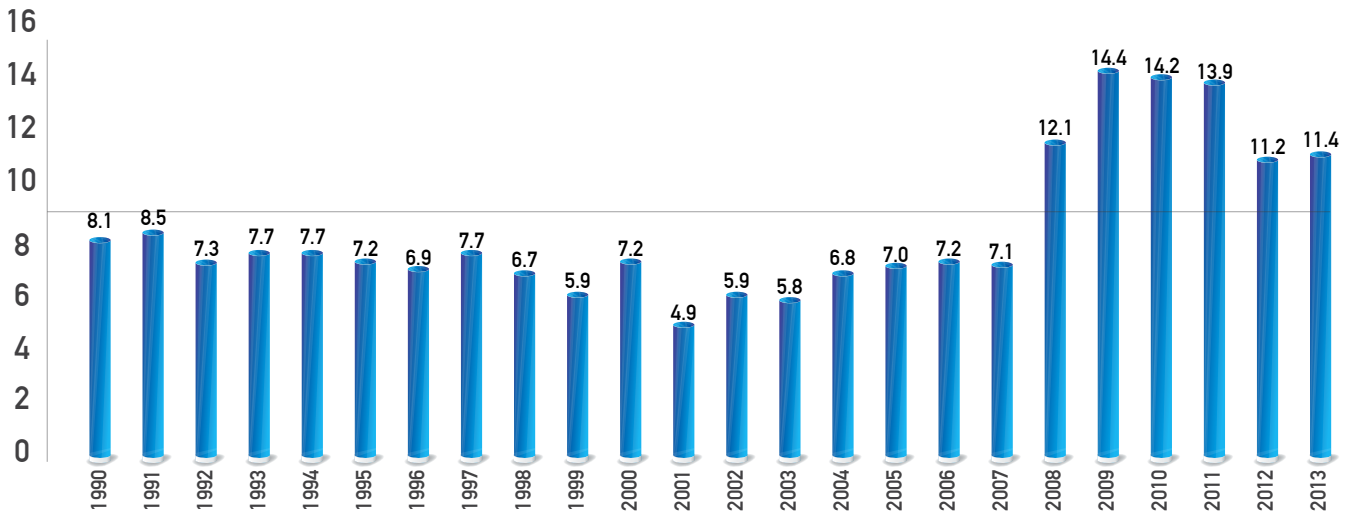
Source: National Accounts Database, Turkish Statistics Institute (TSI), 2014

The manufacturing industry in the GAP region employed 87,566 persons in 1,969 enterprises at the end of 2007. The number of enterprises increased by 53% in 2013, becoming 3,023 and employment by 95% with 170,811 persons employed in these enterprises.

**With the GAP-AP firstly funding needs were met and there was significant increase in investment funds.**

In the period 1990-2007, the average annual share of the region in total public investments was 7%. This share first increased to 12% in 2008 and then to 14.4% in 2009. Following the completion of the Action Plan, the investment share of GAP in public budget maintains its level around 11%. In the plan period, funds totalling to 18.2 billion TL were allocated to GAP investments while actual spending amounted to 14.7 billion TL.

Chart 4: Share of GAP in National Investment Allocations (%)



Progress achieved with the implementation of the Action Plan was in spite of rapid population growth in the region. While the annual rate of population growth in the country was 1.31% the period 1990-2007 it was 1.94% in the region. For the period 2007-2013 the rates are 1.38% and 2%, respectively. Though giving population out to other regions and provinces the share of the region in country's total population is increasing. The proportion of young population

in total is high, which has its implications on almost all indicators. In particular, there are ever growing needs in such areas as education and employment. In Şanlıurfa province, for example, each year about 60,000 children reach the age for starting school. This is a figure that is above even the figure for İstanbul. Given all these, implementation under the plan is considered as successful.

Table 6: GAP Population as Distributed to Provinces (1990-2007-2013)

Province	1990 Population			2007 Population			2013 Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Adiyaman	513 131	256 699	256 432	582 762	288 615	294 147	597 184	299 963	297 221
Batman	334 669	176 547	168 122	472 487	236 314	236 173	547 581	275 136	272 445
Diyarbakır	1 094 996	559 446	535 550	1 460 714	735 561	725 153	1 607 437	809 791	797 646
Gaziantep	1 140 594	557 881	562 713	1 560 023	779 863	780 160	1 844 438	930 972	913 466
Kilis	-	-	-	118 457	58 489	59 968	128 586	64 346	64 240
Mardin	557 727	282 459	275 268	745 778	373 067	372 711	779 738	391 422	388 316
Siirt	243 435	124 605	118 830	291 528	150 628	140 900	314 153	161 802	152 351
Şanlıurfa	1 001 455	515 980	485 475	1 523 099	756 655	766 444	1 801 980	901 868	900 112
Şırnak	262 006	139 534	122 472	416 001	217 068	198 933	475 255	246 547	228 708
GAP Total	5 158 013	2 633 151	2 524 862	7 170 849	3 596 260	3 574 589	8 096 352	4 081 847	4 014 505
Turkey Total	56 473 035	28 607 047	27 865 988	70 586 256	35 376 533	35 209 723	76 667 864	38 473 360	38 194 504
GAP/Turkey %	9.1	9.2	9.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.5

Source: 2000 General Census of Population, 31/12/2010 and 31/12/2013 Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) Outcomes, Turkish Statistics Institute (TSI, 2014)

The GAP-AP (2008-2012) covered over 300 specific projects and activities under 73 main actions around 4 development axes. Investments realized in the plan period and the latest state of regional development is outlined below:

**It was aimed to boost economic development by promoting competitive environments in urban centres with high investment potential in the region and in this line the Attraction Centres Support Programme (ACSP) was launched for the first time under this Action Plan.**

Under the ACSP first launched in Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa and extended to Gaziantep in 2013 support was given to projects on improving business and living environments and on promoting culture and history tourism. The pilot phase of the project was completed under the GAP Action Plan in Diyarbakır in the period 2008-2010 by using funds amounting to 48.5 million TL. A fund amounting to 112.6 million TL was allocated to activities in Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep in the period 2010-2013. The new plan period will continue assigning importance to programmes supporting attraction centres that have the potential of serving their vicinities in terms of their status in socioeconomic development and infrastructure.

**In order to maximize all sectors' contribution to development, industrial infrastructure was improved and incentive**

**and training programmes were implemented to support enterprises and improve the quality of employment.**

At this stage where major public investments are about to be completed, increasing private sector investments in the region is of critical importance in accelerating economic development. Upon the introduction of the new incentives system in the plan period, there is remarkable increase in private sector investments in the region especially after June 2012. In 2010 and 2011 there were 983 incentive certificates issued in the region with 5,991 million TL of fixed investment and employment projection of 22,784 persons. In the years 2012 and 2013, the corresponding figures were 1,264 (certificates), 13,141 million TL and 56,689 persons. This means increase by 28.5% in the number of certificates, by 119.4% in the amount of fixed investment and by 148.8% in employment. National figures, on the other hand, in these areas are: 10.1%, 31.2% and 23.8%. These figures point out to the effectiveness of the new policy of incentives. The basic strategy "developing an open and competitive production structure under the leadership of the private sector" for high rate and stable growth is specifically important for the region. Therefore, incentives to attract more private sector investments in the region maintain its priority in the new plan period as well (Table 7).

Table 7: Total Investment Incentives, Number of Certificates and Employment in GAP Region and in Turkey

Total Incentive Certificates							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GAP	184	235	221	554	430	532	732
Turkey	2 726	2 928	2 283	4 078	4 340	4 299	4 965
GAP/ Turkey (%)	6.75	8.03	9.68	13.59	9.91	12.37	14.74
Investment (Million TL)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GAP	747	1.295	1.143	2.392	3.599	5.010	8.131
Turkey	22 006	24 733	26 514	61 794	54 167	57 523	94 612
GAP/ Turkey (%)	3.39	5.24	4.31	3.87	6.64	8.71	8.59
Employment							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GAP	6 621	5 508	7 488	12 688	10 096	21 965	34 724
Turkey	121 452	108 983	85 043	147 094	124 855	146 792	190 003
GAP/ Turkey (%)	5.45	5.05	8.80	8.63	8.09	14.96	18.28

Source: T.C Ministry of Economy, Directorate of Incentives and Foreign Capital, derived from the data set produced on 03.04.2014.

Note: Total of domestic and foreign investment certificates.

In the plan period there was increase in loans allocated for strengthening the competitive power of enterprises and entrepreneurs in the region including SMSEs in the first place. In the context of SMEDA support to regional development 6,111 enterprises were reached and loan interest support of 661.3 million TL was extended, which was beyond the initial plan target. Also, 193.7 million TL worth of guarantee certificates were provided to 503 enterprises through the CGF A.Ş. and credit volume of 258.9 million TL was created. While the number of enterprises benefitting from SMEDA's guarantee certificate was only 43 in the period 1994-2007, this number increased to 503 in the period 2008-2012. Compared to the earlier period, agricultural, individual and commercial loans by the Agricultural Bank increased by 39.4% in 2009, 45.6% in 2010, 2.8% in 2011 and by 7.4% in 2012. The People's Bank extended loans (worth 32 million Euros, 49 million USD and 674 million TL in separate items) to 4,505 firms while loans to farmers totalled to 32 million TL. The Development Bank extended loans totalling to 201.7 million TL. Under the Small enterprises Credit Programme (EU-SELP II) 26.3 million Euros were extended as loan and 1,417 persons found employment.

Nevertheless, in the region too as is the case for the country in general, the need for productivity increase, growth and institutionalization in SMSEs still persists as preconditions for competitiveness, innovation and entrepreneurship. Also, there is need to adopt measures to eliminate problems and difficulties in SMSEs' access to funding.

3 techno parks were launched in Gaziantep, Dicle and Harran Universities to enhance the technology development and innovation capacity of the region. Improving the work of and ensuring the institutionalization of these techno parks constitute important steps to take to carry industry-university cooperation further. This, in turn, requires giving priority to technology development zones (TDZ) and TDCs.

**Hosting various civilizations in all periods of history, the region between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris are quite rich also in terms of culture and tourism assets. Many new projects were launched to preserve these assets and promote tourism.**

Efforts were made to protect and use cultural properties for tourism purposes, to improve tourism infrastructure with the expectation to attract more tourists to contribute to regional social and economic development and to diversify tourism alternatives by introducing tourist attraction centres. In this context, projects for restoration, environmental arrangements, protection-conservation oriented development plans and street sanitation were attached specific importance and accelerated. Projects completed in this context include arrangements in Gaziantep Zeugma Museum, restoration of Kilis Ravanda Castle and environmental arrangements in Mardin Kasimiye Madrassa. Restoration of Diyarbakır outer and inner walls and internal castle is among projects that are presently going on. The "GAP Region Tourism Master Plan" focusing on the tourism potential of the region, related problems, bottlenecks and suggestions for solution was developed and projects were launched in line with this Master Plan.

The restoration of 56 pieces of antic cultural properties was completed in the period 2008-2012.

In the plan period, a series of initiatives were taken to improve tourism infrastructure and protect cultural properties. Still, given the rich potential of the region, there are still further steps to take to increase the share of tourism in regional economy.

In the context of protecting natural resources, there were specific activities in reforestation and erosion control. Reforestation, rehabilitation, erosion control and rangeland rehabilitation activities covered 47,764 hectares of land and 47,389,000 saplings were produced.

There is need to take the natural resources and energy inventory of the region and mobilize these for economic development and growth.

**Given the leading role of agriculture in the development of the region, support to rural development investments continued along with training and extension activities for farmers and producers, which helped work in infrastructure building reach its full potential.**

There were significant programmes implemented to increase productivity in agriculture and promote agriculture-based industries, covering wide sections of farmers and producers. In the plan period, the amount of support extended to agricultural organization projects, organic farming practices, rural development investments and animal husbandry and institutional capacity building initiatives totalled to 743 million TL.

- Loans were extended to 93 cooperatives under Agricultural Organization Projects and work on 75 cooperatives was finalized. 33,780 animals were distributed (15,880 cattle to 3,470 families and 18,200 small ruminants to 300 families). 650 families were given help in making their greenhouses, extending in total, on 325 decares of land.
- Under Organic Farming Practices, organic fruit orchards were established on 4,056 decares of land; field crop demonstrations were made on 1,350 decares of land; 880 beehives were distributed; compost facilities were established and training and extension activities were carried out with 520 farmers.
- The Programme for Supporting Rural Development Investments gave support to investment projects that would increase yield and employment with good marketing facilities and convenient input provision. Out of 621 projects covered by the programme 590 were completed and 7 073 persons found employment.
- Special support was extended to farms with 50 or more cattle in order to encourage milk cow farming which was included in the Action Plan for the first time. 19, 608 animals were purchased in the period 2009-2012 and grant support of 72, 8 million TL was given. 148 projects have been completed and 82 are in progress.

The GAP Agricultural Training and Extension Project (ATEP) was launched to deliver training and extension services in areas already under irrigation or will be brought under irrigation and to enhance the capacity of organizations delivering such services including farmers' organizations. 2,280 technicians participated to 42 training programmes implemented under the project. Project activities including meetings, fairs, farm days, trainings and demonstrations reached 10,829 persons directly and 140,000 farmers indirectly. Demonstrations included the introduction of 216 alternative crops (on 2,736 decares of land), 150 irrigation models (3,916 decares of land) and 360 models in stock breeding.

Along with expansion of areas brought under irrigation, there is need, in order to realize economic transformation, to diversify crops, support investments in rural development, pro-

mote animal husbandry and widen the scope of training and extension services.

In the context of the work "Competition Agenda" developed for the GAP Region, priority is given to projects and activities focusing on the development of organic farming, introducing renewable energy and increasing efficiency in energy use and on promoting tourism in the region so as to contribute to economic development. Pilot practices in this regard have been given start. Moving ahead along these lines is important in building competitiveness.

**Investments in education, health, employment and social protection that lay the basis for human and social development yielded quick and positive improvements in social indicators.**

There is increase in rates of school enrolment at all levels in the region and the number of students per classroom is reduced. For the school year 2007-2008, gross school enrolment rates were as follows: Preschool education (Age 4-5): 22.6%; primary education: 103.1% and secondary education: 57.8%. In the school year 2013-2014, the figures are 32.2%, 114.5% and 86.6%.

The GAP-AP envisaged, for the period 2008-2012, providing 13,056 classrooms in total at preschool, primary and secondary education levels. 11, 313 classrooms were provided, giving the rate of realization as 86.6%. In preschool education, the number of classrooms provided was beyond the initial target. For the school year 2007-2008, the number of students per class was 32 as country average and it dropped to 29 in the school year 2013-2014 that is improvement by 3. In the GAP Region however, this drop was from 44 to 39 (improvement by 5). Şanlıurfa was at the top of the list with highest number of students per class with 53 and it dropped to 46 in the school year 2013-2014. However, improvement in the number of students per class was not at desired level for secondary education despite the provision of new classrooms due to higher number of transitions from primary to secondary level and also to the need for additional classrooms emerging as a result of the 4+4+4 system. The need for new class rooms persists given the high rate of population growth and transition to the new system.

Also the increase in the number of teachers was higher in the region than in Turkey in general. While improvement in terms of the number of teachers in primary education was by 26% in the period 2008-2013, this rate was 36% for the GAP region in the same period. In secondary education, the rate of improvement was by 41% in Turkey and by 83% in the GAP Region. It is also important to retain teachers in this region for longer periods of time.

In order to increase transition from primary to secondary education and rates of secondary school enrolment, student dormitories were constructed in the five year period (with capacity of 19,920 students), which yielded a rate of realization of 102.4%, beyond the plan target. However, there is still need for new student dorms.

With 6 new universities, presently all GAP provinces have a university which means a significant progress in transition



to higher education. In the plan period, support was given to improvements in physical and human infrastructure by allocating investment funds totalling to 1.2 billion TL together with additional allocations. Priority was given to launching new education units fit for the needs of the region: In the period, there were 28 new faculties, 10 colleges and 4 institutions, together making up 42 new education units were launched. There was also increase in the number of academic programmes and students admitted while students were accorded better environments and circumstances to conduct their studies. Out of central research laboratories planned to be established within universities 5 have been completed. Continuous education centres were established in Dicle and Harran Universities. Nevertheless, there is need to continue strengthening education and administrative space capacity of universities and introduce and improve such facilities as social, cultural and sportive infrastructure. Another point needing emphasis is to promote university-industry cooperation by strengthening technological infrastructure.

The Action Plan envisaged the completion of the construction of 5 dormitories with boarding capacity of 4,000 students. In the period 2008-2012, this plan target was surpassed by creating boarding capacity for 9,100 students. Parallel to improving physical and human infrastructure of universities and increasing number of higher education students as well there is need to supply new student dormitories.

In the GAP-AP, labour force training programmes were expanded and courses with employment guarantee were given weight in order to boost employment, reduce informal employment and improve the qualification of labour force. So far 207,000 persons benefitted from active labour force courses and programmes organized by the TEA.

Besides fundamental education, building and improving technical and vocational skills are essential for reducing unemployment and increasing labour force participation in the region. Improving the quality of education and training as well as labour force as factors contributing to economic growth and social development has its importance and priority for the country and for the region particularly for its younger population structure.

In the field of health, physical and human capacity is fairly developed. With increasing number of beds, there was shift to qualified room system in hospitals, the coverage of health services was expanded and improved in quality, and consequently there were remarkable improvements in basic health indicators. In 2007, there were 96 hospitals and 9,980 beds in the region. In 2012, these figures were 120 and 15,862, respectively. The number of beds per 10,000 persons increased from 13.9 to 19.7. While increases in the number of hospitals and beds were by 16.3% and 23.4%, respectively, in Turkey, these increases were by 25% and 657.1% in the GAP Region (Table 8).

Table 8: Number of Hospitals and Beds in GAP Region and in Turkey (2007-2012)

	Number of Hospitals 2007					Number of Beds 2007 (**)					Number of beds per 10,000 persons
	Public Hospital	Private* Hospital	University	Other	Total	Public Hospital	Private* Hospital	University	Other	Total	
GAP	72	21	3	-	96	6 927	1 063	1 990	-	9 980	13.9
Turkey	848	365	56	6	1 275	112 037	17 397	30 978	1 688	162 100	23.0
GAP/Turkey (%)	8.49	5.75	5.36	0	7.53	6.18	6.11	6.42	0	6.16	
	Number of Hospitals 2012					Number of Beds 2012 (**)					Number of beds per 10,000 persons
	Public Hospital	Private* Hospital	University	Other	Total	Public Hospital	Private* Hospital	University	Other	Total	
GAP	75	39	3	3	120	9 916	3 289	2 183	294	15 682	19.70
Turkey	832	541	65	45	1 483	122 322	35 767	35 150	6 833	200 072	26.45
GAP/Turkey (%)	9.01	7.21	4.62	0	8.09	8.11	9.20	6.21	31.60	7.84	

Source: Regional Indicators, (Number of other public hospitals and beds are included in the figure given for Turkey) TSI, 2014

(\*) Includes hospitals owned by private persons, associations and foreigners.

