

**SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT
ACTION PLAN
(2008-2012)**

May 2008

FOREWORD

With many reform programmes launched since 2002, we have covered a significant distance in many areas from economy to social policies, from health to education, from human rights and freedoms to judicial system, from local governments to the environment, from mass housing transportation and from social security system to poverty alleviation and improvements in income distribution.

The ultimate goal of our Government who considers human being as both the means and end of economic development is to advance the welfare and happiness of our citizens. The underlying essence of all our policies is to strengthen all sections of society and to ensure that they are well respected. It is therefore among our top priorities that economic policies run parallel to social policies and that welfare accompanied by justice covers all sections of people countrywide.

In line with the strengthening of our economy, we will be able, in the coming period, to allocate more resources to social spending geared to improving life standards and to some deeper issues like regional development which require comprehensive initiatives. The new phase will be marked by enhanced policies to consolidate our social fabric not only in terms of different sections of society but also with respect to geographical regions.

Unfortunately, because of incoherent and unstable practices of the past, desired outcomes in reducing regional development disparities, including Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia in the first place, could not be achieved. Shortcoming of special interventions in the context of regional development, inadequacy of human resources and institutional-technical infrastructure in regions, financing constraints and absence of strong political will are the leading factors giving rise to this outcome.

Aware of the importance and urgency of the issue, our Government has initiated the policy of reducing regional development disparities and acceleration of regional and local development at the centre of both all development efforts and the goal of social welfare countrywide. Regional development practices started along these lines during our Government seek to consolidate national unity and solidarity, spread development opportunities all over the country and to give effect to full transition to a culture of production.

As a matter of fact, recently significant structural transformations have been achieved to ensure regional development, accompanied by special programmes and projects. It is beyond doubt that the most important of all is to accelerate the process of regional development while enacting the law on Regional Development Agencies as exemplified by the establishment of some of these agencies. Besides, with KÖYDES and BELDES as among the most comprehensive rural development projects in the history of Republic, villages and rural settlements with years-long drinking water and road connections problems have been rapidly provided these services through innovative approaches and methods.

As for the Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) which is the largest and most comprehensive endeavour of the whole Republican period, factors such as resource limitations, economic crises,

terrorist activities striking the region and unstable environment reigning in the Gulf Area as well as some technical defects kept this project behind the desired level of success. Accomplishing the GAP which will bring along immense benefits and outcomes for the country is closely associated, in addition to good intentions, with the adoption of realistic measures and creation of a wide vision for the Project.

In this context, our Government developed the “Southeastern Anatolia Project Action Plan” both to remedy for the shortcomings of the past and supplement its highly successful leaps forward with a new one in regional development.

Our basic objective in the GAP Action Plan is to ensure economic growth, social development and employment creation in South-eastern so as to enhance the level of welfare, peace and happiness of our citizens living in the region. In line with our determination to fully complete the Project, the focus is on meeting basic infrastructure needs including irrigation in the first place and accelerating economic and social development in the region. With a productive economy and new social capital that it will unleash in the region, the GAP Action Plan will also contribute to nationwide targets of economic growth and development and social stability.

With determination and will behind the GAP Action Plan, the Government is also engaged in special arrangements for mobilizing sufficient funds for the project and working with the highest motivation to make sure that benefits of this world-significant project are reaped in shortest time period possible. Overcoming difficulties confronted in the implementation of the project and making gleams of hope associated with the project even brighter shall be among our urgent duties performed through most strenuous efforts.

I am strongly convinced that we will refer to the Southeastern Anatolia Project with pride as a part of our history of development and that it will serve as a model to other countries as well. On this occasion I express my gratitude, on the behalf our nation, to all, from architects to engineers and from workers to specialists who, starting from its very first foundations, contributed to this project.

Wishing to see the GAP completed as soon as possible as the pride of our country, I express my hope that this Action Plan will be of utmost benefit to our country and the region, while extending my thanks to those who worked for and contributed to it.

Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN
Prime Minister

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GAP ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

In all countries, it is the common goal of governments, the private sector and civil society to mobilize human and natural resources together around development objectives, presenting its outcomes to the use and disposal of all sections of society and to ensure countrywide balanced distribution of wealth by establishing spatial balances.

Our Constitution includes the following provision: “It is the duty of the State to ensure economic, social and cultural development including in particular countrywide rapid, balanced and harmonious development of industry and agriculture, to plan for efficient utilization of national resources by taking their inventory and making relevant assessments and to introduce necessary organizational structure for all these.” In this context, social and economic rights and duties as well as financial and economic provisions are arranged for in detail.

Within the framework of this approach, specific importance is attached to regional development policies in terms of reducing regional development disparities, ensuring rational and efficient resource utilization by formulating investment policies that pay due account to regional and spatial characteristics and giving effect to a countrywide balanced process of development.

Regional development plans have been the most important reference sources in policies implemented in order to reduce inter-regional development disparities, accelerate regional and local development, ensure a sustained and balanced development and enhance the contribution of all geographical regions to national development.

Supplementing regional development plans, there have been other significant initiatives and interventions including the following: Investment incentives; policies focusing on Provinces Prioritized in Development (PPD), regional development and grant programmes based on joint Turkey-EU funding; introduction of organized industrial districts (OIDs) and small industrial sites (SIS); KÖYDES and BELDES programmes and various other rural development projects.

Regional development plans have their particularly important role in terms of integrating the socioeconomic priorities of development plans with local, regional and spatial dynamics of development. The leading regional development plans launched in Turkey are as follows:

- Antalya Project (1959),
- Eastern Marmara Planning Project (1960-1964),
- Zonguldak Project (1961-1963),
- Çukurova Regional Project (1962-1963),
- Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) (1989, 2002),
- Zonguldak-Bartın-Karabük (ZBK) Regional Development Project (1995-1996),
- Eastern Anatolia Project (DAP) (1999-2000),
- Eastern Black Sea Region Regional Development Plan (DOKAP) (1999-2000)
- Yeşilirmak Basin Development Project (YHGP) (2005-2007).

Among regional plans and projects developed so far, the Southeastern Anatolia Project is the most comprehensive one in the history of the Republic in terms of the magnitude of resources allocated to investments in energy and irrigation. Other than the GAP, most of the regional development plans could not achieve the level of success desired due to various reasons including difficulties in mobilizing local

dynamics, resource constraints, conjuncture driven changes in macroeconomic environment and some other technical obstacles.

The GAP is a regional development project with its international brand which aims at improving the income level and life quality of people living in the region by mobilizing resources in Southeastern Anatolia, eliminating development disparities between this region and other regions of the country and thus contributing the targets of economic growth and social stability at national level.

In order to ensure the coordination of the Southeastern Anatolia Project through a distinct unit, the GAP Regional Development Administration was established in 1989.

Needs related to regional development maintain their important place in the agenda of the country. As a matter of fact, the 9th Development Plan covering the period 2007-2013 attaches specific importance to regional development among strategic development axes as an instrument to ensure stable economic growth and social development in compliance with the vision of the Plan.

The following priorities are set to translate this particular development axis into life:

- Giving effect to Regional Development Policy at central level
- Ensuring development on the basis of Local Dynamics and Inherent Potential
- Building institutional capacity at local level
- Ensuring rural development.

Details related to above mentioned priorities are given in the development plan as the basic policy document and in triennial medium-term programmes as well as annual programmes as implementation documents.

In the context of the Programme for Alignment with the EU Acquis, there are also arrangements to prepare for EU's regional development policy which constitutes one of the most important policies of the EU, and for using structural funds as the leading instrument of this policy. Significant legislative, institutional and functional leaps forward are envisaged under Chapter 11 on agricultural and rural development and under Chapter 22 on the coordination of regional policy and structural instruments. With these steps and in addition to other regions, the process of lifting the region of Southeastern Anatolia up to global standards of economic and social change will be accelerated.

The programme of the 60th Government of the Republic clearly stresses that efforts will be intensified to speed up social and economic development in all parts of the country without letting any region or area lag behind. It is among the objectives of the Government Programme to build awareness regarding opportunities and resources to be tapped in any part of the country, to strengthen self-confidence and entrepreneurial skills and to add up to the welfare and satisfaction of all citizens.

Top priorities of the Government include strengthening the complementary, integrative and cooperative characteristics of each region, enhancing each region's role and function in the economy of the country and building for wider regional and global contribution. The goal of regional development policies is to further consolidate the unity of and solidarity in the country by eliminating inter and intra regional social, cultural and economic disparities.

GENERAL FRAMEWORK

The GAP is implemented in the Southeastern Anatolia Region which covers 9 provinces (Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak). In terms of both population size and surface area the region corresponds approximately to 10% of the country.

At the inception stage the GAP was launched as a programme for developing land and water resources existing in the region, envisaging the construction of 22 dams and 19 hydro-power plants (HPP) for irrigation and energy accompanied by other investments for irrigation.

Afterwards, with the Master Plan dated 1989 and revision introduced in 2002, the GAP was transformed into an integrated regional development project on the basis of multi-sector sustainable human development encompassing investments in agriculture, industry, transportation, education, health and rural and urban infrastructure building.

One of the most ambitious projects in the world, the GAP is all-encompassing and therefore costly. The financing need of public investments required only for reaching the targets and magnitudes set by the GAP Master Plan is 41.2 billion YTL in 2008 prices. Total spending as of the end of 2007 is 25.6 billion YTL, corresponding to a cash realization of 62.2%.

As far as irrigation investments under the GAP are concerned, priority was given to water reservoirs (dams). Thus far 15 dams were completed and a water holding capacity sufficient for irrigating 1 million hectares of land was created. As of 2008, 272,972 hectares of land in the basin of the Euphrates and Tigris in the GAP region were brought under irrigation. This means that only 15% of all envisaged irrigation investments could be realized so far.

Crop diversification and development of agro-based industry, which is the basic component of regional development is dependent upon the realization of irrigation investments. Thus, it is of critical importance to give priority to irrigation infrastructure and complete it as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, the GAP region is still wrestling out some important problems including the following: Unemployment, insufficiency of qualified labour force, insufficient education infrastructure, lower levels of education, insufficiency of health infrastructure and services, bottlenecks in access to drinking and use water, insufficiency of industrial and energy infrastructure and low level of regional capital accumulation. These problems are further aggravated particularly in the face of demographic trends.

For supporting economic development and rapid expansion in employment, it is compulsory to attract private sector investments to the region. In making investment environments attractive, it is particularly important to improve transportation, energy, industrial and urban infrastructure services, to facilitate the access of firms to financing sources, to build incentive mechanisms in line with the production features of the region, to make services by other agencies in the region more effective and to improve social life.

As stated in the 9th Development Plan, activities under the Southeastern Anatolia Project are in progress. Beyond an infrastructure project consisting only of energy and irrigation investment, the GAP is now addressed as an integrated regional development programme mobilizing local initiatives also by making use of the joint cooperation platform of prospective development agencies. In this context, application of modern irrigation techniques, completion of transportation and housing infrastructure, transition to competitive product types, expansion of marketing policies, development of human resources and institutional capacity and taking advantage of natural and cultural fabric are among new policies geared to support economic and social development so as to make the region more competitive in many respects.

OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

The basic goal is to ensure economic growth, social development and employment expansion in Southeastern Anatolia so as to improve the welfare level, happiness and peaceful life of citizens living in this region.

The 60th Government targets, in the context of Southeastern Anatolia Project, responding to basic infrastructure needs including irrigation in the first place and speeding up economic and social development in the region.

The GAP Action Plan includes policies, strategies and actions to complete the Project in medium-term.

With programmes to be implemented in the period covered by the Action Plan, while labour force participation in the region will be brought up to national average by improving the quality of labour force, the rate of employment will also be raised up to national average through further public and private investments and revitalization of economy.

Per capita income in the region will be brought up to national average.

Regional indicators in the fields of education and health will be raised up to national averages by introducing new education and health facilities while responding to equipment and personnel needs of existing ones.

Enrollment ratios in pre-school, primary and secondary education in the region will be increased and number of students per classroom in primary and secondary education will be reduced.

For improving health services in the region number of beds available to inpatients will be increased while existing ward system in hospitals will be changed to a room system where each room will be shared by few patients. At the end of the plan period, basic health indicators including infant, child and maternal mortality rates will be down around national averages.

Additional student capacity will be created by improving campuses and related infrastructure in existing universities in the region.