(\*\*) Gives the actual number of beds.

The number of specialist physicians in the region increased by 65.9% from 2,916 to 4,838. In 2007, 5.8% of total specialists and 8.6% of general practitioners were working in the GAP region. In 2012 these figures were 6.9% and 10.2%, respectively (Table 9).

Table 9: Number of Health Personnel in GAP Region (2007-2012)

2007									
	Specialist	General Practitioner	Assistant	Total	Dentist	Pharmacist	Health Worker (1)	Nurse	Midwife
GAP Total	2 916	2 882	750	6 548	663	1 488	5 742	6 727	3 467
Turkey	54 439	34 559	19 404	108 402	19 278	23 977	79 441	94 661	47 175
GAP/Turkey (%)	5.36	8.34	3.87	6.04	3.44	6.21	7.23	7.11	7.35
2012									
	Specialist	General Practitioner	Assistant	Total	Dentist	Pharmacist	Health Worker (1)	Nurse	Midwife
GAP Total	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 (%)	6.90	10.21	4.02	7.43	4.20	6.64	7.36	7.93	7.42

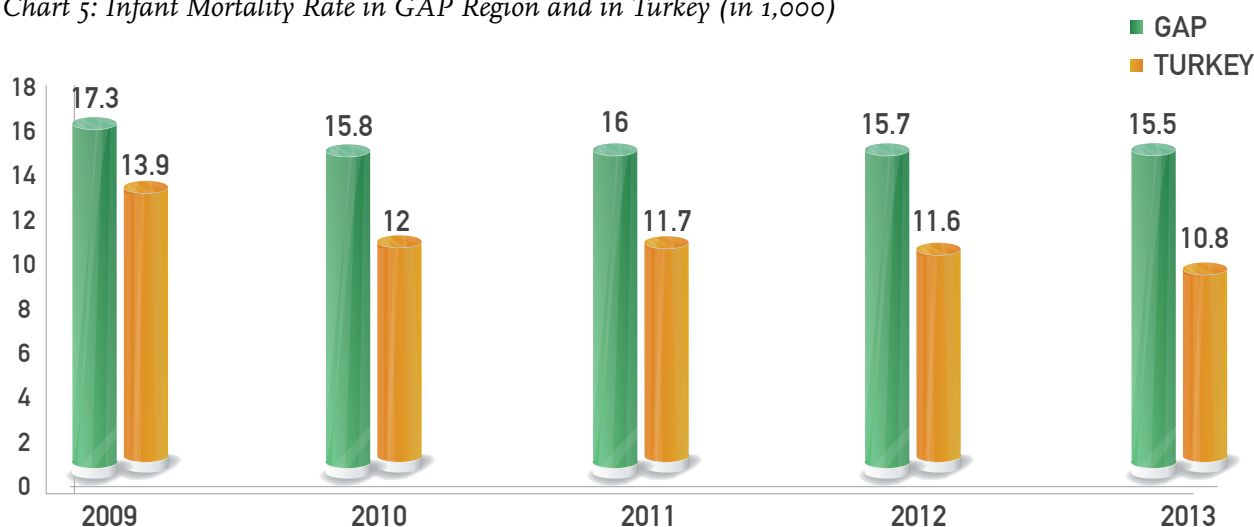
Source: Regional Indicators, Turkish Statistics Institute (TSI), 2014

(1) Includes health workers and technicians in branches of Emergency Medicine, Health, Anaesthesia, Environmental Health, Dental Prosthesis, Laboratory, Orthopaedic Services, X-ray, Physical Therapy, Heart-Lung, Pathologic Anatomy, Audiometry, Prosthesis and Public Health.

Note: Excluded is the number of health personnel working in facilities under the Ministry of National Defence.

In 2002, 52% of all births in the GAP region were in health facilities, increasing to 95.5% in 2012. Maternal mortality rate which was 38.9 in 100,000 dropped 14.7 in 2012. Infant mortality rate dropped from 17.1 in thousand in 2009 to 15.6 at the end of 2012 and to 15.5 in 2013 (Chart 5).

Chart 5: Infant Mortality Rate in GAP Region and in Turkey (in 1,000)



Source: Turkish Statistics Institute (TSI), Birth and Mortality Statistics, 2014

Vehicles needed in the delivery of health services were rapidly procured; family health centres, health centres and Cancer Early Diagnosis and Screening Centres (CEDSC) were established; trainings were delivered to build awareness in health personnel and citizens and, consequently, preventive and first step health services were strengthened. However, health indicators are still below national averages in the region where the rate of population growth is quite high. So the need for health infrastructure and health services is still pressing.

While there are improvements in education and health in-

dicators of the region, investments in such important areas as social protection and social services had their positive implications on social indicators.

The Social Support Programme (SSP) which was the outcome of the first GAP Action Plan later scaled up to other regions extended support to 3,242 projects with a total fund of about 420 million TL in the period 2008-2013 covering such headings as occupation building, social inclusion and cultural, artistic and sportive activities.

Activities under social assistance and services aim at im-

proving the living conditions of children under risk, strengthening the social position of women, increasing the participation of people with disabilities to social and economic life and ensuring the adaptation of people living in poor quarters of cities to urban life. Now there are new social protection centres where vulnerable groups can lead a healthy and safe life. In this context 24 centres (Child and Youth Centres, Care and Social Rehabilitation Centres, Centres for Life without Obstacles, Elderly Solidarity Centres, Community Centres and Affection Houses) were launched and various programmes were organized. In addition, 15 new Multi-Purpose Community Centres (MPCC) were launched and the number of MPCCs in the region reached 44. Nevertheless, the number of these centres is still under what it should be and it is among priority issues to supply qualified personnel to these centres and improve service quality by diversifying programmes.

To enable wider sections of population to benefit from and participate to cultural services and activities, Adıyaman-Kahta, Batman, Mardin, Kilis and Diyarbakır Culture Centres were completed and are now in service.

To ensure people's participation to sports activities, 14 sports halls with spectator capacity of 17,250, 2 football fields and 2 semi-Olympic indoor swimming pools were constructed. Sports halls of 7,500 spectator capacity in Diyarbakır and 5,000 in Şanlıurfa were completed and are now in service.

Within the last five years significant progress has been made under the GAP Action Plan in such areas as education, health, employment and social protection. Yet, social indicators of the region are still behind country averages. To speak about development in its full sense, there is need, together with economic growth, to increase individuals' and groups' active participation to economic and social life, improve life quality, provide free, safe and quality environments in which citizens find opportunities to fully develop and to further consolidate solidarity and integration.

**In the plan period, very significant progress was made in transportation, industry, urban infrastructure and services, which constitute the basis of a new surge in development, in addition to other achievements in irrigation, land consolidation and energy production.**

The first stage in the GAP was the construction of dams as water reservoirs. This was followed by the construction of main canals to carry water from these reservoirs to irrigation areas and irrigation networks reaching to farms. The GAP Action Plan took steps at this second stage and main canals reaching 934.7 km in total were completed; 701.3 km part of this total was completed in the period 2008-2013.

Having their construction started earlier, Upper Harran Main Canal, Kralkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation Water Main and Main Canal 1. Part, Çamgazi Plain Irrigation, Samsat Pumped Irrigation 1. Part, Upper Harran Plain Part 6 Ir-

rigation, Upper Harran Plain Network Construction, Belkıs-Nizip Irrigation and Kayacık Plain Irrigation Network were completed. Also completed are Batman Right Bank and Left Bank Main Canal constructions.

Main canals of Kralkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation, Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation and Bozova Pumped Irrigation and main canal of Lower Mardin Network whose biddings had been made in the AP period are now completed.

About 18 km long Suruç Tunnel, the fifth longest water conveyance tunnel in the world and the most important component of Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation Scheme was completed.

While main canals were completed in segments, irrigation networks were gradually finished making it possible to bring increasing parcels of land under irrigation. The land under irrigation in the region extended over 272,972 ha in 2007 and it is 411,508 ha as of the end of 2013, which increased the rate of realization in irrigation investments from 15% to 23%. If the action Plan target of 1,060,000 ha is taken as basis, the rate of realization in irrigation is 38.8%. Further tracts of land will be brought under irrigation and construction of irrigation networks is completed.

The Silvan Dam, the second largest irrigation dam after Atatürk Dam, and related irrigation projects were given start to bring about 235,000 ha of land under irrigation.

The Pamukçay Dam, whose construction was started in the plan period, is completed and construction of irrigation network started to irrigate 5,100 ha of land.

The GAP-AP (2008-2012) targeted the completion of gravity irrigation projects whose water source is secured, with main canal construction in progress and design largely ready as well as first level pumped irrigation projects that were considered economic. Important progress was achieved in this regard. However, since the design and tendering of relevant process took too long some of them could not be completed while some others are yet to start. It is necessary, therefore, in the new Action Plan to give priority to the completion of on-going projects and to invest in and go ahead with new irrigation networks in order to reach the target in terms of area to be brought under irrigation.

While land consolidation in earlier years covered 1 million ha of land, 2.4 million ha of land was consolidated in the Action Plan period accompanied by in-farm development services and work was completed on 2.3 million ha of land. This is the largest land consolidation operation in the world given effect in a single surge and it is estimated that a saving amounting to 2.5 billion TL was made by lowering expropriation costs. There were about 1,000,000 persons benefiting from this project. The plan in the Harran Plain closed drainage project covers 55,000 ha of land and drainage work on 35,843 ha of land is already completed. 7,416 km long part of the planned 9,000 km long drainage



network is completed. The problem of insalination was eliminated in these areas.

The rate of realization in Ilisu Dam whose construction was started under the Action Plan is presently 73%.

There will be 5 main pipelines to supply natural gas to the region and 3 of them are completed. Natural gas is now supplied to Siirt, Batman and Kilis provinces as well as Bismil, Silvan, Beşiri, Kozluk, Kurtalan and Kâhta districts.

Efforts were made to improve transportation infrastructure to boost marketing opportunities in the region and ensure easy access, and investments in transportation were given

specific importance.

The highway transportation infrastructure in the region was improved significantly. The highway network in 9 provinces covered by the GAP Action Plan reached 6,306 km. In the 2000s the region had a motorway network of only 98 km, which reached 291 km at the end of 2013. As for divided highways, total network of 294 km increased to 2,097 km in the same period. As far as surface is concerned 1.123 km of these highways have hot bituminous mixture (HBM), 4,355 km have surface dressing, 354 km are stabilized, 86 km are earth roads and 288 km are of other types (Table 10).

Table 10: Length of Divided Highways in the GAP Region (km)

Provinces	Before 2003	2003-2012	2013	Total
Adiyaman	23	142	-	165
Batman	15	105	5	125
Diyarbakır	44	328	6	378
Gaziantep	116	222	-	338
Kilis	2	32	-	34
Mardin	28	216	-	244
Siirt	7	105	3	115
Şanlıurfa	28	501	1	530
Şırnak	25	138	5	168
GAP	288	1 789	20	2 097

Source: KGM, GAP-AP Monitoring Reports

- Gaziantep-Şanlıurfa Motorway is now open to traffic.
- 323 km of Şanlıurfa-Kızıltepe-Silopi divided highway (351 km) is completed as HBM.
- Diyarbakır-Mardin divided highway (91 km) is open to traffic: 25 km with HBM and the rest as with surface dressing.
- Diyarbakır Ring Road (51 km) was completed as HBM.
- Diyarbakır-Siverek-Şanlıurfa highway (187 km) is fully in service as divided highway 97.4 km of which was completed as HBM.
- Gölbaşı-Adiyaman-Kâhta divided highway is open to traffic.
- 37 km part of Cizre-Şırnak highway (44 km) is open to traffic as divided highway with surface dressing.

During the plan period, the highway network was improved almost fully; however there are still some parts under stan-

dards. In order to ensure continuous and safe traffic on these roads there is need to improve infrastructure and launch new transportation studies to further strengthen road connections between provinces and regions.

As far as airway transportation is concerned there was four-fold increase from 2004 to 2013 in terms of the number of flights and passengers (Table 11).

Batman Airport Terminal Building was completed in 2010 and Adiyaman Airport Terminal Building in 2013. Mardin Airport Terminal Building is about to be completed while the construction of Diyarbakır Airport Terminal Building is in progress.

Şırnak Şerafettin Elçi Airport is in service since 2013.

Air transportation infrastructure is of great importance for the region and there is also need to strengthen this infrastructure with due account of international connections as well.

Table 11: Number of Planes Landing and Taking off from Airports in the GAP Region and Number of Passengers in Domestic and International Flights (2004-2013)

Years	Aircraft Traffic (Arrivals-Departures)					Number of Passengers				
	All Landings and Take Offs	Commercial Aircraft <sup>(1)</sup>			Other <sup>(3)</sup>	Passengers Total	Domestic		International	
		Domes-tic <sup>(2)</sup>	International				Landing	Take off	Landing	Take off
			Turkish	Turkish						
GAP Region										
2004	9 476	8 230	406	26	814	955 708	448 748	454 921	25 396	26 643
2007	16 891	15 144	741	231	775	1 884 334	895 546	882 246	54 649	51 893
2010	30 339	24 979	1 318	426	3 616	3 266 842	1 592 584	1 559 680	55 835	58 743
2013	43 051	36 174	862	465	5 550	5 127 152	2 477 931	2 453 688	98 941	96 592
Turkey										
2004	440 238	150 550	128 246	110 626	50 816	44 789 140	7 286 286	7 141 683	15 056 297	15 304 874
2007	642 988	281 473	156 723	135 639	69 153	66 463 286	14 796 631	14 513 702	18 384 006	18 768 947
2010	919 411	409 402	237 328	162 411	110 270	102 800 392	25 360 682	25 214 744	25 778 756	26 446 210
2013	1 223 795	554 166	323 780	181 445	164 404	149 430 421	38 093 932	38 054 594	36 550 858	36 731 037
Percent										
2004	2.2	5.5	0.3	0	1.6	2.1	6.2	6.4	0.2	0.2
2007	2.6	5.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.8	6.1	6.1	0.3	0.3
2010	3.3	6.1	0.6	0.3	3.3	3.2	6.3	6.2	0.2	0.2
2013	3.5	6.5	0.3	0.3	3.4	3.4	6.5	6.4	0.3	0.3

(1) Commercial planes considered in domestic/foreign distinction

(2) Commercial domestic flights are organized only by airlines registered in Turkey

(3) Includes non-commercial (general aviation, military, local) flights.

Note: Şırnak Şerafettin Elçi Airport was in service in 2013.

#### Developments in railway transportation

With clearance of mines around Çobanbey railway border gate, the historical railway station was restored and a new station was constructed, which made it possible to start passenger and freight transportation between Gaziantep and Aleppo. However, this traffic was ceased due to internal clashes in Syria.

Arrangements at Başpınar Logistics Centre are completed.

There was renewal on 500 km part of the railway network in the region.

**Investments in urban infrastructure, drinking water supply and housing were accelerated to provide liveable, orderly, safe, healthy and reliable settlements.**

In the context of mapping and development plan work, base maps of 35 settlements were developed and development plans of 9 settlements were completed. Solid waste sanitary landfill facilities of Nizip, Kilis and Mardin were completed. Sub-regional development plans were prepared for areas to be brought under irrigation in Cizre-İdil-Silopi and Siverek-Hilvan. Also ready are environmental plans for Adıyaman-Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır and Mardin-Batman-Siirt-Şırnak Planning Zones.

The MHA had planned to construct 39,547 houses in the region in

the period 2008-2013. 11,533 of these houses have been completed; 1,272 are soon to be completed and 9,843 are in progress. 16,899 houses are yet at the stage of project development/tendering.

Rural-to-urban migration continuing for long caused an unplanned and unsound pattern of urbanization and local governments failed to respond fully to their emerging infrastructure problems. At present there is need to accelerate decent housing and drinking water supply initiatives and to implement urban transformation projects in both migration receiving centres and other settlements with potential to grow as area under irrigation expands.

In the context of improving industrial infrastructure, 7 organized industrial districts (OIDs) and 8 small industrial sites (SISs) were completed. The region now has 17 OIDs and 36 SISs. When all parcels in 7 OIDs (1,405 ha of land) completed in the plan period are active, employment opportunities will be created for about 35,000 people. 8 SISs with 1,150 workplaces provided decent working opportunities for 5,500 persons.

There is recently and increase in private sector investments in the region particularly after recent policy of incentives. The existing OIDs fall short in meeting increasing demand and thus there is need to launch new industrial districts.

Table 12: OIDs Completed in the GAP Region

Provinces	Project Title	Area (ha) (as stated in the AP)	Area in the Development Plan	No. of Parcels	No. of Parcels Allocated	No. of firms Active in Production	No. of Persons Employed
Adıyaman	Centre I. Part	210	291	144	93	88	4 100
	Gölbaşı	50	110	33	10	6	50
Batman	Centre	113	155	97	65	45	1 250
Diyarbakır	Centre	523	720	344	214	150	4 000
Gaziantep	Centre (Parts 1.2.3.4) (*)	2 330	3 522	880	962	847	120 000
	Nizip	100	93	34	33	14	450
Kilis	Centre	90	341	37	37	22	550
Mardin	Centre (+Enlargement) (**)	300	247	190	197	156	2 600
Siirt	Centre	70	70	76	11	4	70
Şanlıurfa	Centre 1	286	391	263	253	244	5 550
	Centre 2	96	800	257	145	35	1 500
Şırnak	Centre	50	76	24	4	1	12
	Cizre	40	82	59	17	1	24
Total	17 OID (*)	4 258	6 898	2 438	2 041	1 613	140 156

Source: Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, 2014

(\*) Gaziantep Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4 were separately included in total.

(\*\*) Existing and enlargement areas were separately included in total.

Table 13: SISs Completed in the GAP Region

Provinces	Project title	Available workplaces	Presently occupied
Adıyaman	Centre	350	350
	Centre (II. Part SIS)	94	94
	Gölbashi	60	55
	Besni	258	168
	Kâhta (Özkahta)	150	0
Batman	Centre	250	250
	Centre-Annex	150	150
Diyarbakır	Bismil	108	108
	Centre	320	320
	Centre-Auto	298	298
	Centre-Auto Repairers 3. Part	376	376
	Centre – Carpenters	99	99
	Ergani	118	118
	Silvan	220	220
Gaziantep	Centre 1. Part	300	300
	Centre 2. Part	1 146	1 126
	Centre 3. Part	1 235	300
	Centre – Shoemakers	300	300
	Centre 25 Aralık	357	325
	İslahiye	95	95
	Nizip 1. Part	238	198
	Nizip 2. Part	380	363
	Oğuzeli	64	64
	Nurdağı	96	40
Kilis	Centre (1. Part)	250	0
Mardin	Kızıltepe	200	167
	Nusaybin	154	123
	Centre	190	183
Siirt	Centre	128	128
Şanlıurfa	Centre 1. Part (Evren)	500	500
	Centre 2. Part (Evren)	500	455
	Siverek	100	100
	Suruç	105	85
	Birecik Fırat	202	167
Şırnak	Centre 73 (1. Part)	100	100
	Cizre	100	100
Total	36 SIS	9 591	7 825

Source: Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, 2014

The key objective of the PSVI Project launched in 2005 is to eliminate drinking water supply and transportation related problems in rural areas. In the period 2005-2014 a fund totalling to 9.15 billion TL was allocated to the project for the whole country (except İstanbul and Kocaeli provinces). Following the enactment of the new Metropolitan Municipality Law, the PSVI is now being implemented in 51 provinces where there is no metropolitan municipality.

In this period, 1.25 billion TL was allocated to provinces in the GAP Region (14% of total fund). In the implementation period from 2005 to 2014, road projects in the GAP region reached 31,338 km in length (710 km unprocessed, 13,964 km stabilized, 15,629 km asphalted and 68 km concrete). In addition to this 957,684 m<sup>2</sup> of area as in-village roads and squares were covered with paving stone. In drinking water supply projects 7,797 settlements (without water supply: 1,715 and inadequate supply: 6,282) were provided drinking water. In the context of small-scale irrigation investments, 619 ha of land were covered and waste water management investments were made in 20 settlements inhabited by 5,513 people.

The target in responding to drinking water needs of cities was the completion of on-going projects. As a result, drinking water supply projects in Adıyaman, Mardin-Kızıltepe, Siirt and Şırnak were completed. The Batman Drinking Water Supply Implementation project was also finished and the facility was transferred to the municipality.

Also, the Water Supply and Sewage Programme (WSSP) was launched under the coordination of the Ministry of Development in 2010 to create funds for drinking water supply and sewage projects of municipalities which had urgency but with some financing bottlenecks. The WSSP covers, all in GAP provinces, 206 individual projects of which 77 are related to drinking water supply and 129 to sewage-sanitation. 43 of these projects have been given start.

**Development Agencies were established to ensure that production factors in the region are utilized in most efficient way on the basis of participation subsidiarity, institutionally capable to implement long-term and wide perspective policies and programmes.**

The newly established three development agencies started

to extend comprehensive support that contributes to the competitive power of the region. With their financial support programmes, Karacadağ, İpekyolu (Silk Road) and Dicle (Tigris) development agencies extender grant of value 190 million TL to 911 projects and, through co-financing, funds totalling to 350 million TL were directed to investments.

The Agricultural Banking Academy-GAP Banking School in Ankara delivered trainings to 2,726 staff and personnel in the period 2008-2011.

The service buildings of Diyarbakır GAP International Agricultural Research and Training Centre and Şanlıurfa GAP International Agricultural Research and Training Centre are in service now.

Completed works include the additional laboratory building of Diyarbakır Provincial Directorate of Laboratory Control, new service building of Gaziantep Directorate of Food Control, and maintenance-restoration of Şanlıurfa Provincial Directorate of Laboratory Control. Equipment was procured for Diyarbakır and Gaziantep Provincial Laboratories.


Turkey has 7,501 agricultural consultants and 985 of these consultants are in the GAP region (13.1%).

The HQ of the GAP Regional Development Administration moved to Şanlıurfa.

Though out of the Action Plan, there were also projects implemented, together with those in the GAP Region, in 30 provinces of Eastern Anatolia and Eastern Black Sea Regions under the Institutional Capacity Building component of IPA 2007 Programme. Under the programme, various activities were carried out to facilitate access to and increase the utilization of public services by building awareness and capacity in women's non-governmental organizations. In the same context, 36 grant projects were supported and 41,876 persons benefited from activities such as training, information building, seminars and conferences.

Enhancing the institutional capacity of governmental agencies, local governments, universities, NGOs and professional organizations active in the region is crucial in improving the qualification of labour force and service quality.





# MAIN OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND TARGETS

## 4. MAIN OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND TARGETS

It is the primary goal of the GAP Action Plan to improve the level of welfare and living standards and to ensure peace and stability in the GAP Region through economic growth, social development and employment creation.

While pursuing this goal, the basic principles to be observed will be human-focus, participation, inclusiveness, accountability and transparency.

Policies and strategies under the GAP Action Plan were developed in line with policies and strategies adopted by the 10th Development Plan, RDNS work and regional plans. In the context of the Action Plan, it is targeted to enhance the competitive power of the region by utilising its existing potential, accelerating its social and economic development and to maximize its contribution to national development and 2023 goals for the country. In the GAP-AP 2014-2018, it is essential to complete on-going

activities and investments first. In addition to this point, it is also the basic mission of the Action Plan to ensure the sustainability of what have been accomplished so far and to give further momentum to the development process in the region by innovative and employment generating new programmes.

Supported by a well-developed infrastructure and institutional capacity these new programmes will focus on the following: Making cities better places to live; improving quality in education and health services; lifting up standards in transportation and housing; promoting natural and cultural fabric of the region for tourism purposes; establishment of logistics centres; application of modern irrigation techniques; transition to competitive crops and goods; expanding marketing opportunities and development of human resources and institutional capacity.

Table 14: GAP Region: Major Indicators

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Target for 2018
Proportion of per capita GVA to country average (%) <sup>*</sup>	43.1	46.6	50.8	50.2	-	-	54.4
Rate of Unemployment (%) <sup>**</sup>	15.8	17.4	12.4	11.7	12.4	14.5	10.3
Rate of Employment (%) <sup>**</sup>	30.1	30.0	33.2	32.1	30.8	34.3	35.3
Labour Force Participation Rate (%) <sup>**</sup>	35.7	36.3	37.9	36.3	35.2	40.1	39.1
Value of Exports (million USD) <sup>***</sup>	4 390	4 446	5 178	6 945	8 061	8 880	22 119.8

<sup>\*</sup> The target for the year 2018 was set by taking as base the average annual rates of increase in country and regional GVAs in the period 2004-2011.

<sup>\*\*</sup> TSI, 2014

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> The target for the year 2018 was set by taking as base the average annual rates of increase in country and regional total and per capita export values in the period 2007-2013.

The target for the year 2018 was set by taking as basis the export values of Turkey in the period 2007-2013 and average annual rate of increase in per capita exports.



There will be special focus on activities that will add momentum to region's economic and social development, attract private sector investments, promote SMSEs, diversify production, increase productivity, improve the competitive power of the region and widen the pool of qualified labour force. Also, speed will be given to those activities geared to educating and training qualified individuals, ensuring the participation of disadvantaged groups to economic and social life, protecting natural and cultural properties and creating environmentally sensitive, healthy and safe living spaces. Irrigation, transportation and industrial infrastructure will be improved and weight will be given to programmes and practices that enhance the service delivery capacity of local agencies.

It is also aimed at transforming the present composition of production, ensuring sector wise diversification, developing a culture and environment conducive to entrepreneurship and creating new employment opportunities. Public investments will be directed to economic and social infrastructure projects that would support productive private sector investments. In supporting entrepreneurship and SMSEs, criteria and priorities will include, besides innovativeness, efficiency and employment creation, female, young and social entrepreneurship.

By taking due account of regional-level value chains, innovative and high value added clusters will be encouraged while inter-enterprise cooperation in existing clusters are further promoted. Clusters will be supported in their integration with international markets while observing central and regional harmony.

R&D, technology and innovation capacity of the region will be enhanced. Support will be given to universities' activities related to technology development in cooperation with industrial enterprises.

Cultural diversity and wealth will be preserved and transferred to future generations; social integrity and solidarity around common values will be strengthened; priority will be given to promotion and brand creation by extending cultural and artistic activities; and the contribution of creative industries to socioeconomic development will

be enhanced.

In steps taken to boost economic development, there will be parallel efforts to preserve cultural heritage and utilize this asset for tourism purposes. In this context, historical parts of settlements will be taken under protection as a whole, transformed into culture, arts and tourism centres and supported and promoted through international publicity and brand creation activities.

As stressed in the GAP Region Competition Agenda, support will be extended to sustainable production strategies, entrepreneurship development, internationalization, applied technology, clustering and networking strategies accompanied by projects, programmes and activities in organic farming, organic textile products, renewable energy and tourism.

In line with the needs of the region, active labour market policies will be promoted including vocational guidance and counselling services. Labour force will be improved in terms of employability by better education and training and weight will be given to training programmes that build in those skills for which there is high demand in labour markets.

Urban centres will be improved as centres of attraction in terms of living and investment environments; there will be efforts to create brands with respect to their potential, opportunities they offer and goods and services they produce.

Priority will be given to irrigation infrastructure and related networks and modern irrigation methods will be promoted in in-farming irrigation. Coordination between relevant official institutions will be ensured in land consolidation work and rates of irrigation will be brought up by making in-farm development services more effective. Emphasis will be given to agricultural training and extension services in areas brought under irrigation and industrial infrastructure will be improved in line with increase in the yield and diversification of crops. Innovative approaches will be adopted to solve problems in settlements that are expected to receive migration triggered by investments in irrigation.





# DEVELOPMENT AXES



## 5. DEVELOPMENT AXES

The GAP-AP 2014-2018 is based on five development axes as:

- I. Accelerating Economic Development
- II. Strengthening Social Development
- III. Improving Habitability in Urban Centres
- IV. Improving Infrastructure
- V. Building Institutional Capacity

Each of these axes has corresponding actions by main headings and provinces.

### 5.1 Accelerating Economic Development

This heading covers the following in the context of transforming regional economy: Creation of a high-tech based, organized and efficient agricultural sector that has left behind its infrastructure problems and enjoying international-scale competitive power; improvement of industrial infrastructure and environments conducive to entrepreneurship; encouraging private sector investments; promoting technological infrastructure and university-industry cooperation in the region; boosting tourism in the region and adoption of measures for protecting natural resources.

- Yield in agricultural production will be increased and an agriculture based industrial structure will be developed. Support will be given to farmers' organizations, adoption of new agricultural technologies and dissemination of nature-friendly production systems on the basis of value chains. Models will be developed and implemented to increase the effectiveness of agricultural training and extension activities. Gaps in infrastructure will be eliminated to develop small and large ruminant breeding and support programmes will be developed to encourage engagement in water products in inner waters. Rural development programmes will continue so as to improve rural life quality.
- As the foundation of industrial infrastructure, investments in OIDs and SISs will continue and also agriculture-based specialized OIDs will be established in provinces that need it.

- Border gates in the region will be further improved to promote trade with bordering countries.
- There will be regional innovation strategies at Level 2 in order to identify the R&D and innovation infrastructure in the region, harness existing potential and give direction to activities in the field of innovation.
- Improving tourism infrastructure for protecting cultural assets and harnessing these properties for developments in tourism; creating tourist attraction centres and diversifying tourism.
- Natural resources and energy potential of the region will be assessed and efforts will be made to harness this potential for the economy of the region.
- Fields of investment suitable for promoting renewable energy will be identified and support will be given to studies and practices related to the use of renewable energy in such fields as electricity generation, agriculture and tourism.
- In the field of energy, the programme of university-specific energy studies will be implemented.
- There will be work on developing a competition agenda and development action plan for the region; by supporting the development of creative industries the emergence of others will be motivated and support will be given to innovations in other sectors.

## 5.2. Strengthening Social Development

Within the framework of human-focused development concept, social environments will be provided where individual can realize their full potential and live safe and healthy life up in high standards. There will be measures to facilitate access to such public services as in education-training, health, social protection, culture, arts and sports, offer equal opportunities, improve employability and to ensure sustainable development.

- Physical infrastructure and human endowment will be improved and equal opportunities will be provided at all levels of education to improve access to and quality of education offered. The target is to reach 70% enrolment in preschool education. The number of students per classroom in primary and secondary education will be reduced to 33. To promote and encourage reading culture, there will be enriched libraries in schools.
- Necessary measures will be adopted to retain teachers in the region for longer periods of service.
- To improve quality in higher education physical infrastructure and human resources in the universities of the region will be improved, accompanied by higher boarding capacity by using alternative funding models. Necessary measures will be taken to increase the number of foreign students in universities and the number of students per teaching staff will be reduced.
- For increasing employment, improving the quality of labour force and ensuring social integration labour market participation of all vulnerable groups including youth and women will be facilitated. In this context, there will be initiatives to build awareness concerning flexible employment in employers and workers. Active labour force policies will be pursued in a more effective and extended way by taking into account the demand for labour in the region. There will be training activities and infrastructure building to improve the employability of labour force and qualifications of already employed people. Also, families will be trained so as to encourage the labour force participation of those receiving social assistance and relevant measures will be taken to this end.

- The number of hospital beds will be further increased to offer quality and effective health services and basic health indicators will be improved by strengthening first step and protective health services. The number of health workers serving in the region will be increased and the distribution of health workers by provinces and by service units within individual provinces will be improved and balanced so as to ensure effective service delivery to all settlements.

- Health tourism will be given priority in order to harness the potential created by health investments to diversify regional tourism. Potential countries and regions will be identified to promote and publicize health services in the region. Health tourism will be added to secondary education, graduate and postgraduate curricula as an elective course and the quota for foreign students coming in to receive health training in the region will be increased. Universities planning to work on medical tourism will be offered fields of specialization.

- Support will continue to occupation building, social inclusion and cultural, artistic and sportive activities under the Social Support Programme (SSP).

- Further measures will be adopted to improve the living conditions of children, women, youth, the disabled and elderly, and in particular, those moving in from rural areas and living in urban poor neighbourhoods. These measures will also include those for improving the social status of disadvantaged groups and ensuring their economic and social integration.

- Social structure analysis will be conducted for the region. The Social Interaction Programme will be implemented.

- Cultural and artistic activities will be promoted and access to cultural services will be facilitated. Construction of sports facilities in places where there is need will continue, there will be physical improvements in existing facilities and access to and effective utilization by people will be ensured.

## 5.3. Improving Habitability in Urban Centres

Under this heading, the key objective is the provision of sustainable, accessible and liveable spaces which are capable of responding to geographical circumstances, to rural/urban needs, in harmony with historical, cultural and environmental values and with more spaces for common use. There is need for improvements in urban centres of the GAP region in terms of social, economic and spatial concerns for their orderly and safe development and for ensuring urbanization in all senses.

- Physical and social infrastructure will be enhanced in

those provinces of the region that have potential for serving their surrounding areas and becoming as attraction centres. Business environments will be strengthened at these centres and direction of investments to these areas will be encouraged to create new industrial focuses. Activities under supporting the creation of attraction centres will continue in Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep.

- There will be support to model-setting urban development practices to encourage orderly, liveable, healthy

and safe urban settlements.

- A special programme will be developed to respond to recreational needs in urban centres. In this context, living spaces will be designed so as to ensure engagement in sports and physical activity. Spaces where cultural and artistic activities can take place will be improved together with increasing the number of and boosting quality of places where leisure activities are carried out.
- Accessibility in urban transportation will be ensured by improving related systems.
- Activities for improving quality in urban environments will be supported.
- Drinking water supply, sewage, wastewater networks and treatment plant projects will be supported in the

context of WSSP and, in rural areas, PSVI activities will continue.

- Initiatives to provide safe and adequate drinking water will continue and regional-integrated solid waste management facilities will be constructed. Protection and sustainability of drinking water sources will be ensured.
- Housing needs in the region will be analysed in qualitative and quantitative terms with respect to rural/urban distinction, different income groups and household sizes. Housing investments will be encouraged in areas where there is need accompanied by necessary funding, infrastructure and technical support. Urban transformation projects will be launched to create safe and healthy living environments.

## 5.4 Improving Infrastructure

The provision of quality and adequate infrastructure services in the region is one of the main determinants of ensuring economic transformation and acceleration of social development. Objectives in this context include the completion of irrigation investments, improvement in transportation networks, establishment of logistics centres and development of information-communication technologies infrastructure.

At the end of the plan period, reservoirs will be ready for irrigating 1.1 million hectares of land together with the completion of associated irrigation networks.

- In the context of large-scale irrigation schemes that are presently on-going or about to be launched, the area under irrigation will be expanded by accelerating network, reservoir and main canal constructions. 362(\*) km long main canal constructions presently continuing under the plan will be completed.
- Project designs of high-elevation irrigation schemes will develop and some of them which are assigned priority will be implemented. There will be project design work also in case there is demand for the rehabilitation of networks in areas already under irrigation.
- Weight will be given to initiatives geared to develop-

ing the agricultural infrastructure of the region while protecting and promoting regional resources. Land consolidation and in-farm development initiatives that must go together with investments in irrigation will be completed. There will be land improvement works for the identification, mapping and reclamation of stony-rough lands.

- Ilisu Dam and HPP will be completed. Cizre Dam and HPP will be constructed.
- The infrastructure in natural gas conveyance will be improved and projects designed to supply gas to the region will be completed.
- Transportation networks and logistic services in the region will be strengthened to further facilitate market access.
- There will be a preliminary study in developing inland waterways to utilize dam lakes for transportation purposes.
- Public informatics centres will be established within local governments.

(\*) Lower Mardin Main Canal 3. Part Construction was completed in 2014 (5 km). Work is going on for 357 km.

## 5.5 Building Institutional Capacity

This heading is related to building institutional capacity in local branches of central government, local governments, universities, NGOs and other organizations by responding to their needs in terms of human resources as well as their financial, administrative and technical endowments.

- There will be training programmes to respond to training needs of personnel employed in local branches of central government. Human capacity of investment monitoring and coordination bodies will be enhanced.
- A mobility programme will be phased in in order to

encourage and ensure exchange of experience between ministries and personnel working in local branches of respective ministries.

- Physical, human and technical endowments will be improved to ensure effectiveness in service delivery by local branches of the TEA.
- Training needs of metropolitan municipalities, municipalities and provincial private administrations will be analysed and relevant training programmes will be organized.

- The preparation by metropolitan municipalities for informatics strategies will be supported together with their websites so as to give transparency to services delivered by municipalities.
- Training needs of GAP-RDA and development agencies will be analysed and relevant training programmes will be organized.
- Information and experience of presently retired person who had once performed senior level duties in governmental organizations will be utilized in line with emerging needs.
- There will be training programmes geared to strengthening human resources in NGOs working in development issues and enhancing their project development and fund raising capacity.
- Training needs of personnel working in universities in the region will be analysed and training programmes will be organized accordingly. Further, in the context of the Law no. 5018, there will be improvements in universities' institutional structure and process management capacity.
- For Regional Directorates of Agriculture and Credit Cooperatives, technical issues critical for better service delivery will be identified and training programmes will be organized accordingly.
- Local Governments, local branches of central government, NGOs, universities and professional organizations will be subject to institutional competency analysis and relevant support programmes will be phased in to cover their administrative, financial, technological and human resources shortcomings.