Upon the completion of investments envisaged in the plan, both transportation infrastructure and urban/rural infrastructure needs including drinking water supply, sanitation and waste management will be met.

The weight of tourism in regional economy will be enhanced through improvements in related infrastructure, creation of tourist attraction centres and diversification of regional tourism.

By improving productivity in agriculture, competitiveness of agro-based industries and exports from the region will be increased.

PRINCIPLES

Development policies and practices in the region will be based primarily on local dynamics and potential.

Contribution and participation of private sector and society at large will be the premise.

Partnerships and cooperation will be the basis of programming and implementation and special attention will be paid to inter-agency coordination and synchronization of action.

Implementation will be differentiated with respect to both centres with high development potential and rural/urban settlements.

With respect to urban development, the approach of Growth Poles will be adopted.

In both economic and social support schemes, methods targeting self-sufficiency will be taken as basis.

In resource utilisation, a detailed and time scheduled prioritization, focusing and efficiency will be ensured.

Wherever possible, local governments will be accorded roles in implementation and coordination.

Special efforts will be spent to introduce innovative models of organization and financing to improve speed, efficiency and quality in implementation.

POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

The approach which encompasses building necessary reflexes to bring the region to a stable economic and social structure and strengthening regional economy by placing in necessary mechanisms together form the basis of local initiative focused policies and strategies to be implemented in the region.

Fundamental policies to be implemented in the region include and give weight to the following: Maintaining economic growth so as to provide new employment and business opportunities; enhancing region's trade and economic relations with bordering countries; enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of enterprises by bringing in more flexibility to labour markets while improving the quality of labour force through active employment policies so as to expand employment parallel to regions economic growth; building institutional capacity in the region to ensure effectiveness in service delivery and making the region more attractive by introducing various incentives.

In the context of improving the business environments, the competitive power of the region will be increased so as to sustain economic growth and ensure welfare. By developing a vision for the real sector in the region, a production culture will be phased in while individual, institutional and social value added is increased. Hence, the approach adopted will, beyond bringing in and expanding welfare, also support those who produce welfare. Problems that the real sector is facing at present will be solved through sector-focused, flexible and pertinent practices within the framework of reforms in the light of priorities and suggestions stated by the representatives of the sector. These practices will be based on the logic of turning the region into a development and attraction centre integrated with the national and global system and maintaining this status. Necessary arrangements will be introduced to have the region attract further new investments accompanied by an environment which encourages investors to prefer the region on a sustained basis.

Intensification of region's economic relations with bordering countries supported by national resources and means will help the region expand its capacity to generate net value added from exports. Meanwhile, with the mobilization of the tourism potential of the region, the balance in the services sector will contribute more to regional and national economy.

The sphere in which economic and social developments interact and find harmony is labour markets. It is important to empower citizens in the region with further skills and qualifications in order to make labour force more flexible and adaptive to newly emerging business and employment environments. Special

attention will be paid to improving young people's occupational and technical skills and competencies so as to widen their chances of employment. A qualified, skilled and self-confident society open to communication and novelties will be the driving force of competitiveness and development.

In this context, labour productivity will be increased, productive employment opportunities will be provided, protection mechanisms in consistency with the new economic environment will be developed and labour market participation of those sections facing difficulties in finding productive jobs will be encouraged. Besides the modernization of sectors and vocational training, social policies focusing on the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized sections will be phased in.

Hence, aware of the value of the inventory of economic, social and cultural resources and opportunities, different alternatives will be produced. Human resources will be the most important source of dynamism in attaining objectives and targets set. In the process of economic and social development, labour-intensive economic activities with high multiplier effect will be given priority in addition to criteria of competitiveness.

Actions determined in the light of economic and social structure in the region will be launched through interventions geared to disclosing and setting in motion inherent dynamics of the region and through strengthening region's institutional infrastructure. This will also ensure more effective service delivery.

In the context of strengthening institutional infrastructure so as to respond to the needs of the region, accumulated knowledge and experience as well as its best practices will be benefited. Strengthening cooperation among private sector, universities and the public sector; eliminating defects in administrative arrangements; and creation of living, business and working conditions relevant to the region are some interventions geared to unleash the dynamics of the regional economy.

In addition to improvements in infrastructure and development of human resources, a complementary element is the policy of incentives to be adopted to attract investments to the region. In this context support must be given to micro, small and medium-scale enterprises and economic activities which create employment and mitigate poverty and imbalances in income distribution. Other important elements in the same context include the promotion of new industries; improving access to regional and global markets as well as to personnel, technology and information sources and encouraging strategic and prioritized technological development models.

Within this framework and as stressed in GAP Region competitiveness agenda, the following priority areas are identified: Sustainable production strategy; the programme for encouraging and internationalizing entrepreneurship; strategies for applied technology, clustering and networking; organic farming; organic textiles and garments; renewable energy and tourism.

To implement above mentioned policies, the following strategies are needed:

- Through public services which operate effectively and prepare a competitive environment within an institutional framework based on public-private-civil society cooperation, creation of a business environment offering new areas and income opportunities for the private sector while supporting industry, SMEs, artisans and tradesmen.
- Besides public resources, setting in motion a variety of financing methods including private sector resources, public-private partnership models and direct foreign investments.
- Creation of an economic and social environment on the basis of regional development and environmental protection, supported by a strong physical infrastructure, which responds to basic social infrastructure needs of individuals including in culture, arts and sports.

- Development of a human capital building model which encourages improvements in individual talents and quality of human capital while targeting effective secondary and higher education institutions, research and implementation units, building qualifications and occupational skills, providing high motivation for work, labour force flexibility and employment generation.

DEVELOPMENT AXES

For improving the welfare, peace and happiness of citizens in the region, the Southeastern Anatolia Project must be given further speed so as to materialize investments in economic and social development as well as in infrastructural investments. In identifying the components of this process, opinions and suggestions of local representatives from region's provinces were taken into account.

In this context, situation assessment and detailed analyses were conducted in economic and social council meetings of respective provinces with the participation of representatives from local governments, government agencies including central ministries, local professional organizations and non-governmental organizations as well as deputies from these provinces.

In Ankara, evaluation meetings were held with bureaucrats, deputies from the region and media representatives who had earlier taken part in province-level meetings. Furthermore, Opinions and suggestions were taken during meetings held in the GAP Development Platform.

In the light of these data and information, including requests and suggestions coming from the region as well as priorities set during the GAP Region Competitiveness Agenda meetings, the GAP Action Plan was drafted together with relevant governmental organizations and agencies under the joint coordination of the GAP Regional Development Administration and Undersecretariat of SPO (State Planning Organization). The draft Action Plan was then reviewed by the GAP Higher Council and finalized.

Under the action plan, there are four strategic development axes as:

- ♦ Supporting Economic Development
- ♦ Ensuring Social Development
- ♦ Infrastructural Development
- ♦ Building Institutional Capacity

Each axis has its major headings and actions with respect to individual provinces.

The first development axis envisaged in the Action Plan is the realization of economic development by improving and diversifying productive activities in the region, promoting a competitive environment and governance. Through comprehensive and coherent measures to be adopted along this line, the objective is to bring rapid improvements in such fields as employment, labour force qualification, industry and services infrastructure and capital accumulation and give further momentum to the development of the region by full-fledged transformation of economic structure.

For the development of the region, ensuring the active participation of individuals and groups to economic and social life, improving their life quality and consolidating social solidarity are as necessary and important as supporting economic growth. The second axis gives weight to these issues.

Provision of quality and adequate infrastructure services in the region is one of the determining factors of economic and social development. In order to mobilize land and water resources in which the region has comparatively advantaged, the GAP given priority to the completion of irrigation infrastructure. The third axis assigns priority to those areas which will facilitate the activities of economic units and provide comparative advantage.

For effective planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and supervision of all kinds of activities and projects in the region, both central and regional/local organizations have to support institutional developments including human resources in the first place. The last axis places emphasis on the initiatives of the public and private sectors in this area.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACTION PLAN

In the GAP Action Plan, there is, under each development axis and heading there are actions and for each action there are columns giving the number, title, place, organization in-charge, institutions to be cooperated, starting-completion dates and additional remarks for the action concerned.

Action No	Action Title	Location	Institution in Charge	Institutions to be cooperated	Starting-Completion Dates	Operation and Remarks
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- ◆ “Action No” is the code denoting the related axis and sub-heading.
- ◆ “Action Title” briefly defines what is to be done.
- ◆ “Location” denotes the province where the action will take place.
- ◆ “Institution in Charge” is the unit which is responsible for performing the action envisaged in cooperation with relevant local and central organizations, and completing the action and reporting in time.
- ◆ “Institutions to be cooperated” denote those which are directly or indirectly related to the action and whose cooperation and support will be sought during the process of performing and completing the action.
- ◆ “Starting and completion dates” denote the period of time envisaged for the action concerned.
- ◆ “Operation and Remarks” give the justification of the action and works to be conducted at detailed level.

IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND MONITORING OF THE ACTION PLAN

The GAP Regional Development Administration is the agency responsible for the implementation and coordination of the Action Plan. The GAP Administration will develop an ongoing system of implementation-monitoring-evaluation within the framework of work plans that relevant units have developed for their actions.

For monitoring and evaluating implementation under the Plan, a Plan Monitoring and Steering Committee will be formed under the chair of the President of GAP Administration with the participation of top level staff from relevant ministries and organizations. This Committee will meet periodically.

This Committee will be responsible for evaluating plan implementation, following progress towards targets set, guiding programming and budgeting works, preparing progress reports and presenting them to the GAP Higher Council and preparing Plan Evaluation Reports on annual terms.

The GAP Administration will draw working procedures and principles of the Committee, its reporting standards and procedures relating to the establishment and working of sub-committees if needed and inform relevant organizations accordingly. Under the coordination of the GAP Administration, a monitoring-evaluation infrastructure will be set up to ensure regular flow of information among organizations and units.

FINANCING

FINANCIAL TABLE

Axis/Action	Total Financial Need (000 \$)	Routine Resources Presently Envisaged (000 \$) (*)	Additional Financial Needs after the action Plan (000 \$)	Extra-Budgetary Sources of Financing (000 \$)	2008-2012 Additional Allocation from Central Budget (000 \$)
I, SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1 034 010	190 290	843 720		843 720
<i>GROWTH POLES</i>	203 846		203 846		203 846
<i>INCENTIVE POLICIES</i>					
<i>SMEs SUPPORT AND CLUSTERING</i>	84 615	38 461	46 154		46 154
<i>TECHNOPARKS</i>	4 615		4 615		4 615
<i>CULTURE-TOURISM</i>	147 711	47 823	99 888		99 888
<i>NATURAL RESOURCES AND RENEWABLE ENERGY</i>	60 799	25 544	35 255		35 255
<i>AGRICULTURE</i>	532 424	78 462	453 962		453 962
II, ENSURING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	3 934 439	1 858 937	2 075 502		2 075 502
<i>EDUCATION</i>	2 318 940	1 504 209	814 731		814 731
<i>EMPLOYMENT</i>	267 553	6 531	261 022		261 022
<i>HEALTH</i>	768 608	316 923	451 685		451 685
<i>SOCIAL SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE</i>	266 030	9 043	256 987		256 987
<i>CULTURE, ARTS AND SPORTS</i>	313 308	22 231	291 077		291 077
III, INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT	15 460 820	3 556 006	11 904 814	3 755 420	8 149 394
<i>IRRIGATION</i>	8 710 730	461 538	8 249 192	1 491 845	6 757 347
<i>ENERGY</i>	2 522 753	1 316 101	1 206 652	1 206 652	
<i>TRANSPORTATION</i>	1 521 192	469 314	1 051 878		1 051 878
<i>SOCIAL-PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE</i>	2 706 145	1 309 053	1 397 092	1 056 923	340 169
IV, INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING	93 173	154	93 019		93 019
<i>PERIPHERAL ORGANIZATIONS</i>					
<i>LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</i>	93 173	154	93 019		93 019
<i>GAP REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION</i>					
RESERVE	17 608		17 608		17 608
SUM TOTAL	20 540 050	5 605 387	14 934 663	3 755 420	11 179 243

(*) It is the routine funding need planned earlier with respect to existing project stock in the absence of the Action Plan.
 Note: 1\$=1.3 YTL (According to Medium Term Programme)

ACTIONS

SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

I. SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The first development axis in the Action Plan envisages the diversification and strengthening production in the region and realization of economic development through the creation of a competitive environment. Through comprehensive and coherent measures to be adopted along this line, the objective is to bring rapid improvements in such fields as employment, labour force qualification, industry and services infrastructure and capital accumulation and give further momentum to the development of the region by full-fledged transformation of economic structure.

The priority targets of interventions to be made under the Action Plan along this axis are the following: Increasing employment; promoting production of high value added goods; ensuring diversification in production; facilitating integration with national and international markets; building a positive brand image for goods and services from the region and supporting agro-industries and tourism in particular inline with the potentials of the region.

In support to be provided, in order to ensure efficiency in resource utilization, promote interaction and coordination; focus spatially in most advantageous areas and to set in motion inherent development dynamics, the approach of creating city-based regional and national Growth Poles will be adopted. The first round pilot implementations of the Growth Poles Programme to be realized in the region will provide specific instruments to go forward.

The policy of incentives will be reformulated in line with regional potentials for enhancing capital and information accumulation, strengthening industry and services sectors and building long-term competitive power. The scope and content of support to SMEs will be improved while technopark schemes are boosted especially in universities with better infrastructure endowment. Clustering activities corresponding to the structure and characteristics of the region will be intensified and interaction and harmony among all partners contributing to production processes, including universities, will be fostered.

In agricultural sector in which the region has comparative competitive advantage investment support will be provided to agricultural enterprises, the most appropriate scale for farming will be encouraged through the promotion of agricultural organizations and similar interventions, and extension and training will be phased in to promote organic farming activities. Rural development programmes will be launched to utilize rural production potential and improve rural living standards. Furthermore, in provinces of the region including in particular Batman, Siirt and Şırnak, removal of urban animal breeding enterprises out of urban settlements will be encouraged.

Necessary activities will be carried out for the protection and tourism wise utilization of natural capital, historical sites and special environmental protection areas in the GAP region. To contribute to employment creation and socio-economic development, tourism infrastructure will be improved, tourism attraction centres will be created and tourism related services will be diversified. In this context, weight will be given to the protection of historical sites and to restoration of cultural heritages. In building infrastructure and creating attraction centres special attention will be given to faith and culture tourism.

ACTIVITIES UNDER GAP ACTION PLAN						
I. SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Action No	Action Title	Location	Institution in charge	Institutions to be cooperated	Starting-Completion Date	Operation and Remarks
GROWTH POLES						
ED.1.1	The Growth Poles Programme will have priority in implementation in the region.	Diyarbakır	SPO	MoNE, MoIC, MoCT, MoEF, TOKİ, İŞKUR, SYDGM, GAP-RDA, KOSGEB, Bank of Provinces, TEİAŞ, TEDAŞ, Universities in the region, OID Management, RDAs, Local Administrations, NGOs and Private Sector	2008-2012	In order to improve business and living environments in cities which will serve as “Growth Poles” in national and regional terms, multi-faceted projects will be supported through relevant organizations in such areas as business support services for SMEs, fostering entrepreneurship and employment opportunities, diversification of and improving quality in tourism services and building brands for local goods and services. Support will focus on the development of those sectors and areas in which the city concerned has its competitive power and unique characteristics. The pilot implementation at the first stage will first take place in Diyarbakır and then expanded to two other cities in the region (Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa). Funds allocated will be used for both intensifying existing activities and supporting new practices through new instruments and means.
		Gaziantep			2009-2012	
		Şanlıurfa			2009-2012	
INCENTIVE POLICIES						
ED.2.1	In order to attract private sector investments, the system of incentives developed for the country as a whole will be re-arranged gradually by taking into consideration the regional and sector wise characteristics	GAP Provinces	UT	MoF, MoIC, SPO, UFT, GAP-RDA, RDAs, Relevant Private Sector firms and NGOs	2008-2012	To mitigate spatial disparities in development, a region and sector-based programme of incentives which ranks provinces will be developed. To attract private investment to sectors having further development potential and to increase employment, support will be provided so as to bring down investment and employment costs. An effective system will be introduced to ensure that state support is utilized purposefully.
ED.2.2	Special programmes will be implemented to increase Region’s export capacity	GAP Provinces	UFT	GAP-RDA, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Unions of Exporters	2008-2012	To increase exports from the region, sector based business delegations from abroad will be invited to the region and regional goods and services will be introduced to visiting delegations.

			İGEME	Chambers of Commerce and Industry, ABİGEM		“Market Searching Support in Exports” and “Training Assistance” will be effectively delivered in the region.
SME SUPPORT AND CLUSTERING						
ED.3.1	Cooperation and clustering among enterprises will be supported.	GAP Provinces	MoİC	UFT, GAP-RDA, TOBB, KOSGEB, TÜBİTAK, RDAs, Universities in the region, Chambers of Commerce and Industry	2008-2012	Enterprises in the region will be given support in their activities including such areas as the establishment of joint design/production/R-D/test-analysis centres, joint procurement, marketing and exportation as well as activities that will facilitate cooperation and clustering.
ED.3.2	In order to enhance the competitiveness of enterprises and entrepreneurs in the GAP region, financing opportunities especially for SMEs will be increased and access to funding will be strengthened.	GAP Provinces	UT	TOBB, Commercial Banks, RDAs	2008-2012	SMEs in the GAP region will benefit from EU’s SELP II Programme which is a new opportunity for smaller firms to reach funding through commercial banks.
			KOSGEB			In order to eliminate problems that enterprises in the GAP region face in financing, the amount of support from the Credit Guarantee fund and the number of beneficiaries will be increased.
			Development Bank			Special importance will be given to the region in credits that the Development Bank extends from its own sources and in credits that it acts as intermediary. In credit use, region wise specialization will be encouraged.
			T.C. Agriculture Bank			T.C. Agriculture Bank will be mobilized to cover more firms in the GAP region in terms of commercial credits.
						T.C. Agriculture Bank credits to agricultural enterprises including credit for operation and investment as well as subsidized credits extended within the framework of the scheme developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs will be increased.
						Besides credits in crop farming, animal husbandry, aquaculture, mechanization and agricultural industries, expanded credit scheme will also cover on-contract farming, irrigation (drip and sprinkle systems) and organic farming.

			HALKBANK			In addition to other activities in the region, the Bank will also support the activities of those firms processing and trading agricultural goods. The Agricultural Banking Division within the Bank will develop credit schemes for these enterprises.
			BDDK			Necessary legislative changes related to micro-credit scheme will be made and effectively implemented in the region.
ED.3.3	Investment projects will be supported within the framework of the regional development programme with the aim of increasing the	Adiyaman	KOSGEB	TOBB, TESK, RDAs	2008-2010	It is envisaged to have 75 enterprises benefit from the programme and give support to new investment worth about 10 million YTL.

	competitiveness of SMEs.					
		Batman				It is envisaged to have 30 enterprises benefit from the programme and give support to new investment worth about 4 million YTL.
		Diyarbakır				It is envisaged to have 250 enterprises benefit from the programme and give support to new investment worth about 30 million YTL.
		Gaziantep				It is envisaged to have 375 enterprises benefit from the programme and give support to new investment worth about 50 million YTL.
		Kilis				It is envisaged to have 45 enterprises benefit from the programme and give support to new investment worth about 5 million YTL.
		Mardin				It is envisaged to have 125 enterprises benefit from the programme and give support to new investment worth about 15 million YTL.
		Siirt				It is envisaged to have 37 enterprises benefit from the programme and give support to new investment worth about 5 million YTL.
		Şanlıurfa				It is envisaged to have 250 enterprises benefit from the programme and give support to new investment worth about 30 million YTL.
		Şırnak				It is envisaged to have 38 enterprises benefit from the programme and give support to new investment worth about 4 million YTL.
TECHNOPARKS						
ED.4.1	Technological development and innovation capacity of the region will be enhanced and	Diyarbakır	Dicle University	MoIC, KOSGEB, TÜBİTAK, GAP-RDA, RDAs, Investment Support Agency, Local Administrations,	2008-2012	In universities of the region with well developed infrastructure, R&D studies and ties with the business world will be strengthened and technoparks will be established/improved in Dicle, Gaziantep and Harran Universities with respect to

	technoparks will be expanded for institutionalization in this field.	Gaziantep	Gaziantep University	Chambers of Commerce and Industry, NGOs, TÜBA		different fields of specialization.
		Şanlıurfa	Harran University			

CULTURE AND TOURISM

ED.5.1	Cultural assets will be protected and promoted.	Adiyaman	MoCT, GDF	GAP-RDA, RDAs, Governorships, Municipalities, SPA, Universities, Relevant NGOs, Private Sector	2008-2012	The project “Adiyaman Nemrut Mountain Tumulus and Monuments Geological Survey, Protection, Development and Management Plan” will be completed. Support will be given to the Perre Antic City Excavation Project. 10 historical assets located in different parts of Adiyaman will be restored.
		Batman	GAP-RDA		2000-2010	The Hasankeyf Historical and archaeological Site Excavation and Rescue Project will be completed.
		Diyarbakır	MoCT, GDF		2008-2012	Restoration and environmental arrangement works related to Diyarbakır Walls will be carried out. This includes restoration and exhibition works related to the inner castle. 15 historical assets located in different parts of Diyarbakır will be restored.
		Gaziantep	MoCT, GDF		2008-2012	The project mentioned will be given speed with works on tumulus to be affected by irrigation. The project will be implemented in Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep simultaneously. The Zeugma antic City Archaeological Park and Museum Project will be carried out. 11 historical assets located in different parts of Gaziantep will be restored.
		Kilis	MoCT, GDF		2008-2012	Restoration work on Kilis Ravanda Castle will be completed. 4 historical assets located in different parts of Kilis will be restored.

		Mardin	MoCT, GDF		2008-2012	The project on environmental arrangement around Kasımiye Medresse will be carried out. The Dara project "From antic city to resettlement" will be carried out. 5 historical assets in different places of Mardin will be restored.
		Siirt	MoCT, GDF		2008-2009	4 historical assets in different places of Siirt will be restored.
		Şanlıurfa	MoCT, GDF		2008-2012	Street Sanitation Project will be implemented. Development and urban design project for protection will be developed. Harran Restoration Project will be implemented. 24 historical assets in different places of Şanlıurfa will be restored.
		GAP Provinces	MoCT, GDF		2008-2012	The project "South-eastern Anatolia Region Cultural Inventory" will be implemented.
ED.5.2	New tourism attraction centres will be created in the region and existing ones will be strengthened.	Adiyaman	MoCT	GAP-RDA, RDAs, Governorships, Municipalities, SPA, Universities, Relevant NGOs, Private Sector	2008-2012	"Halfeti Eco Tourism Project" will be implemented in Halfeti District of Şanlıurfa. Necessary arrangements, infrastructure and promotion activities will be implemented to promote Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Mardin and Şanlıurfa as attraction centres in faith tourism.
		Gaziantep				
		Mardin				
		Şanlıurfa				
ED.5.3	Planning studies will be done to improve tourism infrastructure.	GAP Provinces	MoCT	GAP-RDA, RDAs, Governorships, Municipalities, Special Provincial Administration, Universities, Relevant NGOs, Private Sector	2008-2012	Within the framework of "Tourism Strategy 2023 Action Plan" prepared by the MoCT, Tourism Centre and mapping/planning works will be given priority.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND RENEWABLE ENERGY						
ED.6.1	Forest will be expanded and dams will be protected from erosion.	Adiyaman	MoEF	GDTDC, RDAs, Local Administrations	2008-2012	Rehabilitation on 2,600 hectares of land, Erosion Control in 12,900 hectares of land, pasture improvement on 1,150 hectares of land, Forest cadastral work will cover 100.000 hectares of land, 770.000 saplings will be produced.
		Diyarbakır				Rehabilitation on 2,500 hectares of land, Erosion Control in 1,650 hectares of land, Forest cadastral work will cover 50,000 hectares of land, 7.250.000 saplings will be produced.
		Gaziantep				Reforestation on 3,800 hectares of land, Rehabilitation on 200 hectares of land, Erosion Control in 4,600 hectares of land, pasture improvement on 500 hectares of land, Forest cadastral work will cover 50,000 hectares of land, 1.475.000 saplings will be produced.
		Mardin				Reforestation on 700 hectares of land, Rehabilitation on 1,900 hectares of land, Erosion Control in hectares 3,600 of land, Forest cadastral work will cover 50,000 hectares of land, 6.495.000 saplings will be produced.
		Siirt				Rehabilitation on 1,600hectares of land, Erosion Control in 1,840 hectares of land, Forest cadastral work will cover 50,000 hectares of land
		Şanlıurfa				Erosion Control in 1,450 hectares of land, Forest cadastral work will cover 50,000 hectares of land, 24,351,000 saplings will be produced.
		Batman				Rehabilitation on 1,100 hectares of land, Erosion Control in 650 hectares of land. Forest cadastral work will cover ,50.000 hectares of land.
		Şırnak				Rehabilitation on 500 hectares of land, Erosion Control in 650 hectares of land. Forest cadastral work will cover 50,000 hectares of land.
		Kilis				Reforestation on 1,500 hectares of land, Forest cadastral work will cover 25,000 hectares of land.
ED.6.2	There will be more production and utilization of renewable sources of energy.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	MoENR, RDAs	2008-2010	Renewable energy potential in the region will be assessed and in order to make maximum use of this potential new generating and utilization technologies will be developed in cooperation with relevant branches of universities in the region. Also there will be partnerships in this area with international institutes and universities abroad.