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# ACTION PLAN (2014-2018)

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# 6. ACTION PLAN (2014-2018)

## 6.1 Structure of the Action Plan

In the new action plan, under each development axis and sub-heading, there is action number, action title, location, organization in charge, partner organizations, starting-ending dates and explanation for each specific action given in columns.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
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- “Action No.”: It is the code number pointing out to the relevant axis and sub-heading.
- “Action”: Short description of what is to be done.
- “Location”: The province where the action concerned is to take place.
- “Organization in Charge”: It is the organization which is responsible for conducting, completing in time and reporting the action concerned.
- “Partner Agencies”: These are organizations that are directly or indirectly related to the action in the process of its conducting and from which the organization in charge is to cooperate and request concrete support.
- “Starting and Ending Dates”: The time period envisaged for conducting the action concerned.
- “Work to be done and Explanation”: The rationale for the action concerned and some relevant details.

## 6.2 Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring of the Action Plan

The GAP Regional Development Administration is the organization in charge of monitoring of and ensuring coordination in the implementation of the GAP Action Plan. Yet, all public organizations and agencies specified in the Action Plan are responsible for the implementation of the plan at regional level. Implementation will be closely followed, problems encountered will be identified and the GAP Regional Development Administration will be informed in time about these. When necessary, revisions in the Action Plan will be made by the Ministry of Development.

The following principles will be observed to have implementation take place effectively and attain envisaged targets:

- While developing their budgets and annual action plans, organizations specified in the GAP action Plan will attach specific importance to actions in the plan and assign them priority.
- Complementarity, coordination and synchronism will be ensured in the implementation of projects and

activities and local authorities including governorates in the first place will timely adopt measures geared to accelerating the process.

- Practices under the Action Plan will be based on national and regional plans and strategy documents.
- Human-focus, participation, inclusiveness, accountability and transparency will be the values to be observed in ensuring the adoption of and commitment to the objectives and targets of the Action Plan.
- The participation of all including civil society and private sector to regional development processes will be given special importance.
- Giving priority to integrated practices in sectors that would accelerate the process of development including agriculture in the first place and also in industry, education, health, transportation and services.
- Special attention will be given to the development of innovative approaches and models that would accelerate transformation in the region.

### 6.3 Summary Financing Table of the Action Plan

AXES	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014-2018
Accelerating Economic Development	312	320	328	332	336	1 628
Strengthening Social Development	1 186	1 219	1 248	1 265	1 277	6 195
Improving Habitability in Urban Centres	192	198	202	205	207	1 004
Improving Infrastructure	3 418	3 508	3 592	3 643	3 675	17 836
Building Institutional Capacity	5	5	5	5	5	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 113</b>	<b>5 250</b>	<b>5 375</b>	<b>5 450</b>	<b>5 500</b>	<b>26 688</b>

*Note: It shows investment funds to be allocated from the central budget and excludes additional funds from other sources. Also, additional funds may be allocated depending on the state of realization of project and budget means.*

### 6.4 Actions

- Accelerating Economic Development
- Strengthening Social Development
- Improving Habitability in Urban Centres
- Improving Infrastructure
- Building Institutional Capacity

# GAP ACTION PLAN (2014-2018)

## 1. ACCELERATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
<b>► AGRICULTURE</b>						
A.E.D.I.1	Agriculture-based industries will be promoted with increased yield in agricultural production.	GAP Provinces	MoFAAH	GAP-RDA, Development Agencies, Universities	2014-2018	Grant support will be provided to those projects covered by the Rural Development Investments Support Programme. Priority will be given to such activities and engagements as greenhouse farming, seed production, pressure irrigation and development of new technology-based irrigation systems, identification and development of local and traditional crops.
A.E.D.I.2	Farmers will be organized wider and better in terms of marketing agricultural products.	GAP Provinces	MoFAAH	GAP-RDA, Development Agencies, Universities	2014-2018	As agricultural output of the region increases, farmers' organizations will be supported to enable farmers to market their crops at reasonable prices and regularly supply inputs to industries.
A.E.D.I.3	Rural living quality will be improved.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	MoFAAH, Governorate, Development Agencies, District Governorate, Municipalities, Universities, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	Economic, social and environmental features of rural areas will be properly analysed and basin-based Sub-Regional Development Plans will be designed through an integrated approach.
						On the basis of sub-regional development plans, rural development priorities will be identified and Integrated Rural Development Project will be carried to scale to support associated initiatives.
A.E.D.I.4	Agricultural technologies will be supported and competitiveness will be enhanced.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	MoFAAH, Universities, Development Agencies, STRCT, MEI, AEI, TÜRKSAT, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2016	Support will be given to projects on the diversification in agriculture as well as activities serving to agricultural sector.
						The project "Promotion of Sensitive Farming and Sustainable Practices" will be completed to increase efficiency in using resources in agriculture. In this context, decision support system infrastructure will be created; its outputs will be systematically conveyed to farmers and sensitive farming practices will be supported to ensure the viability of outputs. Special practices will be followed in the context of cooperation with governmental agencies and private sector firms developing technologies.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
A.E.D.I.5	Effectiveness of agricultural training and extension activities will be improved and models will be developed and implemented.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	MoFAAH, Governorates, Development Agencies, District Governorates, Universities, Chambers of Agriculture, Producers' Unions, Chamber of Agricultural Engineers, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	The extension model developed under the "GAP Agricultural Training and Extension Project" (Pluralistic Extension Model with Farmers' Organizations at the Centre) will be translated into life. There will be training and extension activities that farmers will need in using land and water resources efficiently in areas brought under irrigation. Support will be given to farmers and their institutional capacity will be enhanced for commitment to irrigation infrastructure, its management and upkeep and for competitive power.
A.E.D.I.6	Support will be given to the promotion of nature-friendly agricultural production systems based on value chain.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	MoFAAH, Development Agencies, Universities, Private Sector Organizations, Producers' Organizations, NGOs	2014-2015	In the context of the "GAP Organic Farming Cluster Development Project", work plans will be developed to enhance the institutional and marketing capacity of farmers and their unions in the region and coaching services will be delivered. There will be thematic trainings and module development in training of trainers, e-training, crop protection and marketing. An Organic Farming Counselling Centre (OFCC) will be established to respond to information needs of farmers. To contribute to institutional capacity of cluster members, their production of high value added crops, marketing and brand development efforts, the "GAP Organic Value Chain Financial Support Programme2 will be developed and implemented together with development agencies.
			MoFAAH	GAP-RDA, Universities, Private Sector Organizations, Producers' Organizations, NGOs	2014-2018	Scaling up of good farming practices.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
A.E.D.I.7	There will be studies to utilize agricultural potential economically.	GAP Provinces	MoFAAH	MoTMC, Ministry of Forestry and Water, Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs, GAP-RDA, Development Agencies, UCSE, Universities	2015-2016	The work "Post-Irrigation Optimum Crop Pattern Analysis for High Value Added Crops" will analyse "Agricultural Industry, Storing and Logistic Services" needed in the region and necessary projections and incentive mechanisms will be phased in to effectively support competitive crops and products.
A.E.D.I.8	Existing gaps in infrastructure will be eliminated to promote animal husbandry.	GAP Provinces	MoFAAH	GAP-RDA, Development Agencies, Universities	2014-2018	- Support will be given to diversification of animal breed in the region, to milk cow farming and to enterprises engaged in meat and milk farming. - A new programme will be developed and implemented to support farms engaged in small ruminant husbandry.
A.E.D.I.9	There will be programmes to support water products in inner waters.	GAP Provinces	MoFAAH	GAP-RDA, Development Agencies, Universities	2014-2018	Support programmes will be developed and implemented to harness the potential in water products.
A.E.D.I.10	Agricultural research will be supported.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Development, MoFAAH, Universities, Development Agencies	2015-2018	Special programmes will be designed to support scientific studies on improving agriculture, contributing to technological infrastructure and harnessing the potential of the region.
A.E.D.I.11	Mined areas will be cleared of mines to be ready for economic activities.	Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak	Ministry of National Defence	Governorates	2015-2018	Mine clearance work will start when conditions become favourable.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
<b>INDUSTRY AND TRADE</b>						
A.E.D.2.1	OID projects will be completed.	GAP Provinces	MoSIT	Ministry of Development	2014-2018	Loans will be extended to on-going OID projects and OID infrastructure problems will be eliminated.
		GAP Provinces			2014-2018	Given the rising demand in the region, there will be planning work to respond to industrial infrastructure needs of the region in the coming period.
		Adiyaman			2014-2017	Central OID (I-II) Enlargement (106 ha) and Treatment Plant will be completed.
					2014-2016	Kâhta OID will be completed.
					2014-2016	Besni OID (124 ha) will be completed.
		Batman			2014-2015	Central OID Enlargement (46 ha) will be completed.
		Diyarbakır			2014-2017	Diyarbakır OID (190 ha) enlargement and treatment plant
					2015-2018	Diyarbakır Textiles Specialization OID Project.
		Gaziantep			2014-2016	Central OID V. Part and Service Building (1.120 ha) will be completed.
					2014-2016	İslâhiye OID (85 ha) will be completed.
		Kilis			2014-2018	Central OID Enlargement (100 ha) and Treatment Plant will be completed.
		Mardin			2015-2018	Polateli Şahimbey Textiles Specialization OID will be started
					2014-2016	II. OID (150 ha) will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			2014-2015	Mardin OID infrastructure construction will be completed.
	2014-2016	Şanlıurfa OID II Stage (1.074 ha) will be completed.				
	2014-2017	Birecik OID (50 ha) will be completed.				
	2014-2018	Central OID enlargement (571 ha) will be completed.				
	2014-2015	Şırnak	Cizre OID energy transmission line will be completed.			

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
A.E.D.2.2	Establishment of agriculture-based specialized OIDs	Diyarbakır	MoFAAH		2014-2015	Expropriation for Diyarbakır Agriculture-Based Specialization OID will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			2014-2016	Şanlıurfa Agriculture-Based Specialization OID will be completed.
A.E.D.2.3	Presently on-going SIS projects will be completed and new SISs will be started in line with the needs of provinces and districts.	GAP Provinces	MoSIT	Ministry of Development	2014-2018	On-going SIS projects will be completed and new projects will be funded.
		Kilis			2014-2015	Kilis New SIS II. Part (68 workplaces) will be completed.
		Şırnak			2014-2015	Şırnak 73 SIS II. Part (50 workplaces) will be completed.
					2014-2018	Cizre SIS II. Part (48 workplaces) will be completed.
A.E.D.2.4	Border Gates in the region will be strengthened.	Gaziantep, Mardin, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak	Ministry of Development, Ministry of Finance, UCSE, Governorates, Development Agencies	2014-2018	New border gates will be opened while existing ones are improved.	
A.E.D.2.5	Trade with border countries (Syria and Iraq) will be promoted.	Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak	Ministry of Customs and Trade	Ministry of Development, Ministry of Economy	2014-2018	Parallel to the development of agriculture and other sectors in the region, measures will be taken to increase trade with neighbouring countries.
A.E.D.2.6	Support will be given to inter-enterprise cooperation and clustering activities.	GAP Provinces	Development Agencies	Ministry of Development, Ministry of Economy, MoSIT, SMEDA, GAP-RDA	2014-2018	Such activities as the establishment of joint design, production, R&D, test-analysis centres by enterprises in the region and initiatives to facilitate clustering will be supported under the coordination of relevant agencies. In this context, using the Cluster Definition Guide developed by the Ministry of Development and UNDP identified clusters will be supported and their progress will be monitored.



Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
A.E.D.2.7	Funding opportunities for SMEs in particular will be improved to enhance the competitive power of enterprises in the region.	GAP Provinces	Undersecretariat of Treasury	UCSE, Commercial Banks, Development Agencies	2014-2018	Mechanisms will be introduced to facilitate small enterprises' access to new funds and SMEs will be able to use these funds through commercial banks.
			MOSIT (SMEDA)	CGF, Development Agencies	2014-2018	Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) local branches will be launched in Adiyaman, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak provinces; CGF will be actively publicized and the number of enterprises using funds will be increased. - There will be about 200 meetings to introduce CGF. - Guarantee will be provided to 550 enterprises and support amounting to 195 million TL will be provided.
					2014-2018	In order to facilitate SMSE access to financial conveniences in the target region, an initial investment capital fund will be created for enterprises in 43 provinces including provinces in the GAP Region.
					2014-2018	There will be more support to SMEs under the SMEDA Support Programmes. Support amounting to 58 million TL will be extended to 5,000 firms in the region.
						Firms in the region will be supported in using commercial credit.
			Bank of Agriculture	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, MoFAAH, Undersecretariat of Treasury, Commercial Banks, Development Agencies	2014-2018	The scope of investment and operating credits on discounted interest rates will be expanded for farmers' organizations and various agricultural activities.
			HALKBANK	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, Undersecretariat of Treasury CTTC, SMEDA Commercial Banks, Development Agencies	2014-2018	Banking activities in the region will be improved with respect to existing and potential client groups as well as SMEs; new financial instruments responding to the needs of the region will be developed and network of branches will be strengthened.
		Development Bank	UCSE, Commercial Banks, Development Agencies	2014-2018	Special importance will be attached to the region in credits made available or mediated by the equity sources of the Development Bank. There will be region-based specialization in extending credit.	

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
A.E.D.2.8	Projects that are important in the development of the region and in terms of awareness building will be supported.	GAP Provinces	Development Agencies	Ministry of Development, GAP-RDA	2014-2018	Projects and programmes will be developed and implemented in the context of the following: Promoting cooperation between the public and private sectors and civil society; ensuring efficient utilisation of resources at their sites; speeding up regional development in line with principles and policies envisaged in national development plans and programmes by harnessing local potential; ensuring sustainability; and reducing inter and intra-regional disparities.
<b>INCENTIVE SYSTEMS</b>						
A.E.D.3.1	Business and investment environments will be improved to increase investments in the region.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Development, Development Agencies, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	Development agencies will submit their evaluation and suggestions regarding incentive policies and instruments in the region in the form of semi-annual reports to Ministries of Economy and Development and relevant agencies will conduct joint activities in promoting, publicizing and spreading the system and developing new instruments in this area.
			Ministry of Development	Ministry of Economy, Development Agencies, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	Problems relating to investment environments in the region will be identified under the coordination of agencies in the region and with the contribution of relevant organizations and agencies and suggestions will be developed for their solution. Also, according to outcomes of "Regional Investment Climate Assessment" necessary measures will be adopted to improve investment environments in the region as a whole.
A.E.D.3.2	Relevant analyses will be made to attract large-scale investments to the region.	GAP Provinces	Prime Ministry Investment Support and Promotion Agency	Ministry of Development, GAP-RDA, Development Agencies, MHA, General Directorate of National Assets	2014-2018	There will be strategies at region/province levels to introduce potential investment opportunities to investors, including large-scale and qualified investments and to support investments at local level.
A.E.D.3.3	Export support programmes will be implemented more effectively to increase exports from the region.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Economy	Development Agencies, GAP-RDA, Chambers of Industry and Commerce, Unions of Exporters	2014-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To increase exports from the region, sector-based missions from abroad will be invited to the region for promoting export goods of the region.</li> <li>- "Market Research Support for Exports" and "Training Assistance" programmes will be effectively implemented in the region.</li> <li>- Export support schemes will be publicized more effectively in the region.</li> </ul>

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation	
<b>ENHANCING R&amp;D, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION CAPACITY</b>							
A.E.D. 4.1	R&D, technology and innovation capacity in the region will be enhanced and Technology Development Zones and TCDs will be spread in the region to ensure institutionalization in these areas.	GAP Provinces	Development Agencies	Ministry of Development, MoSIT, Ministry of Economy, STRCT, SMEDA, Chambers of Industry and Commerce, Universities, GAP-RDA	2014-2018	Regional innovation strategies will be developed at Level 2 to determine the R&D and innovation infrastructure in the region, identify existing potential and to guide innovation activities.	
				Adiyaman	MoSIT	Adiyaman University	2014-2017
		Batman		Batman University	2014-2016		
		Siirt	MoSIT (SMEDA)	Siirt University	2014-2018	R&D and Innovation Cooperation Protocol will be acted with the university to ensure the development of research and innovation capacity and turned into TDC if needed.	
A.E.D. 4-2	Creative industries will be promoted.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Development, Development Agencies, STRCT	2015-2018	Research infrastructure will be developed in universities with potential and capacity in contribute to transition to technology-driven and high value added production in the region.	
				MoSIT, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, MoNE, TEA, SMEDA, Governorates, Municipalities, Universities, Development Agencies, Chambers of Industry and Commerce, NGOs	2015-2017	Together with development agencies in the GAP region, there will be "Competition Agenda" work in three pilot provinces, one province from each TR2 region. - In each of these three pilot provinces a "Competitiveness-Centred Development Action Plan" will be prepared. - Support programmes for competitiveness of enterprises will be developed and implemented. - There will be information and awareness building in the possible contribution of creative industries to enhancing competitiveness. - There will be mapping work on "creative industries" in three pilot provinces. - Together with development agencies, support programmes for developing value changes associated with creative industries in three pilot provinces.	

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
<b>TOURISM</b>						
A.E.D.5.1	Initiatives to improve tourism infrastructure will be supported.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	GAP-RDA, Governorates, Development Agencies, Municipalities, Universities, Related NGOs, Private Sector Organizations	2015-2018	Mapping, planning and infrastructure building works including Tourism Centres promotion materials in the first place will be conducted under the "Tourism Strategy 2023 Action Plan"
A.E.D.5.2	New projects and activities will be launched by the GAP Region Tourism Master Plan.	Gaziantep	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governorates, District Governorates, Municipalities, Provincial Private Administrations, SDA, Karacadağ DA	2014-2015	Work will continue for the Birecik Dam Lower Çardak recreation area.
		Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep		Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Governorates, District Governorates, Municipalities, Provincial Private Administrations, Development Agencies, Tourism NGOs	2014-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lower Euphrates Basin River Tourism project study will be conducted.</li> <li>- Birecik Dam Lake projects will be given priority in implementation.</li> </ul> <p>In the context of GAP Region Tourism Focused Publicity and Branding Project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A tourism focused publicity and branding "Action and Management Plan" will be developed and implementation phase will be given start together with relevant parties.</li> <li>- Tourism destination will be created through publicity sand branding strategies.</li> <li>- Regional tourism options will be arranged as packs and marketed to travel agencies.</li> <li>- Tourism related promotion activities will be carried out in provinces and promotional materials will be prepared.</li> <li>- A social media system will be created through digital city promotion.</li> <li>- Management plans will be developed for Harran and Savur districts.</li> </ul>

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
A.E.D.5.3	Historical and cultural properties in the region will be promoted nationally and internationally to harness the tourism potential of the region accompanied by cultural and artistic activities.	Adiyaman	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	GAP-RDA, Development Agencies, Governorates, Municipalities, Universities, Related NGOs, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	Promotion activities will cover bird watch areas in Gölbaşı lakes and Safvan Bin Muattal visiting place.
		Batman			2014-2018	Hasankeyf publicity and promotion project.
		Diyarbakır			2014-2018	Activities for publicity and promotion related to various features of Diyarbakır.
		Gaziantep			2014-2018	Promotion activities will include those related to Diyarbakır historical city walls, local cultural activities, Tigris river and water sports, prehistoric civilizations, cultural and faith-related properties in Diyarbakır.
		Kilis			2014-2018	Promotion activities: Karkamış wetland, Husurlu plateau, Yesemek and Tilmen antic sites.
		Mardin			2014-2018	Information about historical figures Şurahbil Bin Hasene and Sheikh Muhammed Bedevi.
		Şanlıurfa			2014-2018	Promotion of Midyat and "quiet city" Savur. Organization of the festival "Fraternity of International Civilizations"
		Siirt			2014-2018	Activities for the promotion of Şanlıurfa with its cultural and historical properties. Promotion of Göbeklitepe archaeological site.
		Şırnak			2014-2018	Veysel Karani and Tillo Memorial Activities (from September to March)
		2014-2017			Cultural and artistic activities with themes Noah, Cudi Mountain and Mem u Zin.	
A.E.D.5.4	Historical quarters of settlements will be protected in a holistic manner and turned into centres of cultural and artistic life.	Adiyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	GAP-RDA, General Directorate of Foundations, Development Agencies, Local Governments	2014-2018	- City centres of historical significance will be protected in a holistic manner, accompanied by restoration and street sanitation etc. projects to make the historical fabric visible. Along with these projects, walking paths, museums, boarding houses and shopping malls will be designed. There will also be protection-oriented development plans where needed. - Restoration and landscaping work for Diyarbakır city walls. - Work related to the restoration and exhibition of inner castle buildings will be completed. - Inner castle in Cizre will be rearranged as museum and park.
		2014-2015			Perre Antic City landscaping.	
		2015-2015			"King Road Project" as a complementing part of "Kommagene Nemrut Tourism Revitalization Project."	
		2015-2018			Consolidation and Restoration in Mount Nemrut Tumulus and Monuments.	
A.E.D.5.5	Cultural properties will be preserved, promoted and used for tourism purposes.	Adiyaman	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	Development Agencies, Municipalities, Private Administrations, Universities, General Directorate of Foundations, SHW	2014-2017	Panorama and Archaeological Museum (Kâhta Nemrut Museum) projects will be completed.
		2015-2017			Adiyaman Kâhta New Castle Restoration (II. Stage) will be completed. Adiyaman Tuz Inn restoration work will be given start.	

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
					2014-2018	Mor Kiryakus Monastery restoration work
		Batman			2014-2017	Work related to the restoration and exhibition of Hasankeyf Museum will be completed.
					2015-2017	Hasankeyf Archeopark Area project and implementation.
					2015-2018	Bastions nos. 7, 8, 15 and 38 on Diyarbakır city walls will be restored.
					2015-2018	Restoration of Diyarbakır city walls starting from those whose projects are ready.
		Diyarbakır			2015-2018	Grand Mosque and Inns Quarter renovation work.
					2015-2018	Restoration Works on Paşa and Çardaklı public baths.
					2015-2018	Implementation will start in four streets in Suriçi (Dort Aioli Minare-Yenikapı-Özdemir, Ziya Gökalp-Akıncılar, Gökalp-Artuklular, Ocak-Abdipaşa) for which street sanitation plans are ready.
					2014-2015	Gaziantep Zeugma Mosaic Museum landscaping work.
					2014-2016	Dütlük Antic City excavation work will be completed. (Constructions around the Antic City will be stopped and the settlement will be moved to somewhere nearby).
					2014-2015	Rumkale landscaping work.
		Gaziantep			2017-2018	Restoration of old buildings in Rumkale (2. Stage).
					2015-2017	Gaziantep Castle Restoration (2. Stage)
					2015-2016	Gaziantep Zeugma Mosaic Museum landscaping.
					2015-2018	Restoration of Dionysus and Danae houses.
					2015-2017	Yesemek Open Air Museum landscaping project and implementation.
					2015-2017	- Street sanitation work around the Grand Mosque - Open air museum in Oylum Tumulus.
		Kilis			2015-2016	Kilis Street Sanitation Work (2.Stage) to be completed.
					2014-2015	Kilis Sabunhane Building Restoration will be completed.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
		Mardin			2014-2015	Mardin Museum exhibition sections and landscaping work will be completed.
		Mardin			2015-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dara development plan for protection purposes</li> <li>- Dara Antic City landscaping work</li> <li>- Mardin city centre development plan for protection purposes</li> <li>- Hah (Anthl) and Mor Avgin Monasteries restoration work to be given start.</li> </ul>
					2015-2018	Landscaping and infrastructure planning for Sin and Seydoş tombs.
		Siirt			2014-2016	Midyat Street sanitation project to be launched.
					2016-2018	Centre, Yerlibahçe Village Church Project and Restoration work
					2015-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harran Castle Restoration (2. Stage)</li> <li>- Harran Castle-restoration of castle walls (2. Stage).</li> </ul>
					2014-2016	Şanlıurfa Development Plan for protection of historical properties and urban development projects will be completed.
					2014-2015	Göbeklitepe Historical Site entry and cruising path project will be completed.
					2015-2018	Harran Grand Mosque Restoration.
					2014-2015	Şanlıurfa Savaşan village sanitation projects will be completed.
					2014-2017	Şanlıurfa antic Halfeti sanitation projects will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			2014-2017	Şanlıurfa Çimdin Castle projects will be completed.
					2014-2018	Şanlıurfa Siverek Castle projects will be completed.
					2015-2018	Birecik Castle Restoration (2. Stage).
					2015-2016	Han-el Barur Caravansary Restoration.
					2015-2016	Germüş Church relief, restitution and restoration projects.
					2015-2016	Keloşk Ruins restoration projects.
					2015-2018	Soğmatar Antic City protection and restoration projects to be launched.
					2015-2018	Şuayyip Historical Site restoration and environmental arrangement projects to be launched.
		Batman	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	2014-2018	Hasankeyf Historical and Archaeological Site Exploration, Excavation and Rescue Project will be completed.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation	
		GAP Provinces	General Directorate of Foundations	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Local Governments, Universities, Head Office for Religious Affairs (for mosques)	2014-2018	65 historical-cultural properties will be subject to restoration-restitution.	
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES AND RENEWABLE ENERGY</b>							
A.E.D.6.1	Reforestation will be supported and dams will be protected from erosion.	GAP Provinces				The following will be realized in the period 2014-2018: - 8,000 ha of land reforestation - 40,100 ha of land erosion control - 1,750 ha of land rangeland rehabilitation - Production of 63,500,000 saplings	
		Adiyaman				- Reforestation: 600 ha of land - Erosion control: 12,000 ha of land	
		Batman	Ministry of Forestry and Water (General Directorate of Forestry)	General Directorate of Cadastre, Development Agencies, Local Administrations		- Rangeland rehabilitation: 1,250 ha of land - Sapling production: 2,500,000 - Reforestation: 300 ha of land	
		Diyarbakir				- Erosion control: 2,500 ha of land - Reforestation: 400 ha of land - Erosion control: 7,500 ha of land	
		Gaziantep				- Sapling production: 21,300,000 - Reforestation: 2,000 ha of land	
		Kilis				- Erosion control: 3,350 ha of land - Rangeland rehabilitation: 500 ha of land	
		Mardin				- Sapling production: 6,000,000 - Reforestation: 500 ha of land - Reforestation: 500 ha of land	
							- Erosion control: 5,000 ha of land - Sapling production: 13,250,000



Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
		Siirt				- Reforestation: 1,800 ha of land - Erosion control: 5,000 ha of land - Sapling production: 50,000
		Şanlıurfa				- Reforestation: 1,800 ha of land - Erosion control: 3,250 ha of land - Sapling production: 20,400,000
		Şırnak				- Reforestation: 100 ha of land - Erosion control: 1,500 ha of land
A.E.D.6.2	Natural resources and energy potential of the region will be assessed and activities will be launched to harness this potential for economic development.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MRE)	GAP-RDA, Governorates, Provincial Private Administrations, TPC	2014-2018	Exploring industrial and energy raw materials potential of the region; updating mining maps and taking inventory of existing mines.
				GAP-RDA, Universities, Development Agencies	2014-2018	National/international symposiums will be organized by bringing together relevant actors to discuss ways of utilizing and managing mines in the region and identifying existing needs and problems.
A.E.D.6.3	Production and consumption of renewable energy will be promoted and efficiency in energy production will be ensured.	Diyarbakır Şanlıurfa	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Development Agencies,	2014-2018	There will be 2 deep drillings (1,500-2,000 m) in Diyarbakır and 1 deep drilling in Siverek Karaali to explore geothermal resources around Karacadağ and Tektek Mountains for prospective use in thermal tourism and greenhouse farming. The project on the tectonic examination and assessment of the potential uses of basaltic rocks around Karacadağ.
		GAP Provinces		Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Development Agencies, Universities, Chambers of Industry and Commerce, SMEDA	2014-2015	- Energy Efficiency Counselling Centre is to be established. - Activities to enhance institutional capacity in renewable energy and energy efficiency and to promote relevant projects region wide. - Preliminary studies will be conducted on energy saving in 150 SMEs and 150 service buildings. - Energy saving practices is to take place in industrial enterprises supported by detailed studies and co-financing. - Technical analysis to be conducted to assess energy efficiency in existing pumped irrigation schemes. - System performance will be monitored and evaluated by establishing measurement and monitoring systems at sites where solar energy-based micro irrigation systems exist.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
A.E.D.6.4	Universities in the region will be assigned special studies on energy.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources  GAP-RDA	GAP-RDA, Development Agencies  Development Agencies, Universities, General Directorate of Renewable Energy (GDRE), GAP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Centre	2014-2018  2015-2015	There will be further studies in energy and energy use with due consideration of region's potential and capacity of universities in the region and translation of outcomes into practice will be encouraged.  Studies on the establishment of an Energy Industry Zone in the region will be completed.

## GAP ACTION PLAN (2014-2018)

### 2. GAP ACTION PLAN (2014-2018)

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
<b>► EDUCATION</b>						
S.S.D.I.I	Physical infrastructure in preschool education will be improved and rates of enrolment will be increased.	GAP Provinces	MoNE	Ministry of Development, Ministry of Finance, MHA	2014-2018	The target set in the Tenth Development Plan for preschool education (Age 4-5) is to bring the rate of enrolment up to 70%. 4,079 class rooms will be provided in line with this target. (It is assumed that the number of students per classroom will be 20; however, since double shift education will be practised by 50% of schools in the region, the SPCR will be assumed to be 30 as average). In preschool education (Age 4-5) Gross enrolment rate: 35.63% Number of classrooms needed: 151 In preschool education (Age 4-5) Enrolment rate: 30.85% Number of classrooms needed: 272 In preschool education (Age 4-5) Gross enrolment rate: 33.51% Number of classrooms needed: 831 In preschool education (Age 4-5) Enrolment rate: 29.57% Number of classrooms needed: 1,098 In preschool education (Age 4-5) Enrolment rate: 38.04% Number of classrooms needed: 28 In preschool education (Age 4-5) Enrolment rate: 27.72% Number of classrooms needed: 384 In preschool education (Age 4-5) Enrolment rate: 42.36% Number of classrooms needed: 78 In preschool education (Age 4-5) Enrolment rate: 33.97% Number of classrooms needed: 1,046 In preschool education (Age 4-5) Enrolment rate: 28.17% Number of classrooms needed: 191
		Adiyaman				
		Batman				
		Diyarbakır				
		Gaziantep				
		Kilis				
		Mardin				
		Siirt				
		Şanlıurfa				
		Şırnak				

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
S.S.D.I.2	The number of students per class in primary education will be reduced and physical infrastructure needs will be met.	GAP Provinces	MoNE	Ministry of Development, Ministry of Finance, MHA	2014-2018	The Tenth Development Plan has the target of reducing the number of provinces where the number of students per primary school class is over 30. So 8,302 classrooms will be provided to bring the number down to 33. (The needs of provinces where the number of students per primary school class is 33 and under will be met by private provincial administration): SPCR: 38 Number of classrooms needed: 494 SPCR: 42 Number of classrooms needed: 1,969 SPCR: 40 Number of classrooms needed: 1,714 SPCR: 37 Number of classrooms needed: 538 SPCR: 46 Number of classrooms needed: 3,587
		Batman				
		Diyarbakır				
		Gaziantep				
		Mardin				
		Şanlıurfa				
		S.S.D.I.3				
Adıyaman						
Batman						
Diyarbakır						
Gaziantep						
Kilis						
Mardin						
Siirt						
Şanlıurfa						
Şırnak						
S.S.D.I.4	Enriched libraries will be provided.	GAP Provinces	MoNE	Ministry of Development, Ministry of Finance	2015-2018	To promote the culture of reading, 63 enriched libraries will be introduced within existing schools by taking due account of number of students.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
S.S.D.I.5	Necessary measures will be adopted to retain teachers longer in service in the region.	Adiyaman	MoNE	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, GAP-RDA, Development Agencies, Local Governments, National Lottery Administration	2015-2018	To promote the culture of reading, 63 enriched libraries will be introduced within existing schools by taking due account of number of students.
		Batman			2015-2018	Number of libraries to be provided: 4
		Diyarbakir			2015-2018	Number of libraries to be provided: 4
		Gaziantep			2015-2018	Number of libraries to be provided: 12
		Kilis			2015-2018	Number of libraries to be provided: 13
		Mardin			2015-2018	Number of libraries to be provided: 1
		Siirt			2015-2018	Number of libraries to be provided: 6
		Şanlıurfa			2015-2018	Number of libraries to be provided: 3
		Şırnak			2015-2018	Number of libraries to be provided: 16
S.S.D.I.6	Physical infrastructure and human resources will be improved in universities in the region.	Adiyaman	Adiyaman University	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, HEB	2014-2018	In order to encourage teachers to work in the region and retain them in service in the region for at least 4 years, opportunities of residence and boarding for teachers will be improved in the region along with social facilities and services. Teachers in the region will also be provided in-service training opportunities.
					2014-2018	The capacity of the university in terms of educational and administrative spaces will be improved. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed: - Faculty of Engineering, central office building, - Technical Sciences VC, - Institute building - Faculty of Education Annex Building New initiatives: - Social Sciences COL., - Faculty of Islamic Sciences. - Machinery-equipment, upkeep-restoration and environmental arrangement works.
					2014-2016	Social, sportive and cultural facilities in campuses will be developed to improve life quality and satisfaction in education environments. In this context the following works will be completed: - Semi-Olympic indoor swimming pool - Synthetic track, - Football field - Grêche
					2014-2018	The university library will be improved in terms of availability of printed and electronic materials.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
		Batman	Batman University	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, HEB	2014-2018	<p>The capacity of the university in terms of educational and administrative spaces will be improved. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,</li> <li>- Workshop and Laboratory Building and</li> <li>- Kozluk VC.</li> </ul> <p>New works to be started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Faculty of Fine Arts,</li> <li>- Faculty of Technology,</li> <li>- Hasankeyf Tourism and Hotel keeping VC and</li> <li>- Faculty of Islamic Sciences</li> <li>- Machinery-equipment, upkeep-restoration and environmental arrangement works.</li> </ul> <p>Social, sportive and cultural facilities in campuses will be developed to improve life quality and satisfaction in education environments. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central cafeteria,</li> <li>- Gymnasium</li> <li>- Residence area with 100 flats.</li> </ul> <p>New works to be started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guest house and</li> <li>- Crèche.</li> </ul>
					2014-2018	<p>The university library will be improved in terms of availability of printed and electronic materials.</p>
					2014-2018	<p>The capacity of the university in terms of educational and administrative spaces will be improved. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diyarbakir VC (vocational college),</li> <li>- Silvan VC</li> </ul> <p>New works to be started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Faculty of Sciences,</li> <li>- Conservatory and</li> <li>- Faculty of Law</li> <li>- Machinery-equipment, upkeep-restoration and environmental arrangement works.</li> </ul> <p>Social, sportive and cultural facilities in campuses will be developed to improve life quality and satisfaction in education environments. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Student Centre,</li> <li>- Indoor tennis courts,</li> <li>- Bicycle track,</li> <li>- Grandstand with capacity of 3,000 and climbing wall.</li> </ul>
		Diyarbakir	Dicle University	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, HEB	2014-2016	
					2014-2018	<p>The university library will be improved in terms of availability of printed and electronic materials.</p>

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
		Gaziantep	Gaziantep University	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, HEB	2014-2018	<p>The capacity of the university in terms of educational and administrative spaces will be improved. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- İslâhiye VC,</li> <li>- Central Campus Annex Administration and Education Building,</li> <li>- Faculty of Law,</li> <li>- Faculty of Theology,</li> <li>- Faculty of Architecture and</li> <li>- Gaziantep Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences</li> </ul> <p>New works to be started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Faculty of Fine Arts,</li> <li>- Faculty of Communication Sciences,</li> <li>- Faculty and Laboratory of Aerial and Space Sciences,</li> <li>- Optic and Sound Laboratory and</li> <li>- Nurdâğı VC and model farming space.</li> <li>- Machinery-equipment, upkeep-restoration and environmental arrangement works.</li> </ul> <p>Social, sportive and cultural facilities in campuses will be developed to improve life quality and satisfaction in education environments. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central Campus shopping mall</li> <li>- Nizip Water Sports Centre,</li> <li>- Tennis courts,</li> <li>- Astro pitch and</li> <li>- Mini golf course</li> </ul> <p>The university library will be improved in terms of availability of printed and electronic materials.</p>
		Şanlıurfa	Harran University	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, HEB	2014-2018	<p>The capacity of the university in terms of educational and administrative spaces will be improved. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,</li> <li>- Viranşehir VC and</li> <li>- Ceylanpınar VC</li> </ul> <p>New works to be started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Hospital,</li> <li>- Faculty of Education,</li> <li>- Şanlıurfa Technical Sciences VC,</li> <li>- Şanlıurfa Social Sciences VC,</li> <li>- Presidential Building,</li> <li>- Fully Automated Agricultural Research Station</li> <li>- Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REEEC) Centre.</li> <li>- Machinery-equipment, upkeep-restoration and environmental arrangement works.</li> </ul> <p>Social, sportive and cultural facilities in campuses will be developed to improve life quality and satisfaction in education environments. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Student centre,</li> <li>- Trekking path,</li> <li>- Tennis court</li> <li>- Astro pitch</li> </ul> <p>The university library will be improved in terms of availability of printed and electronic materials.</p>