AGRICULTURE						
ED.7.1	Agricultural productivity will be increased and agro-based industrial will be promoted.	GAP Provinces	MARA	GAP-RDA, RDAs, Universities	2008-2012	<p>To raise agricultural productivity, relevant training, extension and publication activities including the use of new technologies will be given new momentum. Furthermore, the GAP-Land-Water Resources and Agricultural Research Institute located in Şanlıurfa will be improved in terms of infrastructure and institutional capacity so as to deliver services to farmers, extensionists, NGOs and private enterprises in the region including training with boarding facilities.</p> <p>Further support will be extended to agricultural organization projects.</p> <p>To encourage organic farming and processing of organic products, firstly areas fit for organic farming will be identified and training/extension activities will be carried out in cooperation with Special Provincial Administrations.</p> <p>In the context of the programme for supporting rural development investments, grant support will be provided to investment projects geared to processing of agricultural and water products and diversification of non-agricultural economic activities.</p> <p>To encourage animal husbandry enterprises special support will be extended to enterprises with more than 50 heads of cattle.</p>
			GAP-RDA	MARA, RDAs	2008-2012	In the context of diversification of agricultural and non-agricultural activities in areas out of the scope of irrigation, projects based on service conglomeration will be promoted in order to create sound rural settlements.
			SYDGM	RDAs	2008-2012	The scope of support provided by the SYDGM to income generating agricultural projects will be shifted gradually to those activities on product processing and increasing added value and SYDVs will be informed accordingly to channel their support to these projects.
ED.7.2	Regional development projects of special character will be implemented.	Siirt	SPA	MARA	2008	A cold store with capacity of 300 tons will be constructed in Şirvan for storing and processing agricultural products with promising market potential in best possible conditions.

		Şanlıurfa	Harran University	MARA, Jockey Club of Turkey, AAHB.	2008-2012	In Şanlıurfa, support will be given to pure Arabian horse breeders. A horse farm and an animal hospital will be established and horse breeders will be given training.
		Kilis	GAP-RDA	SPA	2008	Farmers will be given animals in the context of protecting Kilis goat breed.
		Şanlıurfa	GAP-RDA	MoIC, MARA, UFT, RDA, University, NGOs, Financing Institutions, Private Sector	2008-2012	Organic Farming Clustering Work will be carried out. Along the road map drawn through the clustering approach and with organic farming training centres, certification and training activities will be carried out for transition to organic farming from production to marketing including the eco-tourism dimension.
		GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	Development Bank, RDAs, Private Sector	2008-2009	A pool of priority projects will be created. In priority sectors identified by the GAP Competition Agenda (Agriculture, Agriculture Based Industry, /Organic Clothing, Renewable Energy and Tourism) 5 feasibility reports will be prepared.
ED.7.3	Mined areas will be cleared and gained for farming	Kilis Gaziantep Mardin Şanlıurfa	MoF	MoND, MARA, RDAs	2008-2012	30,000 hectares of land extending along the border will be cleared of mines and used for crop farming giving priority to crops with high added value.

ENSURING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

II. ENSURING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The GAP region remains below national averages in terms of indicators in such fields as education, health, employment and social protection. For the development of the region, there is need to supplement economic growth with active participation of individuals and groups to economic and social life, improved quality of life and consolidated solidarity and integration.

For improving access to and quality of education, physical and human resources infrastructure at all levels of education will be improved and equal opportunities in education will be provided. In preschool education, the rate of enrollment will be raised up to 50%. No single student will be left out of school at primary level while rate of enrollment of 90% will be attained in secondary education. Number of students per class will be brought down to national average. In order to improve quality in higher education, the number of students per teaching staff will again be brought down closer to national average. In this context, an additional capacity for 22,460 students will be created and 667 teaching staff will be recruited. In provinces where there is university, additional dormitory capacity for 4,000 students will be provided.

For improving health services, the present ward system in hospitals will be changed into rooms system where a room is shared by 1 to 3 inpatients and number of beds per 10,000 inpatients will be raised to 20. In the context of preventive medicine, family medicine system will be phased in within two years in all provinces. These steps are expected to bring along improvements in health centres and the region will move closer to national averages in terms of health indicators including maternal and child health.

In increasing employment, reducing unemployment and informal employment, improving the quality of labour force and ensuring social integration, it is important to facilitate the labour force participation of vulnerable groups including women and youth. In this context, training and consultancy services will focus on occupation and skill building and helping individuals start their own business. Within the framework of active labour force policies, institutional capacity of local İŞKUR offices will be enhanced and their service domains will be diversified. Taking due account of socioeconomic and local circumstances, social protection network will be improved so as to cover the whole population in the region, integrate vulnerable groups with the society through family-based programmes and minimize the risk of social exclusion and poverty. Urgent needs of deprived population groups will be met and efforts will be made to bring these groups up to productive status.

In the field of sports, culture and arts, need for relevant facilities will be met while improving the physical conditions of existing ones and making them accessible to the use of all sections of population. To promote activities in these areas, football and basketball fields will be introduced at neighbourhood level and children and youth will be offered various opportunities in games, arts and culture. Support will also be given to the distribution of various sports materials; organization of festivals and cultural and sportive events and formation of various groups in different branches of art.

Besides activities carried out by various Ministries in economic and social fields, budgets of Special Provincial Administrations will be supported with additional funding for programmes and activities which require active local interventions including occupation and skill building, social services and assistance, culture, sports and arts. In all these activities, the essential point is to ensure the active involvement of Governorships to coordinate activities and to assign responsibilities to all sections of society which are expected to participate and contribute.

II. ENSURING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT						
Action No	Action Title	Location	Institution in charge	Institutions to be cooperated	Starting-Completion Dates	Operation and Remarks
EDUCATION						
SD.1.1	Preschool enrollment rates will be increased to 50%.	Batman	MoNE	SPO, TOKİ, MoF	2008-2012	Gross Enrolment Rate: 24,8 % Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 6.809 Number of Classrooms Needed: 91
		Diyarbakır				Gross Enrolment Rate: % 25,9 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 17.564 Number of Classrooms Needed: 374
		Gaziantep				Gross Enrolment Rate: % 19,4 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 21.813 Number of Classrooms Needed: 218
		Mardin				Gross Enrolment Rate: % 23 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 10.456 Number of Classrooms Needed: 119
		Şanlıurfa				Gross Enrolment Rate: % 18,2 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 28.157 Number of Classrooms Needed: 519
		Şırnak				Gross Enrolment Rate: % 20,1 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 7.794 Number of Classrooms Needed: 106
		SD.1.2				Physical infrastructure needs in primary education will be met and no child will be left out of compulsory education.
Diyarbakır	Students per Classroom: 48 Number of Classrooms to be provided 1.865 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 9.043					
Gaziantep	Students per Classroom: 48 Number of Classrooms to be provided 1.855 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 387					
Mardin	Students per Classroom: 46 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: 786 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 13.260					
Şanlıurfa	Students per Classroom: 57 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: 3.102 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 23.091					
Şırnak	Students per Classroom: 46 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: 476 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 7.964					

SD.1.3	Enrollment ratio in secondary education will be raised to 90%.	Adıyaman	MoNE	SPO, TOKİ, MoF	2008-2012	Students per Classroom: 35 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: 28 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 17.989
		Batman				Students per Classroom: 47 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: 274 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 17.417
		Diyarbakır				Students per Classroom: 43 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: 784 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 62.403
		Gaziantep				Students per Classroom: 40 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: 378 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 46.057
		Mardin				Students per Classroom: 40 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: 421 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 35.303
		Siirt				Students per Classroom: 27 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: 33 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 12.733
		Şanlıurfa				Students per Classroom: 33 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: 885 Number of Children to be Referred to Education: 82.801
		Şırnak				Students per Classroom: 25 Number of Classrooms to be Provided: Additional capacity: 22.020 students
SD.1.4	Capacity of dormitories will be enlarged to ensure continuance from primary to secondary education and to increase enrollment ratio in secondary education.	Batman	MoNE	SPO, TOKİ, MoF	2008-2012	Capacity increase: 970 students
		Diyarbakır				Capacity increase: 4,314 students
		Gaziantep				Capacity increase: 4,619 students
		Mardin				Capacity increase: 2,618 students
		Şanlıurfa				Capacity increase: 5,567 students
		Şırnak				Capacity increase: 1,372 students
SD.1.5	Physical and human endowments in universities in the region will be enhanced to improve access to higher education and education quality.	Adıyaman	Adıyaman University	MoF, SPO, YOK	2009-2012	Physical infrastructures to be competed: -Faculties of Sciences-Literature and Education - Central Cafeteria, Library and Service Buildings Need for teaching Staff: 94 - 47 Faculty Staff - 47 Other Teaching Staff Additional student capacity to be provided: 1.634 students

		Batman	Batman University	MoF, SPO, YOK	2009-2012	Physical infrastructures to be competed: -Faculties of Sciences-Literature, Engineering-Architecture -Central Cafeteria, Library and Service Buildings Need for teaching Staff: 168 - 68 Faculty Staff - 100 Other Teaching Staff Additional student capacity to be provided: 2.761 students
		Diyarbakır	Dice University	MoF, SPO, YOK	2009-2012	Physical infrastructures to be competed: -Ongoing: Education Faculty, Central Library and Congress Centre-New buildings for the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences and Student Centre. Additional student capacity to be provided: 2.167 students
		Gaziantep	Gaziantep University	MoF, SPO, YOK	2009-2012	Physical infrastructures to be competed: -Ongoing: Construction of buildings for faculties of Dental Medicine and Architecture. - New buildings for faculty of Health Sciences and Vocational High School of Applied Sciences Additional student capacity to be provided: 2,525 students
		Şanlıurfa	Harlan University	MoF, SPO, YOK	2009-2012	Physical infrastructures to be competed: -Ongoing: Construction of buildings for Faculties of Engineering, Agriculture, and Medicine, Morphology Building and President's Office. Additional student capacity to be provided: 7,042 students
		Kilis	Kilis 7 Aralık University	MoF, SPO, YÖK	2009-2012	Physical infrastructures to be competed: -Faculties of Sciences-Literature and Education -Central Cafeteria, Library and Service Buildings Need for teaching Staff: 104 - 48 Faculty Staff - 56 Other Teaching Staff Additional student capacity to be provided: 1,887 students
		Mardin	Mardin Artuklu University	MoF, SPO, YÖK	2009-2012	Physical infrastructures to be competed: -Faculties of Sciences-Literature, Engineering-Architecture - Central Cafeteria, Library and Service Buildings Need for teaching Staff: 172 - 70 Faculty Staff - 102 Other Teaching Staff Additional student capacity to be provided: 3,312 students

		Siirt	Siirt University	MoF, SPO, YÖK	2009-2012	Physical infrastructures to be completed:-Sciences-Literature and Education Faculties - Central Cafeteria, Library and Service Buildings Need for teaching Staff: 129- 62 Faculty Staff - 67 Other Teaching StaffAdditional student capacity to be provided: 1.133 students
SD.1.6	Number and capacity or dormitories will be increased.	Adiyaman	YURT-KUR	MoF, SPO	2009-2012	Construction of student dormitory with capacity 1000 will be completed.
		Batman	YURT-KUR	MoF, SPO	2009-2012	Student dormitory with capacity of 750 will be completed.
		Kilis	YURT-KUR	MoF, SPO	2009-2012	Student dormitory with capacity of 750 will be completed.
		Mardin	YURT-KUR	MoF, SPO	2009-2012	Student dormitory with capacity of 750 will be completed.
		Siirt	YURT-KUR	MoF, SPO	2009-2012	Student dormitory with capacity of 750 will be completed.
EMPLOYMENT						
SD.2.1	Labour force training programmes will be expanded and improved in quality.	GAP Provinces	İŞKUR	KOSGEB, GAP-RDA, Governorships, Relevant NGOs, Occupational Chambers, Private Sector, Universities	2008-2012	In line with requests coming from provinces, labour force training programmes will be launched covering such headings as occupational skill building, occupational advance and shift. This will be accompanied by activities to provide employment to those finishing these programmes. In this context, weight will be given to employment guaranteed training courses. Also, priority will be given to disadvantaged groups including persons with disabilities and ex-convicts.
SD.2.2	Effective delivery of training and consultancy services to those who want to start their own business.	GAP Provinces	İŞKUR	Governorships, GAP-RDA, KOSGEB, Relevant NGOs, Occupational Chambers,	2008-2012	Training and consultancy services will be delivered on personal basis to those who want to start their own business. Special attention will be paid to women and youth while developing these programmes.