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
					2014-2018	<p>The capacity of the university in terms of educational and administrative spaces will be improved. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central Study Hall,</li> <li>- Faculty of Agriculture and Implementation Centre,</li> <li>- Faculty Building and Vocational College</li> <li>- Machinery-equipment, upkeep-restoration and environmental arrangement works.</li> </ul>
		Kilis	Kilis 7 Aralık University	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, HEB	2014-2018	<p>Social, sportive and cultural facilities in campuses will be developed to improve life quality and satisfaction in education environments. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central cafeteria and Football field</li> <li>New works to be started:</li> <li>- Central library,</li> <li>- Congress and culture centre and</li> <li>- Student centre.</li> </ul>
					2014-2018	<p>The university library will be improved in terms of availability of printed and electronic materials.</p>
					2014-2018	<p>The capacity of the university in terms of educational and administrative spaces will be improved. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences and</li> <li>- Faculty of Theological Sciences</li> </ul> <p>New works to be started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administrative Sciences Building and parking lot.</li> <li>- Machinery-equipment, upkeep-restoration and environmental arrangement works.</li> </ul>
		Mardin	Mardin Artuklu University	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, HEB	2014-2018	<p>Social, sportive and cultural facilities in campuses will be developed to improve life quality and satisfaction in education environments. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Residential buildings with 55 flats</li> <li>- Semi-Olympic indoor swimming pool</li> </ul> <p>New works to be started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central cafeteria,</li> <li>- Central library and</li> <li>- Student Centre.</li> </ul>
					2014-2018	<p>The university library will be improved in terms of availability of printed and electronic materials.</p>



Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
					2014-2018	<p>The capacity of the university in terms of educational and administrative spaces will be improved. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presidential building and Faculty of Education</li> <li>New works to be started:</li> <li>- Prep School and Faculty of Veterinary Sciences</li> <li>- Machinery-equipment, upkeep-restoration and environmental arrangement works.</li> </ul>
		Siirt	Siirt University	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, HEB	2009-2018	<p>Social, sportive and cultural facilities in campuses will be developed to improve life quality and satisfaction in education environments. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Residential buildings with 64 flats,</li> <li>- Synthetic track,</li> <li>- Football field,</li> <li>- Central cafeteria,</li> <li>- Central library and Health centre</li> <li>New works to be started:</li> <li>- Student Centre.</li> </ul>
					2014-2018	<p>The university library will be improved in terms of availability of printed and electronic materials.</p>
					2014-2018	<p>The capacity of the university in terms of educational and administrative spaces will be improved. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MHA 1. stage faculty and presidential buildings and central study hall</li> <li>- Machinery-equipment, upkeep-restoration and environmental arrangement works.</li> </ul>
		Şırnak	Şırnak University	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, HEB	2014-2018	<p>Social, sportive and cultural facilities in campuses will be developed to improve life quality and satisfaction in education environments. In this context, the following works that are presently going on will be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Library,</li> <li>- Residential buildings and social facilities</li> <li>- Sports hall</li> </ul>
					2014-2018	<p>The university library will be improved in terms of availability of printed and electronic materials.</p>

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
S.S.D.1.7	Relevant measures will be adopted to increase the number of foreign students in universities of the region.	GAP Provinces	Universities	MoNE, Ministry of Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, HEB, The Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities	2014-2018	The Tenth Development Plan set the target for 2018 as increasing the share in international student pool to 1.50%. In this context, there will be promotional work abroad to increase the number of foreign students in the universities of the region and scholarships as well as effective use of Erasmus and Exchange Programmes.
S.S.D.1.8	The number of students per academic staff will be reduced in the universities of the region.	GAP Provinces	Universities	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, State Personnel Office, STRCT	2014-2016	There will be improvements in teaching staff training programmes and related staff positions in order to reduce the number of undergraduate and associate degree students per academic staff to 36 in the universities of the region as envisaged in the Tenth Development Plan.
S.S.D.1.9	Relations between universities and industry will be developed.	GAP Provinces	Universities	Ministry of Development, GAP-RDA, Development Agencies	2014-2018	Projects will be launched for university-industry cooperation where there are intensive industrial activities.
S.S.D.1.10	The number of dormitories and their boarding capacity will be increased by using alternative funding models as well.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Youth and Sports (HECDI)	Ministry of Development	2011-2015	Student dormitories with boarding capacity of 8,750. Of this total
		- 4,000 will be provided by renting and				
		- 4,750 under relevant investment programmes.				
		Besni Student Dormitory (with capacity of 300) will be completed.				
		Silvan Student Dormitory (with capacity of 300) will be completed.				
		İslâhiye Student Dormitory (with capacity of 300) will be completed.				
Gaziantep Student Dormitory (with capacity of 1,000) will be completed.						
Şanlıurfa Student Dormitory (with capacity of 1,000) will be completed.						
Viranşehir Student Dormitory (with capacity of 300) will be completed.						
Birecik Student Dormitory (with capacity of 300) will be completed.						
Şırnak Student Dormitory (with capacity of 500) will be completed.						

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS</b>						
S.S.D.2.1	Labour market entry of women and youth will be facilitated.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (TEA)	SMEDA, GAP-RDA, Governorates, Related NGOs, Professional Chambers, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	The number of crèches and day care centres in GAP provinces will be increased. More families will be supported to enable them to send their children to these facilities and the private sector will be encouraged in this respect. On-the-job training and internship programmes in GAP provinces will be promoted to enable youth translate their occupational knowledge and skills into practice. While designing trainings, attention will be paid to those sectors that need young labour force in particular and have high demand for labour. Incentives will be designed to encourage enterprises in these sectors to implement such programmes.
S.S.D.2.2	Awareness in flexible forms of employment will be promoted among employers and workers.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (TEA)	SMEDA, GAP-RDA, Governorates, Related NGOs, Professional Chambers, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	In order to promote flexible forms of employment as envisaged in the Labour Law, there will be conferences and seminars for workers and employers in GAP provinces.
S.S.D.2.3	Active labour market programmes will be implemented more widely and effectively by giving due consideration to labour demand in the region.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Labour and Social Security (TEA)	SMEDA, GAP-RDA, Governorates, Related NGOs, Professional Chambers, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	Active Labour Force Programmes (ALP) developed by TEA will be brought to scale including employment guaranteed courses and with due consideration of demand for labour in the region accompanied by impact assessment. In this context, the proportion of people benefiting from ALP in the GAP region which was 13.4% in 2013 will be increased to 20% in 2010. Also, high school and university students in GAP provinces will be given training in job seeking skills. In this context, protocols will be acted with relevant organizations and agencies. There will be seminars in schools introducing TEA activities to students and building job seeking skills. The number of TEA liaison points in universities will be increased.
S.S.D.2.4	Employment of people capable of working but receiving social assistance will be encouraged.	GAP Provinces	MoFSP	MoLSS, Ministry of Development, TEA, GAP-RDA, Related NGOs	2014-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There will be active labour force programmes to improve the employability of those receiving social assistance.</li> <li>- Social assistance status of persons will be reconsidered in case they refuse jobs offered by the TEA without any valid reason and others who refuse to attend trainings offered by the TEA. Relevant legislative arrangements will be made to this effect. Also, there will be awareness building activities for poor families to encourage employment.</li> </ul>

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation	
S.S.D.2.5	Training activities will be organized and necessary infrastructure will be provided to increase employability and build necessary skills.	GAP Provinces	MoNE	TEA, SMEDA, GAP-RDA, Governorates, Related NGOs, Professional Chambers, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	To ensure social and personal development in the context of lifelong learning, the use of lifelong learning centres in universities will be encouraged; career support services will be extended to young people and the number of adult education centres will be increased.	
<b>HEALTH</b>							
S.S.D.3.1	Needs of physical infrastructure and human resources in the field of health will be met.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Development, Private Sector Organizations		In total 8.210(*) bed capacity will be provided; 2,835(*) in state and 5,375 in city hospitals.	
						295 new bed capacities will be provided and the construction of three apartment residences with 18 flats will be completed.	
		Adiyaman				2014-2016	Adiyaman Gynaecology and Maternity Hospital (200 beds) will be completed.
						2014-2016	Sincik Integrated District Hospital (20 beds + residential building with 6 flats) will be completed.
		Batman				2014-2016	Gölbazı State Hospital Revised Block (75 beds) will be completed.
						2014-2015	Apartment building with 6 flats in Gerger Integrated District Hospital will be completed.
		Diyarbakır				2015-2016	Apartment with 6 flats in Adiyaman Tut District Hospital will be completed.
						2016-2017	Bed capacity of 350 and apartment building with 10 flats.
						2016-2017	Sason State Hospital New Block (50 beds) will be completed .
						2014-2017	Maternity and Child Diseases Hospital (300 beds) will be completed.
						280 bed capacities in total will be provided. 1 DHC and an apartment with 10 flats will be constructed. 1,800 new beds will be provided in the context of city hospitals scheme.	
						Hazro Integrated District Hospital (10 beds) will be completed.	
						Kocaköy State Hospital's Integrated District Ward (10 beds) will be completed.	
						Kulp Integrated District Hospital's apartment building with 10 flats will be completed.	
						Silvan State Hospital (150 beds-MHA) will be constructed	

(\*) Since Mardin State Hospital with 300 bed capacity was completed in 2014, the targeted total number of beds in state hospital was reduced to 2,535 and total bed capacity to 7,910.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
					2016-2018	Çermik State Hospital (50 beds) will be constructed.
					2014-2016	To be completed: Diyarbakır Health Directorate + Public Health Directorate + Public Health Laboratory + VSD + CEDSC buildings.
					2014-2016	Diyarbakır Çüngüş Integrated District Hospital (10 beds) will be completed.
					2014-2015	Diyarbakır Çınar State Hospital (50 beds) will be completed.
					2014-2016	Diyarbakır Dental Health Centre building will be completed.
					2016-2018	Diyarbakır Kayapınar City Hospital (1,200 beds) (construction works may take until 2020) - 200 beds: Psychiatry - 100 beds: High Security Forensic Psychiatry - 150 beds: Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation - 100 beds: Oncology - 150 beds: Chest Diseases - 100 beds: KVC + Cardiology - 400 beds: Gynaecology, Maternity
					2016-2018	Yenişehir City Hospital (600 beds) - 200 beds General Hospital - 400 beds – Maternity and Child Diseases Hospital. (Construction works may take until 2019).
						300 new beds in total will be provided. 3 DHC with 120 units. New bed capacity of 1,875 will be provided in the context of city hospitals.
					2014-2017	Şahinbey Cengiz Gökçek State Hospital (300 beds) will be completed.
					2014-2016	Nizip DHC (20 units) will be completed.
		Gaziantep			2014-2016	Şahinbey DHC (70 units) will be completed.
					2014-2016	Şehitkâmil DHC (30 units) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Gaziantep City Hospital (1,875 beds) will be completed.
						Construction of a new hospital with 450 (*) beds will be completed. Mardin DHC (50 units) and Health Directorate buildings to be constructed.
		Mardin			2014-2016	Nusaybin State Hospital (150 beds) will be completed.
					2014-2016	- Mardin DHC (50 units) will be completed. - Health Directorate Service Building will be completed.

(\*) Since Mardin State Hospital with 300 bed capacity was completed in 2014, the targeted total number of beds was reduced to 150.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
		Siirt				Bed capacity of 30 will be provided.
					2016-2018	Eruh Integrated District Hospital (30 beds) will be constructed.
		Şanlıurfa				New bed capacity to be provided: 1,055, 2 DHCs with 100 units and 21 residential apartments to be constructed. Bed capacity to be provided in the context of city hospitals: 1,700.
					2014-2016	Central DHC (50 units) and Eyyübiye DHC (50 units) will be completed.
					2014-2015	Suruç State Hospital and residential building with 15 flats will be completed.
					2016-2018	Akçakale State Hospital (75 beds + residential building with 6 flats) to be constructed.
					2015-2017	Suruç State Hospital (150 beds) will be constructed.
					2016-2018	Halfeti District Hospital (30 beds) will be constructed.
					2014-2016	Birecik State Hospital (150 beds.) will be completed.
					2014-2016	Hilvan State Hospital Annex Building (50 beds.) will be completed.
					2014-2016	Şanlıurfa Centre State Hospital with 400 beds (200 for patients in general +200 beds for maternity) will be completed.
					2016-2018	Balıklıgöl State Hospital (200 beds-MHA) will be constructed.
		Şırnak				Şanlıurfa City Hospital (1,700 beds) - 600 beds: General Hospital (including Psychiatry) - 200 beds: Cardiology, KVC Hospital - 200 beds: Oncology Hospital - 100 beds: Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation - 600 beds: Gynaecology and Maternity - Child diseases hospital.
						- New bed capacity of 75 will be provided. - 3 residential apartments with 10 flats in each.
					2014-2015	Residential buildings to be constructed: Silopi (10 flats) + İdil (10 flats) +Cizre (10 flats).
					2014-2016	Central State Hospital Maternity and Paediatrics Section (75 beds) (MHA) will be completed.
					2014-2016	Emergency and Intensive Care Unit will be completed.
		Gaziantep	Gaziantep University	Ministry of Development	2014-2016	Child Hospital (250 beds) will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa	Harran University		2014-2016	Hospital construction (600 beds) will be completed.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
S.S.D.3.2	Protective and first step health services will be strengthened.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Development, Local Administrations, NGOs	2014-2015	In order to further improve protective health services, activities will continue along the following lines: Establishment of Family Health Centres (FHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs); provision of service vehicles and training and awareness building activities for health workers and public in general.
		Adyaman			2 health houses and 2 FHCs will be completed.	
		Batman			4 FHCs and 2 health houses will be completed.	
		Diyarbakır			3 FHCs + 3 CHCs and 2 health houses will be completed.	
		Gaziantep			6 FHCs and Public Health Laboratory will be completed.	
		Mardin			3 health houses and 3 CHCs will be completed.	
		Siirt			5 FHCs + 2 CHCs and 7 health houses will be completed.	
		Şanlıurfa			24 FHCs and 6 FHC+CHC will be completed.	
S.S.D.3.3	The number of health personnel in the region will be increased and the distribution of personnel to provinces and service units in individual provinces will be improved so as to ensure effective service delivery all locations.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Development, HEB, GAP-RDA	2014-2016	Locational distribution of health workers will be improved by giving due account to such factors as population of provinces, service areas, physical endowment and service delivery characteristics. In this context, there will be increase, in the period 2014-2018, in the number of health worker positions, including specialists and nurses, allocated to hospitals under universities and the Ministry of Health in the region.
					2014-2016	
S.S.D.3.4	Market studies will be conducted to identify potentially priority countries and regions for medical tourism.	GAP Provinces	Development Agencies	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, GAP-RDA	2015-2016	In the context of medical tourism, there will be market studies in the country and abroad to identify and publicize health care branches (in terms of both treatment and care) in the region which have comparative advantage for patients.
S.S.D.3.5	According to the findings of studies health services in the region will be promoted before identified target countries.	GAP Provinces	Development Agencies	Ministry of Health, GAP-RDA	2015-2016	According to outcomes of market studies, country/region based market entry strategies will be developed and promotional activities will be carried out accordingly.
S.S.D.3.6	Awareness building in the field of medical tourism.	GAP Provinces	Development Agencies	Universities, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, UCSE	2015-2016	Workshops, trainings and information building activities will be carried out to promote and publicize medical tourism channels and opportunities.



Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
S.S.D.3.7	Health tourism will be added as elective course in secondary and higher education programmes.	GAP Provinces	HEB	Dicle University, Gaziantep University, Harran University, Adiyaman University, GAP-RDA	2015-2016	In order to supply qualified people to medical tourism sector, health tourism will be added as elective course to higher education programmes.
S.S.D.3.8	The quota will be increased for foreign students to receive training in health.	GAP Provinces	HEB	Dicle University, Gaziantep University, Harran University, Adiyaman University, GAP-RDA	2014-2016	It is important that foreign students attending to higher education institutions in Turkey act as liaison points when they return back to their countries and promote the health system in Turkey. Given this, foreign student quotas of universities in the region, particularly in doctors and nurses will be increased.
S.S.D.3.9	Universities planning to engage in medical tourism will specialize in specific areas.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Development	Dicle University, Gaziantep University, Harran University, Adiyaman University, GAP-RDA	2014-2018	Given the importance of specialization in medical tourism, investment needs of universities that want to specialize in specific areas and submit their related plans to the Ministry of Development will be met in order to enhance the competitiveness of universities in the region.
<b>SOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME</b>						
S.S.D.4.1	Projects and activities in occupation building, social inclusion and culture-sports-arts will be supported under the SSP programme.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Development	Governorates, Development Agencies, GAP-RDA, Local Administrations, Provincial Directorates, District Governorates, NGOs	2014-2018	SSP Programme implementation will continue.



Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
<b>SOCIAL SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE</b>						
S.S.D.5.1	There will be improvements in services geared to improving the living conditions of children under risk.	GAP provinces	ASPB	MoNE, Ministry of Health, GAP-RDA, MHA, Governorates, Municipalities, Related NGOs	2014-2016	The following which are presently going on will be completed: - 5(*) Care and Social Rehabilitation Centres - 1 Affection House-Child Centre (for age 0-18 and with capacity of 80) - Affection Houses Quarter (For males, with capacity of 60).
		Adiyaman				
		Diyarbakır				
		Gaziantep				
		Şanlıurfa				
S.S.D.5.2	Activities geared to strengthening women's social status will be improved in qualitative and quantitative terms.	GAP Provinces	MoFSP	Governorates, Municipalities, Related NGOs, SMEDA, Development Agencies, GAP-RDA	2014-2018	- Initiatives to empower women and ensure their participation to community development. - Support to local projects focusing on transforming social-cultural perceptions on women's rights and gender equality. - Capacity and awareness building in initiatives related to the status of women. - Social Development Projects with women's employment component. - Improving service capacity of women's guesthouses.
						Governorates, Municipalities, Related NGOs, GAP-RDA
			GAP-RDA	Governorates	2014-2018	Capacity building in MPCCs.

(\*) Batman Youth Centre and Şanlıurfa Youth and Culture Centre were completed in 2014. So the number of youth centres to be phased in from now on is 9.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
S.S.D.5.3	Ensuring youth's active participation to economic and social life.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Interior (Municipalities)	MoYS, MoFSP, MoNE, Related NGOs	2014-2018	Establishment of Local Youth Assemblies will be encouraged.
		GAP Provinces	Ministry of Youth and Sports	MoNE, MoFSP, Municipalities, Related NGOs	2014-2015	11(*) Youth Centres will be completed.
		Diyarbakır			2014-2015	Ergani Youth Centre will be completed.
		Mardin			2014-2015	Silvan Youth Centre will be completed.
		Siirt			2014-2015	Yenişehir Youth Centre will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			2014-2015	Bismil Youth Centre will be constructed.
		Şırnak			2014-2015	Mardin Youth Centre will be completed.
					2014-2015	Central Youth Centre will be completed.
					2014-2015	Hilvan Youth Centre will be constructed.
					2014-2015	Central Youth Centre will be completed.
	2014-2015	Cizre Youth Centre will be completed.				
S.S.D.5.4	There will be activities and initiatives to ensure the adaptation and integration to urban life of particularly those who moved to urban centres through migration.	GAP Provinces	MoNE, Ministry of Health, Governorates, GAP-RDA, Municipalities, Related NGOs	MoNE, Ministry of Health, Governorates, GAP-RDA, Municipalities, Related NGOs		The construction of 8 (*) social support centres (SSC) will be completed. Construction of 18 new SSCs will be given start.
		Batman			2015-2018	2 SSC construction will be started.
		Diyarbakır			2014-2015	1 SSC construction will be completed.
		Gaziantep			2015-2018	6 SSC construction will be started.
		Mardin			2014-2015	Karkamış SSC construction will be completed.
		Siirt			2014-2016	Midyat SSC construction will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			2014-2016	Kızıltepe SSC construction will be completed.
		Şırnak			2014-2016	Nusaybin SSC construction will be completed.
					2015-2018	1 SSC construction will be started.
					2015-2018	7 SSC construction will be started.
	2014-2016	Şırnak-İdil SSC construction will be completed.				
	2015-2018	2 SSC construction will be started.				

(\*) Batman Youth Centre and Şanlıurfa Youth and Culture Centre were completed in 2014. So the number of youth centres to be phased in from now on is 9.

(\*) Şırnak-Cizre SSC (MHA) and Nurdagi SSC constructions were completed in 2014. So the total number of SSCs to be completed is 6.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
S.S.D.5.5	Improvements in lives of elderly through ensuring their participation to social life.	GAP provinces	MoFSP	MoNE, Ministry of Health, Governorates, GAP-RDA, Municipalities, Related NGOs	2014-2015	Gaziantep Specialized (Alzheimer and dementia) Elderly Centre (with capacity of 100) construction will be completed.
				MoFSP, Municipalities, Related NGOs	2014-2016	Diyarbakir Specialized (Alzheimer and dementia) Elderly Centre (with capacity of 100) construction will be completed.
S.S.D.5.6	Social structure of the region will be analysed.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	Development Agencies	2014-2018	The number of elderly solidarity centres where elderly people may spend their day and enjoy care and social services will be increased. Social structure analyses will be conducted for ensuring sustainable human development in the region including province-level identification of human capital, social fragilities and social areas that need urgent intervention.
S.S.D.5.7	The Social Interaction Programme (SIP) will be implemented.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Development, Development Agencies	Ministry of Finance	2015-2018	The SIP will be implemented to contribute to social cohesion through experience sharing, communication and cooperation. The programme will be implemented through call for offers to be issued by development agencies in line with procedures and principles set by the Ministry of Development.
<b>CULTURE AND ARTS</b>						
S.S.D.6.1	Ensuring better access to cultural services and promotion of reading culture.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	MoNE, Local Governments, Universities, NGOs, Professional Organizations, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	66 library buildings existing in the GAP Region will be restored in line with the new concept. Public libraries confirming to the new concept will be launched at province and district centres where they do not exist yet with additional branch libraries at centres with population over 250,000. 1- Construction of public libraries in Batman, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak (3.000 m2 x 5 libraries), 2- Construction of library buildings in 14 district centres without any library (1.000 m2 x 14 libraries), 3- Construction of 9 branch libraries in cities with population over 250.000 (1,000 m2 each
				MoNE, Office for Religious Affairs, Local Governments, Universities, NGOs, Professional Organizations, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	There will be integration between Z-libraries to be established at schools by the Ministry of National Education and public and child libraries that covers exchange of books, information sharing, common activities and common software use. Personnel working in libraries will be trained in better service delivery. To expand the coverage of library services, local libraries will be launched in mosques and other similar public buildings. Voluntary organizations and citizens will undertake the management of such local libraries.
		Şanlıurfa		Local Governments, Universities, NGOs, Professional Organizations, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2016	Şanlıurfa Culture Centre will be completed.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
S.S.D.6.2	Promoting cultural and artistic activities.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	TSR, NGOs, Local Governments, Development Agencies, Universities, GAP-RDA	2014-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State Theatres will be paying more visits to the region with their plays.</li> <li>- Diyarbakır Orihan Asena Domestic Stage Plays Festival will be made a routine annual event and drama festivals will be carried to other provinces.</li> <li>- "Theatre Train" project will be launched.</li> <li>- Stage plays related to historical events and common values embedded in common memory and contributing to solidarity will be developed and staged in the provinces of the region. These stage plays will focus on prophets, saints, holy men once lived in the region, historical events and customs and traditions of the region.</li> <li>- Choirs and orchestras under the General Directorate of Fine Arts will be paying more visits to the region.</li> </ul>
S.S.D.6.3	Taking inventory of cultural properties in the region.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Foundations, TAS, GAP-RDA, Local Governments, Universities, NGOs	2014-2018	The inventory of cultural properties in the GAP region will be taken as integrated with the inventory project carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Relief, restitution and restoration projects will be developed for the identification and restoration of immovable cultural properties. Also, engineering and implementation projects will be prepared for properties identifies as in need of urgent intervention.
<b>SPORTS</b>						
S.S.D.7.1	Physical conditions of existing facilities will be improved and people's access and effective utilization will be ensured.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Youth and Sports	MHA	2014-2018	On-going constructions of sports facilities will be completed together with the modernization of existing ones. As a new project initiative, sports facilities will be constructed in district centres with population over 10,000 but without any sports facility.
		Adiyaman			2014-2015	Adiyaman Centre Sports Hall (with capacity of 2,500) will be completed.
		Batman			2014-2015	Adiyaman Centre Cinder Track will be completed.
					2014-2015	Batman Gercüş Sports Hall will be completed.
					2014-2018	Batman Stadium (MHA) will be completed.
					2014-2016	Multi-Purpose Sports Hall will be completed.
					2014-2015	Synthetic Surface Cinder Track will be completed.
	2014-2017	Diyarbakır Stadium (MHA) will be completed.				
	2014-2015	Diyarbakır	Modernization in Diyarbakır-Mardin Highway sports facilities will be completed.	2014-2015	Multi-Purpose Sports Hall at the centre will be completed.	
				2014-2016	Central Olympic Swimming Pool will be completed.	

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
					2015-2018	Sports hall will be constructed in Çımar, Çüngüş, Eğil, Hani, Hazro and Kocaköy districts.
					2014-2015	Dicle Sports Hall will be completed.
					2014-2015	Central Synthetic Surface athletic track will be completed.
		Gaziantep			2014-2016	Şehitkâmil Multi-Purpose Sports Hall will be completed.
					2014-2017	Gaziantep Stadium (MHA) will be completed.
					2015-2017	Sports halls will be constructed in Karakamış, Nizip and Yavuzeli districts
					2014-2015	Kilis Central Sports Hall (capacity: 2,500) will be completed.
		Kilis			2014-2016	Kilis Semi- Olympic Swimming Pool will be completed.
					2014-2015	Mardin Central Indoor Swimming Pool will be completed.
		Mardin			2014-2015	Mardin Central Sports Hall will be completed.
					2015-2018	Sports hall will be constructed in Dargeçit, Derik, Mazıdağı, Ömerli, Savur and Yeşilli districts.
					2014-2015	Siirt Central Sports Hall will be completed.
		Siirt			2014-2015	Siirt Indoor Swimming Pool will be completed.
					2014-2016	Central Multi-Purpose Sports Hall will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			2016-2017	Sports hall will be constructed in Bozova and Halfeti districts.
					2014-2016	Uludere Sports Hall will be completed.
		Şırnak			2014-2015	Şırnak Indoor Swimming Pool will be completed.

# GAP ACTION PLAN (2014-2018)

## 3. IMPROVING HABITABILITY IN URBAN CENTRES

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
<b>► CENTRES OF ATTRACTION</b>						
I.H.U.C.1.1	Attraction Centres Support Programme will be scaled up and implemented	Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep	Ministry of Development	MoFSP, KTB, MHA, TEA, GAP-RDA, SMEDA, Bank of Provinces, Universities, OID Management, Development Agencies, Local Administrations, NGOs, Private Sector Organizations	2014-2018	Relevant organizations and agencies will support multi-faceted projects that are geared to improving business and living environments at attraction centres like Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa. This support will focus on those sectors of cities that have competitive advantage.
<b>URBAN PLANNING</b>						
I.H.U.C.2.1	Support will be given to best urban development examples in order to ensure planned urban growth.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs	Local Governments, Bank of Provinces, GAP-RDA	2014-2018	In settlements with ready base maps and development plans, there will be model practices to encourage appropriate development works.
<b>LIFE QUALITY IN CITIES</b>						
I.H.U.C.3.1	A special support programme will be introduced to respond to recreation needs of urban population.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	Local Governments, Development Agencies, Union of Municipalities	2015-2018	Activities in areas stated below will be supported through programmes based on grants and/or co-financing: - Design of living spaces to as to facilitate and encourage activity and sports. - Improvements in spaces where cultural and sports activities may take place. - There will be more and better quality resting-leisure spaces.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
I.H.U.C.3.2	The Tigris Valley Project will be implemented in stages.	Diyarbakır	Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs		2014-2018	Tigris Valley Project will be completed.
I.H.U.C.3.3	Urban transportation will be improved by supporting relevant projects.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	MoTMC, Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs, Development Agencies, Municipalities, Governorates, Governmental Agencies	2014-2018	The GAP Regional Development Administration will be engaged in following together with development agencies: - Urban settlements where transportation is easier for pedestrians, the disabled, children and bikers, - Improved access to urban services including those in public buildings and spaces of common use, - More common use of information technologies and smart transportation systems in urban transportation, traffic management and mass transportation, - Investments and practices in alternative transportation means such as biking and walking will be encouraged and supported.
I.H.U.C.3.4	Support will be given to activities on improving the quality of urban environments.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Forestry and Water, Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs, Local Governments, Union of Municipalities	2015-2018	- There will be awareness building and infrastructure works in recycling and reclamation to facilitate solid waste management. - Province-level strategies will be developed for collecting, storing and disposing of medical and hazardous wastes accompanied by cooperation among local governments and integrated facilities. - There will be initiatives to generate energy from wastes in the context of encouraging renewable and clean energy use.
<b>URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE</b>						
I.H.U.C.4.1	Projects on drinking water, sanitation, waste water networks and treatment plants will be supported.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs (Bank of Provinces)	Municipalities, Governmental Agencies	2014-2018	Under the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSSP) there are 196 projects to be completed: Drinking Water: 77 Sanitation: 119.
I.H.U.C.4.2	Supply of adequate and safe drinking water.	Diyarbakır			2014-2016	Ergani Drinking Water Supply Project will be completed.
		Kilis			2014-2018	Upper Afrin (Kilis Drinking Water) Project will be completed.
		Mardin	SHW	Ministry of Development	2014-2018	Midyat-Dargeçit-Ömerli Drinking Water Supply Project will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			2014-2016	Şanlıurfa Drinking Water 2. Stage Project will be completed.
I.H.U.C.4.3	Drinking water sources will be protected and their sustainable utilization will be ensured.	Şırnak			2014-2018	Silopi and Cizre Drinking Water Supply Project will be completed.
		Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa	Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs	Bank of Provinces, Governmental Agencies, SHW, Municipalities	2014-2018	Waste water treatment systems of municipalities (Adıyaman, Samsat, Kâhta, Bozova, Nizip, Birecik, Halfeti, Eğil and Dicle) and industrial plants that discharge wastewater to Ataturk, Birecik and Dicle dams as drinking water sources will be given priority to prevent water pollution and protect water sources.



Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
I.H.U.C.4.4	Regional integrated solid waste management facilities will be introduced.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs	Bank of Provinces, Municipalities	2014-2018	Sanitary landfill, transfer stations, pilot compost, recycling facilities, procurement of collection vehicles and rehabilitation of former dumping areas.
I.H.U.C.4.5	Rural infrastructure problems will be solved through the PSVI Project.	Adiyaman, Batman, Kilis, Siirt, Şırnak	Provincial Private Administrations	District Governorates	2014-2018	Under the project, on-going rural drinking water supply and transportation problems will be solved. This will be accompanied by investments in waste water (septic tanks as priority) treatment and small-scale irrigation projects. This will contribute to improvements in life quality of rural people.
<b>HOUSING-URBAN TRANSFORMATION</b>						
I.H.U.C.5.1	Housing projects will be encouraged in places where there is need and necessary funding support and technical infrastructure will be provided.	GAP Provinces	MHA	Private Sector Organizations, Local Governments	2014-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support will be given to housing initiatives for low and middle income groups.</li> <li>- Alternative ways will be sought to respond to housing needs of government personnel in the region.</li> <li>- By completing technical and social infrastructure services in development zones, other works will be given speed.</li> </ul>
I.H.U.C.5.2	Urban transformation projects will be implemented to provide healthy and safe living environments.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs	Governorates, Municipalities, MHA, GAP-RDA, MoFSP	2014-2018	Urban transformation projects will be implemented in line with needs of settlements with further growth potential including Diyarbakir in the first place. Besides housing, projects envisaging social and economic returns will be developed and associated pilot interventions will be supported in the context of urban transformation.
		Diyarbakir Siirt				Urban transformation will take place in Suriçi quarter. Urban transformation will take place in Doğan neighbourhood.
I.H.U.C.5.3	Housing needs in the region, in both rural and urban areas, will be analysed.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	TSL, Ministry of Development, Agencies, Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs	2015-2016	A qualitative and quantitative survey on housing needs will be conducted in the region with due account of household size and different income groups.



# GAP ACTION PLAN (2014-2018)

## 4. IMPROVING INFRASTRUCTURE

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
<b>► IRRIGATION</b>						
I.1.1.1	Area under irrigation will be expanded with presently on-going and new large scale irrigation projects by accelerating the construction of reservoirs and main canals.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Forestry and Water (SHW)			Adiyaman- Kâhta Koçali Dam and Irrigation Project
						2014-2018
		2015-2018				Koçali Dam irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 17,761 ha)
		Adiyaman-Göksu-Araban I. Stage Project (Çetintepe Dam)				
		2014-2018				Çetintepe Dam construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 248 hm <sup>3</sup> )
		Adiyaman-Gömükân Project				
		2014-2018				Gömükân Dam construction will be started. (Storage capacity: 47.1 hm <sup>3</sup> )
		2015-2018				Gömükân Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 7,293 ha)
		Batman II. Stage Project				
		2014-2017				Batman Right Bank Irrigation will be completed by tendering for the remaining part. (Irrigation area: 9,881 ha)
		Karkızı-Tigris I. Stage Project				
2014-2015	Karkızı - Dicle Gravity Irrigation 3. Part Main Canal construction will be completed. (Sum.: 27.9 km)					
2014-2015	Karkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation4. Part Main Canal construction will be completed. (including the completion of Part 4) (68 km)					
2014-2017	Karkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation2. Part network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 15,493 ha)					
2014-2016	Karkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation3. Part network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 14,040 ha)					
2014-2017	Karkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation4. Part Network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 16,622 ha)					
2014-2016	Karkızı-Dicle Pumped Irrigation 1. Part construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 11,393 ha).					

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
						<b>Kralkızı-Dicle II. Stage Project</b>
					2015-2018	Kralkızı-Dicle P3 Pumped Irrigation I. and 2. Part construction (network + main canal) will be started (Irrigation area: 24,959 ha)
					2015-2018	Kralkızı-Dicle P4 Pumped Irrigation (network and main canal) construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 12,470 ha)
						<b>Silvan Project</b>
					2014-2018	Silvan Dam construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 7,148.7 hm <sup>3</sup> )
					2014-2018	Silvan Dam Conveyance Canal I. Part (Babakaya Tunnel+Canal) construction will be completed. (Sum.: 12.8 km)
					2014-2018	Silvan Dam Conveyance Canal II. Part (Silvan Tunnel) construction will be completed. (Sum.: 11.4 km)
					2015-2018	Silvan Project main canal construction will be started. (Sum.: 96 km)
					2015-2018	Silvan Gravity Irrigation construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 128,894 ha)
					2014-2016	Ambar Dam construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 132.11 hm <sup>3</sup> )
					2014-2016	Ambar Dam irrigation network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 12,325 ha)
					2014-2016	Kuruçay Dam construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 43.27 hm <sup>3</sup> )
					2015-2018	Kuruçay Dam Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 5,030 ha)
					2014-2017	Başlar Dam construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 28.87 hm <sup>3</sup> )
					2015-2017	Başlar Dam Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 3,820 ha)
					2015-2018	Bulaklıdere Dam construction will be started. (Storage capacity: 28.14 hm <sup>3</sup> )
					2015-2018	Bulaklıdere Dam Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 6,402 ha)

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
					2015-2018	Kıbrıs Dam construction will be started. (Storage capacity: 14.24 hm <sup>3</sup> )
					2015-2018	Kıbrıs Dam Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 3,175 ha)
					2015-2018	Karacalar Dam construction will be started. (Storage capacity: 24.49 hm <sup>3</sup> )
					2015-2018	Karacalar Dam Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 4,245 ha)
					2014-2015	Pamukçay Dam Irrigation network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 5,100 ha)
					2016-2018	Silvan pumped irrigation project has irrigation area of 66,122 ha; construction of the part covering 37,000 ha will start and it will be completed by the end of 2018.
					<b>Ergani Project</b>	
					2014-2016	Diyarbakır-Ergani Dam construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 15.4 hm <sup>3</sup> )
					2015-2017	Diyarbakır-Ergani Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 1,861 ha)
					<b>Diyarbakır-Çermik-Kale Project</b>	
					2014-2018	Diyarbakır Kale Dam construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 183,5 hm <sup>3</sup> )
					2016-2018	Diyarbakır Kale Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 14,030 ha)
					<b>Gaziantep P2 Pumped Irrigation</b>	
					2014-2016	Gaziantep P2 Pumped Irrigation 1. Part construction will be completed. (Sum.: 14,5 km)
					2014-2018	Gaziantep P2 Pumped Irrigation 2. Part construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 9,733 ha)
					<b>Mid- Ceyhan Menzelet II. Stage</b>	
					2014-2015	Central Ceyhan Menzelet II. Kılavuzlu Irrigation Stage 1. Part construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 7,809 ha)
					2014-2016	Kılavuzlu Irrigation 1. Part Main Canal construction will be completed. (Sum.: 46.8 km)