				Private Sector, Universities		
SD.2.3	Occupational consultancy and guidance services will be promoted and made more effective to facilitate entries to labour market.	Adıyaman Batman Diyarbakır Gaziantep Şırnak Kilis Mardin Siirt Şanlıurfa	İŞKUR	MoNE, Governorships	2008-2012	To facilitate the labour market participation of women and youth in particular, occupational consultancy and guidance services will be delivered to 20,000 people. In order to increase the effectiveness of these services, İŞKUR personnel will be trained and, if necessary, services will be procured.
SD.2.4	A grant programme for creating employment will be developed and implemented.	Adıyaman Batman Diyarbakır Gaziantep Kilis Mardin Siirt Şanlıurfa Şırnak	İŞKUR	MoNE, Governorships, Municipalities, Universities, Relevant Governmental Organizations and Agencies and NGOs	2008-2012	-To increase employment, support will be given to multi-partner and small-scale projects which strengthen relationship between training and labour market. -Programmes envisaging Work for Public Benefit will be implemented.
SD.2.5	Conformity of existing vocational training programmes with labour market needs will be assessed and mentioned programmes will be updated accordingly.	GAP Provinces	MoNE	SPO, YÖK, İŞKUR, Universities, Professional Organizations, OIDs	2008	Curricula in secondary level vocational and technical schools, vocational training centres and Vocational Colleges will be reviewed on the basis of technical studies including the SPO study on leading industrial sectors in provinces and İŞKUR's local labour market needs analyses and in cooperation with chambers of industry and commerce and OID managements. In this context, programmes for which there is no remand in labour markets will be closed and new programmes will be identified.
SD.2.6	Priority will be given to introducing new departments in the universities of the region responding to local/regional needs.		MoNE	SPO, YÖK, İŞKUR, TPAO, Universities, Professional Organizations, OIDs	2008-2012	Priority will be given to faculties and colleges which educate and train in branches that are relevant to the emerging sectors and needs of the region. In this context an engineering faculty will be established in Adıyaman University with a Department of Petroleum Engineering and a Foreign Languages College will be started in Dicle University.

SD.2.7	Continuous Education Centre will be established.	Diyarbakır	Dicle University	NGOs, Occupational Chambers	2008-2012	A continuous education centre will be established within Dicle University.
		Şanlıurfa	Harran University			Continuous education centre will be established within Harran University.
SD.2.8	Governorships will assume active roles in the field of occupation building and additional funds will be transferred to budgets of Special Provincial Administrations for this purpose.	GAP Provinces	Governorships	SPO, GAP-RDA	2008-2012	An effective mechanism of cooperation will be ensured among institutions offering occupational building and vocational training services and coordination of services will be undertaken by Governorships. In areas where there is need Governorships will launch their own projects. Programme-based requests by Governorships which derive from local needs will be given priority by the SPO within the framework Social Support (SODES) programme and financing needs will be met.
HEALTH						
SD.3.1	Physical and social infrastructural needs of the region in the field of health will be met.	GAP Provinces	MoH	SPO	2008-2012	In inpatient services the existing ward system in hospitals will be replaced by a system where each room is shared by 1 to 3 patients and in order to increase the number of beds per 20,000 persons up to 20, 3,580 more beds will be provided in addition to those envisaged by ongoing projects. To respond to needs, a physical therapy centre and a mental care hospital will be established in the provinces of Diyarbakır and Gaziantep. Capacity of public health labs in the region will be enhanced.
		Batman				A dental health centre will be established and public health laboratories will be upgraded.
		Kilis				A dental health centre will be established and public health laboratories will be upgraded.
		Mardin				700 additional beds will be provided and a dental health centre will be established. Public health laboratories will be upgraded.
		Siirt				100 bed capacity projects ongoing in the province will be shortly completed and 160 additional bed capacity will be provided. Public health laboratories will be upgraded.
		Şırnak				120 bed capacity projects ongoing in the province will be shortly completed and 500 additional bed capacity will be provided. A dental health centre will be established. Public health laboratories will be upgraded

SD.3.2	Preventive and primary level health services will be strengthened.	Adıyaman	MoH, Adıyaman University	SPO, Local Administrations, NGOs	2008-2012	400 new beds including 250 for Adıyaman University will be provided and a dental health centre will be established. Also, public health laboratories will be upgraded.
		Diyarbakır	MoH, Dicle University			Projects ongoing in the province to provide 1,060 additional beds, including 170 for the University, will be shortly completed. A dental health centre, a physical therapy centre and a mental health hospital will be established. Public health laboratories will be upgraded.
		Gaziantep	MoH, Gaziantep University			A dental health centre, a physical therapy centre and a mental health hospital will be established. Also, public health laboratories will be upgraded.
		Şanlıurfa	MoH, Harran University			Projects ongoing in the province to provide 1,400 additional beds, including 600 for the University Hospital will be shortly completed. A dental health centre will be established. Public health laboratories will be upgraded.
		GAP Provinces	MoH			Preventive health services including maternal-child health in particular will be strengthened. Urgent and mobile health services will be expanded in coverage.
		Adıyaman				Mobile service vehicles will be provided. 5 ambulances will be procured to improve the delivery of urgent health services. A family health centre will be established. Trainings will be delivered to health workers and citizens to build awareness in health issues.
		Batman				Mobile service vehicles will be provided. 5 ambulances will be procured to improve the delivery of urgent health services. 2 health centres will be established. Training will be delivered to improve the level of awareness of health workers and citizens. 1 KETEM (Centre for Early Diagnosis of Cancer) will be established.
		Diyarbakır				Mobile service vehicles will be provided. 9 ambulances will be procured to improve the delivery of urgent health services. A tent hospital will be provided to be used in extraordinary situations. The UMATEM will be established to protect children from substance abuse and give them treatment. 2 health centres will be established. Training will be delivered to improve the level of awareness of health workers and citizens.

		Gaziantep				Mobile service vehicles will be provided. 8 ambulances and one ambulance helicopter will be procured to improve the delivery of urgent health services. 7 health centres will be established. Training will be delivered to improve the level of awareness of health workers and citizens.
		Kilis				Mobile service vehicles will be provided. 2 ambulances will be procured to improve the delivery of urgent health services. A health centre will be established. Training will be delivered to improve the level of awareness of health workers and citizens. 1 KETEM will be established.
		Mardin				Mobile service vehicles will be provided. 5 ambulances will be procured to improve the delivery of urgent health services. 2 health centres will be established. Training will be delivered to improve the level of awareness of health workers and citizens. 1 KETEM will be established.
		Siirt				Mobile service vehicles will be provided. 4 ambulances will be procured to improve the delivery of urgent health services. 2 health centres will be established. Training will be delivered to improve the level of awareness of health workers and citizens. 1 KETEM will be established.
		Şanlıurfa				Mobile service vehicles will be provided. 4 ambulances will be procured to improve the delivery of urgent health services. 5 health centres will be established. Training will be delivered to improve the level of awareness of health workers and citizens.
		Şırnak				Mobile service vehicles will be provided. 4 ambulances will be procured to improve the delivery of urgent health services. 2 health centres will be established. Training will be delivered to improve the level of awareness of health workers and citizens. KETEM will be established.
SD.3.3	The family medicine system will be expanded.	GAP Provinces	MoH	SPO, Local Administrations, NGOs	2008-2012	The family medicine system introduced in Adiyaman will be expanded to other GAP provinces.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE						
SD.4.1	Governorships will assume active roles in the field of social services and assistance and additional funds will be transferred to budgets of Special Provincial Administrations for this purpose.	GAP Provinces	Governorships	SPO, GAP-RDA	2008-2012	In delivering social services and assistance more effectively, coordination among service delivering agencies will be ensured through Governorships. In areas where there is need Governorships will launch their own projects. Programme-based requests by Governorships which derive from local needs will be given priority by the SPO within the framework Social Support (SODES) programme and financing needs will be met.
SD.4.2	Service delivery capacity of SYD Foundations will be enhanced and social assistance will be offered in a way to bring deprived groups up to productive status.	GAP Provinces	SYDGM	MoI, MoH, MoNE, MARA, GDF, SGK, SHÇEK, SYDV, Municipalities, NGOs	2008-2012	With the education module developed under the 2007 Investment Programme, capacity of personnel in SDY will be enhanced. At the first stage, two university graduate qualified staff will be employed in each Provincial SDY Foundation. In social assistance services, priority will be given to projects that focus on income generation and own account. Providing such assistance, consultancy service will be provide by SYDV.
SD.4.3	Existing services will be made more effective to improve the living conditions of children under the risk.		SHÇEK	MoH, GAP-RDA, TOKİ, ASAGM, Governorships, Municipalities, Relevant NGOs	2008-2012	Child and youth centres will be established for children working in street and existing centres will be made more effective in their work. The number of care, protection and rehabilitation centres for disabled children will be increased along with houses of affection. The UMATEM' activities will be strenghtened in the field of medical treatment on dependency of volatile material for child.
		Adıyaman				Child and Youth Centre, Houses of Affection and Care and Social Rehabilitation Centre will be established.
		Batman				Child and Youth Centre will be established.
		Diyarbakır				Child and Youth Centre, Houses of Affection and Care and Social Rehabilitation Centre will be established.
		Gaziantep				Child and Youth Centre, Houses of Affection and Care and Social Rehabilitation Centre will be established.
		Kilis				Houses of Affection and Care and Social Rehabilitation Centre will be established.
		Mardin				Child and Youth Centre, Houses of Affection and Care and Social Rehabilitation Centre will be established.

		Siirt				2 Houses of Affection and Care and Social Rehabilitation Centre will be established.
		Şanlıurfa				Child and Youth Centre, Houses of Affection and Care and Social Rehabilitation Centre will be established.
SD.4.4	Activities geared to strengthening the social status of women will be improved in both qualitative and quantitative terms.		Governorships, GAP-RDA	KSGM, SHÇEK, SYDGM, ASAGM, Municipalities, Relevant NGOs,	2008-2012	Campaigns will be launched against violence to women and traditional custom crimes. The SYDGM will support activities geared to the establishment of community centres and information building for women in the context of projects aiming to foster women's participation to social life. Existing ÇATOMs will be improved in their effectiveness and service range. Furthering their cooperation with community centres, ÇATOMs will be institutionalized. By taking due account of local characteristics, employment guaranteed vocational training courses for women will be diversified with respect to occupations which are needed in labour markets.
		Adıyaman				A women's guest house will be established and the ÇATOM will be strengthened.
		Batman				2 ÇATOMs will be further strengthened
		Diyarbakır				4 Women and Child Education Centres and one ÇATOM will be established and 1 ÇATOM will be strengthened.
		Gaziantep				1 ÇATOM will be further strengthened
		Kilis				2 ÇATOMs will be further strengthened
		Mardin				7 ÇATOMs will be further strengthened.
		Siirt				4 ÇATOMs will be further strengthened.
		Şanlıurfa				Women's guest house and 2 ÇATOMs will be strengthened.
		Şırnak				5 ÇATOMs will be further strengthened.
SD.4.5	Measures will be taken to ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities to economic and social life.	GAP Provinces	SHÇEK	MoNE, MoH, Governorships, ÖZİDA, İŞKUR, ASAGM, SYDGM, Municipalities, Relevant NGOs	2008-2012	In the Project for "Turkey without Handicaps" implemented by Administration for the Disabled People priority will be given to the region and level of information and awareness about disabilities and rights of disabled persons will be improved. Activities will be carried out to increase the employability of disabled persons. Number of "centres for life without handicaps" will be increased.
		Batman				Care and Social Rehabilitation Centre and. Centre for Life without Handicaps will be established.
		Gaziantep				Centre for Life without Handicaps will be established.