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
						Kayacık Project
					2014-2017	Doğanpınar Dam construction will be completed. (Dep: 153 hm3)
					2016-2018	Kayacık Left Bank Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 7,123 ha)
						Gaziantep Ardıl Project
					2014-2017	Ardıl Dam construction will be completed. (Dep: 14,36 hm3)
					2014-2017	Ardıl Irrigation network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 2,533 ha)
						Kilis-Musabeyli Projects
		Kilis			2014-2017	Kilis-Musabeyli Dam construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 56.84 hm3).
					2015-2017	Kilis-Musabeyli Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 3,395 ha)
						Lower Euphrates II. Stage Project
					2014-2016	Mardin-Ceylanpınar Plains Gravity Irrigation 1. Part network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 26,496 ha)
					2014-2017	Mardin-Ceylanpınar Plains Gravity Irrigation 2. Part network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 23,169 ha)
		Şanlıurfa-Mardin			2014-2017	Mardin-Ceylanpınar Plains Gravity Irrigation 3. Part network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 16,435 ha)
					2015-2018	Mardin Reservoir Gravity Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 29,729 ha)
					2014-2017	Mardin Reservoir construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 290 hm3)
					2015-2018	Mardin Reservoir Pumped Irrigation 1. and 2. Stage network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 52,675 ha)

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
					2014-2017	Viranşehir Pumped Irrigation 1. Stage network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 22,012 ha)
					2014-2017	Viranşehir Pumped Irrigation 2. Stage network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 15,616 ha)
					Şanlıurfa-Bozova Irrigation	
					2014-2015	Bozova Pumped Irrigation 2. Part Main Canal construction will be completed. (Sum.: 74.9 km)
					2014-2016	Bozova Pumped Irrigation 2. Part 1. Unit network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 8,548 ha)
					2014-2015	Bozova Pumped Irrigation 3. Part network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 16,291 ha)
					Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation Project	
		Şanlıurfa			2014-2015	Taşbasan Left Bank Irrigation 1. Part network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 13,089 ha)
					2014-2015	Taşbasan Left Bank Irrigation 2. Part network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 12,187 ha)
					2014-2015	Taşbasan Right Bank Irrigation network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 9,157 ha)
					2014-2015	Suruç Plain TP1 Irrigation network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 5,445 ha)
					Şanlıurfa Hilvan Siverek 1. Stage	
					2015-2018	Hilvan-Siverek Pumped Irrigation main conveyance canal construction will be started. (4.7 km) (Irrigation area: 1,397 ha)
					2015-2018	Hilvan-Siverek Pumped Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 18,644 ha)
I.1.1.2	Project development for high elevation irrigation projects will continue.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Forestry and Water (SHW)		2014-2018	The Action Plan does not include high elevation pumping projects. Planning work for these facilities will continue in the process and will be considered if given priority.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
I.1.1.3	There will be studies, if there is demand, for the rehabilitation of networks in areas brought under irrigation.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Forestry and Water (SHW)		2014-2018	Necessary studies will be conducted and projects will be developed in case there is request from local irrigation unions for transition from open to closed irrigation.
I.1.1.4	Land consolidation, in-farm development services and land rehabilitation activities.	GAP Provinces	MoFAAH	SHW	2014-2018	The work for establishing drainage systems on irrigated areas, including the Harran Plain will be completed.
				GAP-RDA, Agencies, Municipalities, Governorates	2014-2017	Land consolidation and in-farm development works will be completed. There will be land reclamation work by identifying, mapping and clearing stony land in the region.
<b>ENERGY</b>						
I.1.2.1	Natural gas conveyance infrastructure will be strengthened.	Mardin	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (PPC)		2014-2015	Natural gas pipeline will be completed. The total length of the line is 68 km. In 48 km part the diameter of the pipe will be 40 inches and 20 inches in the remaining 20 km.
		Şırnak			2014-2017	Natural gas pipeline will be completed.
I.1.2.2	Ilisu Dam and HPP Project will be completed.	Mardin	Ministry of Forestry and Water (SHW)		2014-2016	Ilisu Dam and HPP will be completed. The Ilisu Dam and HPP Project in Mardin province will have established capacity of 1,200 MW and annually produce 3,833 GWh electricity on average (Storage capacity: 10,410 hm <sup>3</sup> )
I.1.2.3	Cizre Dam and HPP Project will be launched.	Şırnak	Ministry of Forestry and Water (SHW)		2015-2018	Cizre Dam and HPP will be constructed through the private sector (The Cizre Dam and HPP to be constructed in Şırnak province under water use franchise will have established capacity of 240 MW and produce 1208 GWh electricity a year (Irrigation area: 121,000 ha)
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>						
I.1.3.1	Land transportation infrastructure will be improved.	Adıyaman	MoTMC (GDH)	Ministry of Development, GAP-RDA, Governorates	2014-2017	Malatya-Göbbaşı (DH 100 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Göbbaşı-5.Bl.Hd. (DH 25 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Göbbaşı-Adıyaman-Kâhta (DH 98 km) will be completed.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
					2014-2017	Adiyaman-Yeşilyurt-Malatya (2A 106 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Nissibi bridge construction will be completed.
					2014-2017	Nemrut Mountain Tourist Road (3A 94 km) (Adiyaman, Malatya) will be completed.
					2014-2016	Batman (Silvan-Kozluk) (DH 28 km) will be completed.
		Batman			2014-2017	Batman Ring Road (DH 14 km) will be completed.
		Siirt, Diyarbakır, Batman			2014-2017	Silvan-Malabadi-H.Köp.-İl.Böl.Hd. (1 A, DH 98 km) will be completed.
		Diyarbakır, Batman			2014-2017	(Diyarbakır-Mardin) Turnout-Bismil-Batman (DH 72 km) will be completed.
		Diyarbakır, Mardin			2014-2017	Diyarbakır-Mardin (DH 91 km) will be completed.
		Diyarbakır			2014-2016	Diyarbakır-Ergani (DH 54 km) will be completed.
		Diyarbakır			2014-2017	Diyarbakır Ring Road (including airport connection) (DH 23 km) will be completed.
		Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa			2014-2017	Diyarbakır-Siverek-Şanlıurfa (Akziyaret Airport-Hilvan Turnpike) (DH 187 km) will be completed.
		Gaziantep, K.Maraş			2014-2017	Kahramanmaraş-Narlı-Gaziantep (DH 60 km) will be completed.
		Gaziantep, Adiyaman			2014-2017	Gaziantep-Yavuzeli-Araban-Besni-(Adiyaman-Gölbasi) Turnpike. (DH 113 km) will be completed.
		Gaziantep			2014-2017	Nurdağı-İslâhiye (DH 24 km) will be completed.
		Gaziantep, Kilis			2014-2016	Gaziantep-Kilis (Airport-Oğuzeli BD) (Total 57 km; DH 57 km, HBM 57 km) will be completed.
		Siirt			2014-2017	Siirt-Eruh (1A 57 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Siirt-Pervari (2A 90 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Şanlıurfa-Akçakale (DH 56 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Akçakale-Ceylanpınar (1 A 113 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Suruç-Akçakale (2 A 57 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Ceylanpınar-Kızıltepe (1 A 62 km) will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			2014-2017	Viranşehir-Ceylanpınar (1 A 46 km) will be completed.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
I.1.3.2	Airway transportation infrastructure will be strengthened.	Diyarbakır	MoTMC (SAA)	Ministry of Development	2014-2017	Şırnak-Eruh (τ A 44 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Cizre-Şırnak (Total 36,90 km; DH 36,90 Km, SK 36,90 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	(Cizre-Silopi)Ayr. Iraq H.(Hezil KD) (τA 15 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Kızıltepe-Nusaybin (DH 56 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Nusaybin Turnpike.-Ov Turnpike (DH 45 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Viranşehir-Kızıltepe (72 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Şanlıurfa-Viranşehir (DH 91 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Oyalı Turnpike.-Cizre (DH 55 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Cizre-Silopi (DH 32 km) will be completed.
					2014-2017	Completion of roads under construction to replace roads inundated by İlisu Dam Lake.
I.1.3.3	Railway and logistic infrastructure will be strengthened.	Gaziantep, Kilis	MoTMC (TSR)	Ministry of Development	2015-2018	Construction of Van-Şırnak highway (73 km) will be given start.
					2014-2018	Studies-Projects: - Diyarbakır-Şanlıurfa Motorway (100 km) - Şanlıurfa-Habur Motorway (320 km) - Viranşehir Ring Road (DH 10 km) - Cizre Ring Road (DH 5 km) - Improvements in Şırnak-Hakkâri highway - Sason-Muş highway
I.1.3.2	Airway transportation infrastructure will be strengthened.	Diyarbakır	MoTMC (SAA)	Ministry of Development	2014-2016	Diyarbakır Airport Terminal Building and its annexes and movement areas will be completed.
					2014-2016	Fevzipaşa Detour (Bahçe-Nurdağ) will be completed.
I.1.3.3	Railway and logistic infrastructure will be strengthened.	Gaziantep	MoTMC (TSR)	Ministry of Development	2014-2015	Akçagöze-Başpınar Detour will be completed.
					2014-2018	Toprakale-Bahçe, Nurdağ-Başpınar- Gaziantep-Mustafayavuz Railway (including Gaziray) will be completed.
		Gaziantep, Kilis			2014-2017	Mustafayavuz-Çobanbey Detour (Gaziantep-Halep) will be completed.



Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
I.1.3.4	Infrastructure in inner waterways will be strengthened.	Şanlıurfa	MoTMC	Municipalities SHW GAP-RDA Governorates	2014-2017	Müşşipmar-Suruç-Şanlıurfa New Railway Project will be implemented.
		Mardin, Şırnak			2014-2017	Nusaybin-Cizre-Silopi-Habur New Railway Project and Habur Logistics Centre Project will be implemented.
		Gaziantep			2016-2018	The Gaziantep- Halep high-speed train project will be implemented with due consideration of security concerns.
		Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa			2015-2016	Diyarbakır-Şanlıurfa and Elazığ-Diyarbakır Railway projects will be implemented after considering feasibility outcomes of the preliminary study.
I.1.4	Infrastructure in inner waterways will be strengthened.	GAP Provinces	MoTMC	Municipalities SHW GAP-RDA Governorates	2014-2018	There will be a study on the development of inner waterways transportation in order to use dram lakes for transportation purposes. Also, there will be investments in ferry provision and fixed ferry piers as described below.
		Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa			2014-2015	4 ferries are to be provided: 2 in Atatürk Dam and 2 in Birecik Dam (Gaziantep).
		GAP Provinces			2015-2016	In line with the study on inner waterways traffic, fixed ferry piers will be constructed along navigation lines.

#### INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

I.1.4.1	Free wireless internet Access points will be provided.	GAP Provinces	MoTMC	Local Governments	2014-2018	Rates of internet use are low in the region for various reasons. There will be free wireless internet access points at densely populated quarters of cities such as squares, parks, culture centres, museums etc. to be identified by respective municipalities.
I.1.4.2	Fibre infrastructure will be made available in technology development zones (TDZ) and organized industrial districts (OID).	GAP Provinces	MoTMC	Local Governments, Development Agencies	2014-2018	For technology development zones (TDZs) and organized industrial districts (OIDs) where broadband internet infrastructure is widely used, fibre technology infrastructure offering high speed and quality internet access will be established.
I.1.4.3	Public Informatics Centres will be established in local governments.	GAP Provinces	MoTMC	Local Governments	2014-2018	Spaces delivering services for individuals' access to ICT will be promoted and made functional. In this context, existing Public Internet Access Centres will continue their activities. Of these centres, those that are active under local governments will be re-structured as Public Informatics Centres (PIC). These PICs will give training to improve digital skills of individuals besides delivering their routine services. There will be guiding content for these trainings and activities of centres will be regularly reported and shared with the public.

## GAP ACTION PLAN (2014-2018)

## 5. BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
<b>LOCAL UNITS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT</b>						
B.I.C.1.1	Training needs of provincial directorates will be identified and training programmes will be organized where there is need for.	GAP Provinces	MoFSP, MoFAAH, MoNE, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, GAP-RDA	State Personnel Office, Development Agencies	2014-2018	Trainings in policy management, planning, project development and financial management will be delivered to provincial directorates of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Also, training needs will be assessed and additional trainings will be delivered to provincial directorates in areas where there is need. Training programmes will be designed so as to be complementary to existing and planned training programmes.
B.I.C.1.2	Systematic information and experience sharing between central ministries and their local branches will be ensured.	GAP Provinces	Ministries	State Personnel Office, GAP-RDA	2014-2018	There will be a mobility programme to ensure within a programme framework exchange of information and experience between personnel at the centre and local units of ministries.
B.I.C.1.3	Human resources capacity of investment monitoring and coordination offices will be enhanced.	Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin, Şanlıurfa	Ministry of Interior	GAP-RDA, Development Agencies	2014-2018	Trainings in monitoring, evaluation and reporting will be delivered to personnel working in investment monitoring and coordination offices. Also, training needs will be identified and other trainings will be given in areas where there is need for.
B.I.C.1.4	Training and technological infrastructure needs of agricultural counsellors will be met.	GAP Provinces	MoFAAH	Ministry of Finance	2014-2018	Training and educational infrastructure needs of agricultural counsellors will be analysed, relevant training programmes will be organized and technological infrastructure needs will be covered.
B.I.C.1.5	Physical and technical infrastructure and human resources capacity of local branches of TEA will be improved to increase effectiveness in service delivery.	GAP Provinces	TEA	Ministry of Development	2014-2018	Physical and technical infrastructure of the agency will be supported to facilitate its communication with employers and employees. Service buildings will be arranged to as to ensure access for the disabled and personnel will be given "sign language" training to facilitate communication with persons having disabilities.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>						
B.I.C.2.1	Training needs of metropolitan municipalities will be analysed and training programmes will be developed in areas where there is need for.	Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin, Şanlıurfa	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Interior, Union of Municipalities, Development Agencies, PAITME	2014-2018	Trainings will be organized for metropolitan municipalities in services to urban and rural areas. Also, training needs will be analysed to deliver trainings in other areas where there is need. These training programmes will be designed so as to be complementary to other training programmes that the agency already has or planning to.
B.I.C.2.2	Training needs of municipalities will be analysed and training programmes will be developed in areas where there is need for.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Interior, Turkey Municipalities Union, Development Agencies, PAITME	2015-2018	Trainings will be organized for municipalities in such fields as developing projects for the EU, project management, tendering procedures, rules of protocol and communication. Also, training needs will be analysed to deliver trainings in other areas where there is need. These training programmes will be designed so as to be complementary to other training programmes that the agency already has or planning to.
B.I.C.2.3	Training needs of provincial private administrations will be analysed and training programmes will be developed in areas where there is need for.	Adıyaman, Batman, Kilis, Siirt, Şırnak	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Interior, Development Agencies, PAITME	2015-2017	Trainings will be organized for provincial private administrations in developing projects for the EU. Also, training needs will be analysed to deliver trainings in other areas where there is need. These training programmes will be designed so as to be complementary to other training programmes that the agency already has or planning to.
B.I.C.2.4	Technical support will be extended to municipalities in their work for developing strategic plans.	GAP Provinces	Development Agencies	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Development, Turkish Union of Municipalities	2014-2018	Support will be given to municipalities including metropolitan municipalities in their work for developing strategic plans.
B.I.C.2.5	Financial and technical assistance will be provided to metropolitan municipalities in their work for developing strategies in informatics.	Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin, Şanlıurfa	Development Agencies	Ministry of Development, GAP-RDA, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs	2014-2016	Agencies will provide financial and technical assistance to informatics strategy development by metropolitan municipalities in such areas as investment needs, technology preferences, and institutional capacity building, saving, costing and work plans.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
B.I.C.2.6	Support will be given to efforts for improving internet infrastructure of municipalities to ensure more transparent service delivery.	GAP Provinces	Development Agencies	Ministry of Interior, GAP-RDA, Ministry of Environment and Urban Affairs	2015-2018	Technical infrastructure of municipalities will be supported so as to offer their online services and inform the public better about municipal activities.
<b>REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES</b>						
B.I.C.3-1	Training needs of GAP-RDA and development agencies will be analysed and training programmes will be developed in areas where there is need for.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA, Development Agencies	Ministry of Development, Ministry of EU Affairs, Ministry of Economy, MoSIT, PAITME	2014-2018	There will be trainings for development agencies in incentive policies, EU funds, accreditation and regional innovation. Also, training needs of the GAP-RDA and development agencies will be analysed and trainings in other topics will be determined accordingly.
<b>NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>						
B.I.C.4-1	NGOs in the region will be supported in their efforts to enhance human resources.	GAP Provinces	Development Agencies	GAP-RDA	2015-2017	There will be training programmes for NGOs working in the field of development in such themes as organization, governance structures, recording systems, human resources development, and project design and funding.
<b>UNIVERSITIES</b>						
B.I.C.5-1	Training needs of staff and personnel working in the universities of the region will be analysed and training programmes will be developed in areas where there is need for.	GAP Provinces	Universities	HEB, GAP-RDA, Development Agencies, PAITME, State Personnel Office	2015-2018	Needs analysis will be conducted for universities in the region with priority given to newly established ones and training programmes will be organized in areas where there is need. Trainings will be delivered at different levels with reference to groups created according to existing institutional capacity of universities. Attention will be paid that these trainings are not repetitive of other trainings already going on or planned for near future.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
B.I.C.5.2	Support to universities in the region in their institutional development and process management efforts under the Law no. 5018.	GAP Provinces	Universities	Ministry of Finance	2014-2016	Institutional development and process management will be supported to enable universities in the region including newly established ones to conduct their activities under the Law no. 5018 more effectively.
<b>OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES</b>						
B.I.C.6.1	Needs in technical areas of personnel working in regional directorates of Agriculture and Credit Cooperatives will be identified and relevant training programmes will be developed accordingly.	GAP Provinces	Central Union of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives	Agricultural Credit Cooperatives Malatya and Gaziantep Regional Directorates	2015-2018	Trainings will be organized for regional directorates, including those in Malatya and Gaziantep, in areas they need it in order to enable them to deliver better services to members of agricultural credit cooperatives.
<b>GENERAL</b>						
B.I.C.7.1	Experiences of retired staff once held top positions in governmental agencies will be utilized in line with emerging needs.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Development, State Personnel Office, Development Agencies	2014-2018	Development-related theoretical knowledge and experience of retired staff once held top positions in governmental agencies or in the private sector will be utilized in line with emerging needs. Where needed, the employment of these persons on voluntary basis will be ensured for purposes of experience and information transmission.

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation
B.I.C.7.2	Institutional competence of Local Governments, local units of central government, NGOs, universities and Professions will be analysed and support programmes will be developed to cover their administrative, financial, human resources and technological gaps.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, State Personnel Office, Development Agencies, PAITME	2015-2018	An institutional competency assessment framework will be created to objectively identify institutional capacity in administrative, financial and technological dimensions. By using this framework, institutional competence and capacity of relevant organizations will be analysed at local level. Necessary measures will be taken to eliminate shortcomings and bottlenecks that were identified in line with priorities set.





# GAP ACTION PLAN

2014 - 2018