SD.4.6	Young people's active participation to economic and social life will be provided.	Mardin		MoNE, SHÇEK, SYDGM, Municipalities, Relevant NGOs	2008-2012	Centre for Life without Handicaps will be established.
		Şanlıurfa				Centre for Life without Handicaps will be established.
		GAP Provinces	Governorships, SYDGM			Establishment and effective operation of local Youth Councils will be encouraged. In order to ensure interaction among young people in terms of customs and traditions and facilitate new friendships youth exchange programmes will be implemented by giving priority to rural youth who are disadvantaged in social participation. Activities of Community Centres will be improved and made more effective in order to enhance family communication and social integration of young people. To enable young persons to benefit better from EU's Youth Programmes, the National Agency will increase its region-specific training activities. In courses for ÖSS and OKS expenses of stationery, books, transportation and meals will be covered. Children's Reading Rooms, Youth and Culture Centres will be strengthened and institutionalized.
		Adiyaman	GAP-RDA			Youth and Culture Centre will be strengthened.
		Batman	GSGM, GAP-RDA			Kozluk District Youth Centre will be established and necessary work will be carried out for the establishment of a Youth Council. Youth and Culture Centre will be strengthened.
		Diyarbakır	GAP-RDA			Youth Centres will be established in Bismil, Çermik, Ergani and Silvan districts and necessary work will be carried out for establishment of youth councils. Youth and Culture Centre will be strengthened.
		Gaziantep	GAP-RDA			Youth Centres will be established in Şehitkamil and İslahiye districts and necessary work will be carried out for establishment of youth councils. Youth and Culture Centre will be strengthened.
		Kilis	GAP-RDA			Youth and Culture Centre will be strengthened.
		Mardin	GSGM, GAP-RDA			Youth Centres will be established in Derik, Kızıltepe, Midyat and Nusaybin districts and necessary work will be carried out for the establishment of Youth Councils. Youth and Culture Centre will be strengthened.
		Siirt	GSGM, GAP-RDA			Kurtalan District Youth Centre will be established and necessary work will be carried out for the establishment of a Youth Council. Youth and Culture Centre will be strengthened.

		Şanlıurfa	GSGM, GAP-RDA			Youth Centres will be established in Akçakale, Birecik, Bozova, Ceylanpınar, Harran, Siverek, Suruç and Viranşehir districts and necessary work will be carried out for the establishment of Youth Councils. Youth and Culture Centre will be strengthened.
		Şırnak	GSGM, GAP-RDA			Youth Centres will be established in Cizre, İdil and Silopi districts and necessary work will be carried out for the establishment of Youth Councils. Youth and Culture Centre will be strengthened.
SD.4.7	Including migrants in particular, activities will be carried out to ensure the integration of people living in urban poor neighbourhoods to urban life and social adaptation.		SHÇEK	MoNE, MoH, Governorships, GAP-RDA, İŞKUR, ASGM, SYDGM, Municipalities, Relevant NGOs	2008-2012	Community Centres (CC) and Family Consultancy Centres (FCC) will be transformed a new structure that will give more efficient services and be more effective. The number of CCs and FCCs will be increased by taking into account migration flows and population sizes and their activities will be diversified. The number and quality of personnel working in these centres will be increased. Taking into account the needs of the region, new recruits will be provided from graduates of social sciences schools. Vocational training courses and social support programmes for improving the living conditions of families will be expanded with the support of SYDGM. Children's Reading Rooms will be strengthened.
		Adıyaman				2 Community Centres will be established.
		Batman				2 Community Centres will be established.
		Diyarbakır				6 Community Centres will be established.
		Gaziantep				3 Community Centres will be established.
		Kilis				1 Community Centre will be established.
		Mardin				1 Community Centre will be established.
		Şanlıurfa				3 Community Centres will be established.
		Şırnak				2 Community Centres will be established.
SD.4.8	Life quality of elderly/aged people will be improved through their participation to social life.	Adıyaman	SHÇEK	MoH, Governorships, SYDGM, ASAGM, Municipalities, Relevant NGOs	2008-2012	Elderly Solidarity Centres will be established in all provinces of the region and social activation work for elderly people will be carried out in these centres.
		Batman				
		Diyarbakır				
		Gaziantep				
		Kilis				
		Mardin				
		Siirt				
		Şanlıurfa				
		Şırnak				

SD.4.9	The private sector will be encouraged to implement corporate social responsibility projects.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	TOBB, TÜSİAD, NGOs, Private Sector	2008-2012	In activities carried out in the fields of education-training, gender equality, health, information and communication technologies geared to human resources development, the private sector will be encouraged to contribute within the framework of corporate social responsibility. In this field, experience of resident multi-lateral international organizations will be made use of.
CULTURE, ARTS AND SPORTS						
SD.5.1	Governorships will take active roles in the field of cultural, artistic and sports activities and additional funds will be transferred to budgets of Special Provincial Administrations for this purpose.	GAP Provinces	Governorships	SPO, GAP-RDA, NGOs, Local Administrations, Relevant Governmental Agencies	2008-2012	<p>Music and play groups will be given support to encourage and promote cultural and artistic activities in the region and various activities including commemorations, festivals, congresses, contests and exhibitions will take place.</p> <p>To promote stage arts and music, plays and concerts will be supported in the region. In districts and villages of the region, football fields, neighbourhood basketball and volleyball grounds and playgrounds for children will be provided.</p> <p>Governorships will take active roles in these efforts. An effective mechanism of coordination will be placed in and activities will be coordinated by Governorships.</p> <p>In areas where there is need Governorships will launch their own projects. Programme-based requests by Governorships which derive from local needs will be given priority by the SPO within the framework Social Support (SODES) programme and financing needs will be met.</p>
SD.5.2	Participation of people in the region to cultural and artistic activities will be encouraged and all sections of population will be provided access to	Adıyaman	MoCT, Governorships	Local Governments, Universities, NGOs, Professional Organizations, Private Sector	2008-2012	<p>Kahta Culture Centre will be completed and in service in 2008. Support will be given to the activities of Culture Centres in Centre, Kahta and Besni.</p> <p>Repair and machinery equipment needs of Former Batman Culture Centre will be met. A new Culture Centre will be built in Batman A Culture Centre will be established Kozluk district.</p>
		Batman				

	such activities.	Diyarbakır				Diyarbakır Culture Centre will be established. Culture Centres will be established in Bismil, Çermik, Çınar, Ergani and Silvan districts by considering their population sizes.
		Gaziantep				Culture Centres will be established in Şahinbey, Şehitkamil, Nizip and İslahiye districts of Gaziantep.
		Kilis				Construction of Kilis Culture Centre will be completed and the centres will be in service.
		Mardin				Construction of Mardin-Ömerli Culture Centre will be completed and the centre will be in service. Culture Centres will be established in Derik, Kızıltepe, Midyat and Nusaybin districts by considering their population sizes.
		Siirt				Repair and machinery equipment needs of Siirt Culture Centre will be met. A Culture Centre will be established Kurtalan district.
		Şanlıurfa				Culture Centres will be established in Şanlıurfa Centre and Akçakale, Birecik, Bozova, Ceylanpınar, Harran, Siverek, Suruç and Viranşehir districts by considering their population sizes.
		Şırnak				Repair and machinery equipment needs of Şırnak Culture Centre will be met. Culture Centres will be established in Cizre, İdil, Silopi districts by considering their population sizes
SD.5.3	Sports facilities and recreation areas will be expanded and physical conditions of existing facilities will be improved.	Adıyaman	GSGM, Governorships	SPA, Municipalities, Relevant NGOs, Universities Private Sector	2008-2012	Gymnasiums with 500 seats in Çelikhan district and 250 seats in Gerger, Samsat, Sincik and Tut districts will be constructed.
		Batman				Gymnasiums with 250 seats in Beşiri and Gercüş districts and with 500 seats in Sason district will be constructed.
		Diyarbakır				Central Gymnasium with 5000 seats presently under construction will be completed and gymnasiums with 500 seats will be constructed in Bismil, Çermik, Tigris, Hani, Ergani, Kulp and Lice districts.
		Gaziantep				Facilities presently under construction will be completed and a gymnasium with 500 seats and a swimming pool will be constructed in Şahinbey district. Gymnasiums with 250 seats will be constructed in Karkamış and Yavuzeli districts.
		Mardin				Ongoing constructions will be completed and gymnasiums with 500 seats will be constructed in Dargeçit, Derik, Mazıdağı and Savur districts.

		Siirt				Ongoing constructions will be completed and gymnasiums with 250 seats will be constructed in Aydınlar, Baykan, Kurtalan and Pervari districts.
		Şanlıurfa				Gymnasiums with 500 and 250 seats will be constructed in Bozova and Halfeti districts, respectively.
		Şırnak				Gymnasiums with 250 seats will be constructed in Beytüşşebap and Uludere districts.

INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

III. INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Building adequate and quality infrastructure in the region is one of the determining factors in materializing economic transformation and accelerating social development. In this respect, completion of irrigation infrastructure is the priority target of the GAP in mobilizing land and water resources in which the region has its comparative advantage.

The GAP irrigation programme was revised so as to complete those components with already available water resources; projects with ongoing main canal constructions or whose designs were largely completed and others where gravity irrigation would take place as well as first stage pumped irrigation projects. The GAP ultimately envisages irrigation on 1,820,000 hectares of land it is now planned to complete the irrigation infrastructure of 1,060,000 hectares of this land until 2012. The plan also envisages the completion of irrigation networks related to these projects through bilateral cooperation and public-private partnerships.

Village electricity supply networks which are near the end of their duration will be renewed; transmission lines whose routes are faulty will be rehabilitated and new urban electricity networks and other relevant facilities will be constructed in order to respond to growing needs in many settlements. Among large dams envisaged by the GAP, Ilisu remains the only one yet to be started. Construction works related to Ilisu Dam will soon start and efforts will continue to phase-in the HPP (hydro power plant) during the plan period.

The BOTAŞ has completed connection lines needed to supply natural gas to the provinces of Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa in the region. The EPDK (Energy Market Regulatory Authority) has given distribution licences to companies which will be active in these provinces as well as in Kilis where natural gas connection line will be completed within 2008. Since connection lines for Mardin and Şırnak provinces will be fed by natural gas from Iraq and transmission routes studies have not been done yet, for that reason related project costs are given as estimates.

Other than Gaziantep-Şanlıurfa motorway, main highways of Şanlıurfa-Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa-Kızıltepe-Silopi, Şanlıurfa-Akçakale, Diyarbakır-Batman and Diyarbakır-Mardin will be made multi-lane in order to overcome bottlenecks emerging as a result of recent population growth and to respond to envisaged boom in economic activities. Also, highway infrastructure improvement and rehabilitation works will be given speed so as to ensure smooth-flowing and safe transportation on routes presently below desired standards. Finally, air transportation infrastructure which is of great importance for the region will be strengthened with due consideration of international connections.

Both natural gas and electricity transmission and distribution infrastructures will be improved to contribute to the higher quality economic and social life in the region. Furthermore, while OID (organized industrial district), SIS (small industrial site) and other common industrial and commercial infrastructures are strengthened, initiatives will be taken for the establishment of Qualified Industrial Zones and necessary infrastructure will be built to facilitate border trade. Campus infrastructures of universities will also be enhanced.

Urban infrastructure and related services in the region will be addressed in a holistic manner and activities will concentrate mainly on such headings as responding to housing demand, improvement of building quality in urban centres and improvements in drinking water supply networks, waste water and solid waste management and disposal.

III. INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT						
Action No	Action Title	Location	Institution in charge	Institutions to be cooperated	Starting and Completion Dates	Operation and Remarks
IRRIGATION						
AG.1.1	In projects under construction, priority will be given to main canal construction.	Adiyaman	DSİ		1986-2009	Constructions related to remaining 3,811 hectares in Çamgazi irrigation and remaining 2,246 hectares in Samsat pumped irrigation Part I will be completed.
		Batman			1986-2010	In Batman right and left bank irrigations main canal construction works (292 km in total) will be completed.
		Diyarbakır			1985-2010	In Kralkızı-Dicle Part I gravity and pumped irrigations main canal (60 km in total) and network (17,729 hectares) constructions will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			1977-2009	Upper Harran main canal will be completed up to 86 th km. In Upper Harran Plain irrigation (2,888 hectares) and Harran Plain irrigation 6 th Part (7,974 hectares) related constructions will be completed.
		Gaziantep			1986-2009	Kayacık Plain main canal (34 km) and Belkıs-Nizip main canal (43 km) construction works will be completed.
AG.1.2	Main canal construction will be started in priority (with water source already available) projects and a large part will be completed until the end of the period.	Diyarbakır	DSİ		2008-2012	To serve an area of 97,893 hectares, 202 km long main canal of Kralkızı-Tigris I. and Stage II Projects will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa				To serve an area of 57,927 hectares, Suruç Stage I 160 km long main canal construction will be completed.
		Mardin				To serve an area of 94,929 hectares, 136 km long Mardin-Ceylanpınar main canal construction will be completed.
AG.1.3	Irrigation network constructions in priority (with water source already available) projects will be completed		DSİ		2008-2012	Parallel to the completion of main canal constructions in priority (with already available water supply) projects, irrigation networks will be constructed through bilateral and public-private partnerships.

		Batman				Batman right bank (18,193 hectares) and left bank (17,903 hectares) irrigation network will be completed.
		Diyarbakır				Construction of irrigation networks in Kralkızı-Dicle I. and Stage II projects (97,893 hectares) will be given start and most of the construction will be completed until the end of the period
		Şanlıurfa				Suruç Stage I irrigation network (57,927 hectares) will be started and most of the construction will be completed until the end of the period.
		Gaziantep				Kayacık Plain (18.800 hectares) and Belkis-Nizip (11.925 hectares) irrigation networks will be completed.
		Adıyaman				Adıyaman Koçali Dam irrigation network (21,605 hectares) will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa				In 36.819 hectares wide Bozova Pumped Irrigation, irrigation networks of Part II and III will be completed.
		Mardin				Mardin-Ceylanpınar (67,106 hectares) and Mardin gravity storage (27,883 hectares) and Mardin Ceylanpınar Groundwater (YAS) (111,939) irrigation networks will be given start and most of the construction will be completed until the end of the period.
AG.1.4	Dam and main canal constructions will be started in yet without ready water storage facilities.	Adıyaman	DSI		2008-2012	To serve an area of 71,598 hectares, Çetintepe Main Storage and intermediary storages as well as main canal constructions (636 km) will be given start in the programme period and largely completed in the same period.
		Diyarbakır				To serve an area of 193,249 hectares, Silvan Dam and intermediary storages as well as main canal constructions (636 km) will be given start in the programme period and largely completed in the same period.
AG.1.5	Expropriations will be effected in ongoing constructions and in those to be started in the programme period.	Adıyaman	DSI		2008-2012	Expropriations will be effected in line with work programme in ongoing constructions and in those to be started in the programme period.
		Batman				
		Diyarbakır				
		Şanlıurfa				
		Gaziantep				
		Mardin				
AG.1.6	On-farm drainage Works will be completed.	GAP Provinces	DSI		2008-2012	3 Projects; 229,084 hectares

AG.1.7	Land consolidation and on-farm development works will be completed.	Adiyaman	GDLR	MoF, GDTDC, DSI, SPA	2008-2012	2 Projects, 29,613 hectares
		Diyarbakir				10 Projects, 371,351 hectares
		Gaziantep				4 Projects, 107,329 hectares
		Mardin				3 Projects, 117,581 hectares
		Şanlıurfa				9 Projects, 554,665 hectares
		Kilis				1 Projects, 1,400 hectares
ENERGY						
AG.2.1	Energy transmission and distribution infrastructure will be strengthened.	Adiyaman	TEİAŞ		2008-2012	Electricity transmission lines and facilities
		Adiyaman	TEDAŞ			Electricity distribution lines and facilities
		Adiyaman	BOTAŞ			Natural gas pipeline (Kahta)
		Batman	TEİAŞ			Electricity transmission lines and facilities
		Batman	TEDAŞ			Electricity distribution lines and facilities
		Batman	BOTAŞ			Natural gas pipeline
		Diyarbakir	TEİAŞ			Electricity transmission lines and facilities
		Diyarbakir	TEDAŞ			Electricity distribution lines and facilities
		Gaziantep	TEİAŞ			Electricity transmission lines and facilities
		Gaziantep	TEDAŞ			Electricity distribution lines and facilities
		Mardin	TEİAŞ			Electricity transmission lines and facilities
		Mardin	TEDAŞ			Electricity distribution lines and facilities
		Mardin	BOTAŞ			Natural gas pipeline
		Siirt	TEDAŞ			Electricity distribution lines and facilities
		Siirt	BOTAŞ			Natural gas pipeline
		Kilis	TEİAŞ			Electricity transmission lines and facilities
		Kilis	TEDAŞ			Electricity distribution lines and facilities
		Kilis	BOTAŞ			Natural gas pipeline
		Şanlıurfa	TEİAŞ			Electricity transmission lines and facilities
		Şanlıurfa	TEDAŞ			Electricity distribution lines and facilities
Şırnak	TEİAŞ	Electricity transmission lines and facilities				
Şırnak	TEDAŞ	Electricity distribution lines and facilities				
Şırnak	BOTAŞ	Natural gas pipeline				
AG.2.2	Ilisu Dam and HPP project will be accelerated.	Mardin	DSI		2008-2012	In the programme period, construction of Ilisu Dam will continue in line with its programme and necessary funding will be provided.
AG.2.3	Cizre Dam and HPP project will be developed.	Şırnak	DSI	EPDK, MoEF	2008-2012	Cizre Dam and HPP will be contracted by private sector within the framework of private-public partnership.

TRANSPORTATION

AG.3.1	Regional transportation networks and logistic services will be strengthened.	Adıyaman	GDSH	SPO, GAP-RDA, Governorships	2008-2012	HIGHWAYS: BY 10 .km Gölbaşı-5. Bl.Hd. project, 3A 22 km Gölbaşı-Kapidere project; 3A 111 km Adıyaman-Yeşilyurt-Malatya highway project; 3A 94 km Nemrut Mountain Tourist Roads Project, 95 km BY Gölbaşı-Adıyaman-Kahta Road, Göksu Group Bridges
		Batman	GDSH	SPO, GAP-RDA, Governorships	2008-2012	HIGHWAYS: 56 km long part of BY 72 km (Diyarbakır-Mardin) Crossing-Bismil-Batman (remaining works) project which remains within the territory of Batman province; BY 28 km long Batman-(Silvan-Kozluk) Crossing project and 16 km long BY Batman Ring Road
			DHMİ		2008-2012	STATE AIRPORTS: Construction of Batman Airport Terminal Building will be completed and a new annex will be planned.
		Diyarbakır	GDSH	SPO, GAP-RDA, Governorships	2008-2012	HIGHWAYS: 48 km long part of BY 91 km Diyarbakır-Mardin project which remains in the territory of Diyarbakır province; BY 54 km long Diyarbakır-Ergani project; 20 km long part of 1A 78 km long Silvan-Malabadi-H.Köprü-11. Region Hd.(GAP) project which remains in the territory of Diyarbakır province; 50 km long part of BY 187 km long Diyarbakır-Siverek-Ş.Urfa (Akziyaret Airport-Hilvan Crossing) (GAP) project which remains in the territory of Diyarbakır province; BY 14 km long Ergani-8.Bl.Hd. (remaining works) project; BY 72 km long (Diyarbakır-Mardin) Crossing-Bismil-Batman (remaining works) project; BY 32 km long Diyarbakır-Bismil Crossing (remaining works) project; 32 km long BY Diyarbakır Ring Road; Bismil Group Bridges, Kurmuşlu Bridge, Çınar Group Bridges, Ambarçay Bridge
		Gaziantep	GDSH	SPO, GAP-RDA, Governorships	2008-2012	HIGHWAYS: As a part of 213 Km long motorway and connection roads between Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep ring road (32 km long motorway and connections); 42.5 km long part of Gaziantep-Birecik (59 km long motorway and connections) which remains in the territory of Gaziantep Province; 1A, BY, 60 km long K.Maraş-Narlı-G.Antep project; 40 km long part of 1A 34 km long and BY 23 km long. G.Antep-Kilis (Airport-Oğuzeli) (GAP) project which remains in the territory of Gaziantep; 61 km long Gaziantep-Yavuzeli-Araban highway; 54 km long Oğuzeli -Karkamış

					highway and 13 km long Nurdağı-Islahiye-Hassa highway.
		TCDD		2008-2012	RAILWAYS: Construction of Fevzipaşa and Akçagözü-Başpınar Variants; reorganization of Başpınar Logistics village; bringing 13 km long part of railroad up to standards.
	Kilis	GDSH	SPO, GAP-RDA, Governorships	2008-2012	HIGHWAYS: 17 km long part of 1A 34 km and BY 23 km long G.Antep-Kilis (Airport- Oğuzeli B.D.)(GAP) highway project.
		TCDD		2008-2012	RAILWAYS: Opening of MoEFanbey Border Gate.
	Mardin	GDSH	SPO, GAP-RDA, Governorships	2008-2012	HIGHWAYS: 50 km long part of Viranşehir-Kızıltepe of the 72 km long BY component of BY 351 Km long Şanlıurfa-Kızıltepe-Silopi highway project; BY 56 km long Kızıltepe-Nusaybin highway; BY 45 km long Nusaybin and Oyalı Crossings; BY 91 Km long part of Diyarbakır-Mardin highway project remaining within the territory of the province; 31 km long part of 91 km long 'Midyat-Cizre (GAP) highway project and Şehvelet Group Bridges
		TCDD		2008-2012	RAILWAYS: Arrangements in Nusaybin Transfer Station and bringing 32 km long part up to standards.
	Siirt	GDSH	SPO, GAP-RDA, Governorships	2008-2012	HIGHWAYS: 22 km long part of 1A 78 km long and BY 20 km long part of Silvan-Malabadi-H.Köprü-11. Region Hd.(GAP) highway project remaining within the territory of province; 1A 53 km long Siirt-Eruh (GAP) highway project; 13 km long part of 1A 44 km long Eruh-Şirnak highway project remaining within the territory of the province.

		Şanlıurfa	GDSH	SPO, GAP-RDA, Governorships	2008-2012	HIGHWAYS: 22 km long part which remains within provincial territory of BY 91 km long Şanlıurfa-Viranşehir and 72 km long Viranşehir-Kızıltepe highway project which constitute a component of BY 351 km long Şanlıurfa-Kızıltepe-Silopi highway project; 135 km long part of BY 187 km long Diyarbakır-Siverek-Şanlıurfa project remaining within the territory of the province; BY 56 km long Şanlıurfa-Akçakale (GAP); BY 19 km long Şanlıurfa City Crossing (including Akçakale-Akabe Crossing); 122 km long part of 213 km long Gaziantep-Şanlıurfa motorway from Birecik to Şanlıurfa; 17.1 km long part of 62.5 km long Gaziantep-Birecik line (including motorway and connection roads); İncirli Group Bridges, Cehennemderesi Bridge; Akçakale-Ceylanpınar Road
			TCDD		2008-2012	RAILWAYS: 205 km-long part of existing network will be brought up to standards.
			DHMI		2008-2012	STATE AIRPORTS: To finish the complementary buildings in GAP International Airport, relevant investment will be started within the framework of a protocol to be acted with the Governorate of Şanlıurfa. Water supply will be provided jointly from the sources of SPA and DHMI (State Airports Management).
		Şırnak	GDSH	SPO, GAP-RDA, Governorships	2008-2012	HIGHWAYS: 60 km long part of 1A 91 km long Midyat-Cizre (GAP) highway project remaining in provincial territory; 1A 43 km long and BY 10 km long Cizre-Şırnak (GAP) highway project; 1A 15 km long (Cizre-Silopi) A.-Iraq H.(Hezil K.D.) (GAP) highway project; BY 351 km long Şanlıurfa-Kızıltepe-Silopi highway project; 31 km long part of 1A 44 km long Eruh-Şırnak highway remaining in the territory of the province; 5 km long BY Cizre Ring Road; Saklan Group Bridges, Dicle Group Bridges
SOCIAL-PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE						
AG.4.1	Urban development planning and basic mapping Works will be carried out.	Adıyaman Batman Diyarbakır Gaziantep Kilis Mardin Siirt	GAP-RDA	Municipality, Relevant Government Agencies	2008-2012	Basic maps will be prepared for those settlements without basic maps or whose basic maps turned out of date. Urban development plans will be prepared for ensuring healthy urban growth and to provide a base for infrastructure projects.

		Şanlıurfa				
		Şırnak				
AG.4.2	Development plans for protection, sub-regional development plans and development plans (1/25 000 scale) will be developed.	Adıyaman	MoEF	Governorships, Municipalities, GAP-RDA	2009-2011	Adıyaman development plan (1/25 000 scale) will be renewed.
		Diyarbakır	GAP-RDA	Governorships, Municipality, Relevant Government Agencies, NGOs	2010-2012	Environmentally sensitive sub-regional development plans will be prepared for areas presently under irrigation or to be brought under irrigation.
		Siirt	MoEF	Governorships, Municipalities, GAP-RDA	2009-2011	Remaining out of the scope of development plans (1/25 000 scale) presently existing in 9 sub-regions, plans will be prepared for Siirt Centre and its vicinity.
		Şanlıurfa	MoCT	Municipality, GAP-RDA	2008-2009	A development plan will be prepared to ensure the protection of cultural and natural heritages of Halfeti in line with the principle of sustainability.
			GAP-RDA	Governorships, Municipality, Relevant Government Agencies, NGOs	2010-2012	In areas brought under irrigation, environmentally sensitive sub-regional development plans will be prepared.
		Şırnak	MoEF	Governorships, Municipalities, GAP-RDA	2009-2011	Remaining out of the scope of development plans (1/25 000 scale) presently existing in 9 sub-regions, plans will be prepared for Şırnak Centre and its vicinity.
			GAP-RDA	Governorships, Municipality, Relevant Government Agencies, NGOs	2010-2012	In areas brought under irrigation, environmentally sensitive sub-regional development plans will be prepared..
AG.4.3	Housing construction will be encouraged in places needed accompanied by necessary funding support and infrastructure.	Adıyaman	TOKİ	Private Sector	2007-2012	Under construction, planned: 1,616
		Batman				Under construction, planned: 4,528
		Diyarbakır				Under construction, planned: 2,106
		Gaziantep				Under construction, planned: 6,919
		Kilis				Under construction, planned: 660
		Mardin				Under construction, planned: 724
		Siirt				Under construction, planned: 1,509
		Şanlıurfa				Under construction, planned: 3,423

		Şırnak				Under construction, planned: 476
AG.4.4	Work for providing adequate and safe drinking water will continue.	Adıyaman	Municipalities	DSI, Bank of Provinces	2008-2012	Adıyaman Drinking Water Project was launched by DSI in 2008 and expected to be completed in 2011. There is need for additional drinking water supply network in 11 municipalities.
		Batman				There is need for additional drinking water supply network in 3 municipalities. Batman Drinking Water Implementation Project is being prepared by DSI.
		Diyarbakır				Including Greater Municipality, there is need for additional drinking water supply network in 9 municipalities.
		Gaziantep				There is need for network extension in 4 provinces.
		Kilis				Kilis Municipality Drinking Water Project is being prepared by Bank of Provinces. There is need for network extension in Elbeyli and Polateli Municipalities.
		Mardin				Mardin Drinking Water Project will be completed in 2008 by DSI. There is need for network extension in 19 provinces.
		Siirt				Siirt Drinking Water Project will be completed in 2010 by DSI. There is need for network extension in 9 provinces
		Şanlıurfa				There is need for network extension 11 in provinces.
		Şırnak				Şırnak Drinking Water Project was started in 2008 by the DSI and the project will be completed in 2010. There is need for drinking water network extensions in 8 municipalities.
AG.4.5	Wastewater network will be improved and treatment facilities will be built.	Adıyaman	Municipalities	Bank of Provinces	2008-2012	There is need for wastewater treatment facilities in 27 municipalities and for waste water network extensions in 17 municipalities.
		Batman				Batman Sewage Network Project is being financed by the European Investment Bank and the project will be completed in 2009. There is need for wastewater treatment facilities and waste water network extensions in 11 municipalities
		Diyarbakır				There is need for waste water treatment facilities in 28 municipalities and for extension waste water network in 22 municipalities.
		Gaziantep				There is need for waste water treatment facilities in 19 municipalities and for extension waste water network in 12 municipalities.

		Kilis				Although there is no wastewater treatment facility in the province, there is need for the extension of wastewater network in all municipalities except Kilis.
		Mardin				There is no waste water treatment facility in the province and only 2 of 31 municipalities have adequate infrastructure for waste water network.
		Siirt				Siirt Sewage Network Project will be completed in 2009. There is need for waste water treatment facilities in 12 municipalities and for extension waste water network in 11 municipalities.
		Şanlıurfa				There is need for waste water treatment facilities in 3 municipalities and for extension waste water network in 19 municipalities.
		Şırnak				Although there is no wastewater treatment facility in the province, there is need for the extension of wastewater network in all municipalities except İdil.
AG.4.6	Regional integrated solid waste management facilities will be built.	Kilis	Municipalities	MoEF, Bank of Provinces, GAP-RDA	2008-2012	Kilis Sanitary Landfill Project is included in the GAP-RDA 2008 Investment Project and the project will be completed in 2009.
		Adıyaman				Construction and rehabilitation works include sanitary landfill, transfer station, pilot compost facility, recycling centres, provision of collection-transfer vehicles and rehabilitation of former waste dumping areas. Since central Gaziantep already has its sanitary landfill facility, estimates were made only for the districts of Araban, Yavuzeli, Nizip and Karkamış.
		Batman				
		Diyarbakır				
		Gaziantep				
		Mardin				
		Siirt				
		Şanlıurfa				
		Şırnak				
AG.4.7	Ongoing OID projects will be completed	Adıyaman	MoIC		2008-2010	Adıyaman Besni and Adıyaman Gölbaşı OID projects will be completed.
		Diyarbakır			2008-2011	Diyarbakır Centre Fattening (Besi) OID Project will be completed.
		Gaziantep			2008-2012	Gaziantep Centre IV OID, Gaziantep Centre Fattening (Besi) OID, Gaziantep Centre Treatment Stage II and Gaziantep Nizip OID projects will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			2008-2012	Şanlıurfa Centre II OID and Şanlıurfa Birecik OID projects will be completed.
		Şırnak			2008-2010	Şırnak OID and Şırnak Cizre OID projects will be completed.
AG.4.8	Infrastructure works of expanded OID projects	Adıyaman	MoIC		2008-2010	Infrastructure works of expanded part of Adıyaman Centre OID will be carried out.

		Kilis			2008-2011	Infrastructure works of expanded part of Kilis Centre OID will be carried out.
		Batman			2008-2011	Infrastructure works of expanded part of Batman OID will be carried out.
AG.4.9	Ongoing SIS projects will be completed	Adiyaman	MolC		2008-2011	Adiyaman Kahta SIS, Adiyaman Besni SIS and Adiyaman (II. Part) SIS projects will be completed.
		Batman			2008-2009	Batman additional SIS project will be completed.
		Kilis			2008-2010	Kilis Pekmezciler and Helvacilar SISs as well as Kilis new SIS projects will be completed.
		Şanlıurfa			2008-2009	Şanlıurfa Birecik SIS project will be completed.
		Şırnak			2008-2010	Şırnak 73 SIS and Şırnak Cizre SIS projects will be completed.

BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

IV. BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

There is need to support both central and local/regional agencies in institutional capacity building, particularly in terms of human resources, for effective planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and supervision of all activities and projects in the region.

In this context, having their legislative grounds ready, priority will be given to the establishment of development agencies and these agencies will be shortly established and activated in NUTS- 2 regions covering the whole region including Gaziantep (Adiyaman, Gaziantep and Kilis), Mardin (Batman, Mardin, Siirt and Şırnak) and Şanlıurfa (Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa).

In the region, means of local administrations in terms of service delivery and contributing to development process will be enhanced; growth of private sector companies, professional organizations and NGOs which operate in line with development goals will be supported and region's social and institutional capital will be enriched through multi-faceted support for their cooperative work among themselves and with governmental agencies.

To bring in desired monitoring-evaluation and coordination functions that are necessary for successful implementation of the GAP Action Plan, legislation related to the GAP Regional Development Administration will be renewed and institutional capacity of the Administration will be strengthened.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING						
Action No	Action Title	Location	Institution in charge	Institutions to be cooperated	Starting-Completion Dates	Operation and Remarks
PERIPHERAL ORGANIZATIONS						
KK.1.1	Capacity and quality of regional service units of existing central agencies will be improved.	GAP Provinces	MoF	Prime Ministry, SPO, DPB, GAP-RDA, Relevant Ministries and Governorships	2008	Number, qualifications and technical capacity of personnel will be increased and improved in order to make existing services more effective and to implement the GAP Action Plan.
KK.1.2	Capacity and effectiveness of İŞKUR in the region will be enhanced.	GAP Provinces	İŞKUR	ÇSGB, RDAs, Relevant NGOs	2008-2010	Capacity and effectiveness of the İŞKUR will be enhanced so as to improve the quality of labour force in the region, impart occupational skills and to train labour force needed by agriculture, industry and services. Needs for qualified personnel in this context will be met.
KK.1.3	GAP Banking School will be started.		T.C. Agriculture Bank		2008	Qualified personnel will be trained so as to contribute to banking activities and development of agriculture in the region.
KK.1.4	Public Internet Access Centres will be expanded.	GAP Provinces	MoNE	RDAs, Governorships, Municipalities, NGOs, Private Sector	2008-2010	In both rural and urban areas and to serve all sections of population, centres endowed with hardware, software, network base and physical qualifications will be opened and operated in cooperation with local entrepreneurs.
LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS						
KK.2.1	Development Agencies will be established in the region.	TRC1, TRC2 and TRC3 NUTS 2 regions	SPO	GAP-RDA	2008-2012	Development agencies will be shortly established and activated in TRC1 (Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis), TRC3 (Batman, Mardin, Siirt, Şırnak) and TRC2 (Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa) NUTS 2 regions
KK.2.2	Service quality and capacity of local administrations in the region will be enhanced.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	RDAs, Governorships Municipalities NGOs, Private Sector	2008-2012	Technical training seminars will be organized in the GAP Region to improve the quality and capacity of technical personnel employed in Local Administrations.

KK.2.3	The GAP Competition Council will be institutionalized.	GAP Provinces	GAP-RDA	RDAs, Governorships, Municipalities, NGOs, Private Sector	2008-2012	The GAP Development Platform will be made to function as Competition Council and Competition Councils and Entrepreneur Support Centres will be established in provinces.
KK.2.4	Institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Village Affairs in the region will be strengthened.	Mardin	MARA		2008-2012	Capacity of provincial control labs will be enhanced and the number of agricultural counsellors will be increased in line with requests coming from provinces.
		Diyarbakır				Capacity of provincial control committees will be enhanced and the number of agricultural counsellors will be increased in line with requests coming from provinces.
		Şanlıurfa				GAP International Research and Training Centre and Irrigation Training Centre will be established to conduct research and development work for irrigated farming areas in the region. Also, capacity of control labs will be enhanced and the number of agricultural counsellors will be increased in line with requests coming from provinces.
		Adıyaman				The number of agricultural counsellors will be increased in line with requests coming from provinces.
		Batman				
		Gaziantep				
		Kilis				
		Siirt				
Şırnak						
GAP REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION						
KK.3.1	Institutional capacity of GAP Regional Development Administration will be strengthened.		GAP-RDA	Prime Ministry, MoF, SPO	2008	For successful implementation of the GAP Action Plan, monitoring, evaluation and coordination capacity of the GAP Administration will be strengthened.

ANNEX-1: LIST OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS

ANNEX LIST OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS			
Action Title	Location	Institution in charge	Operation and Remarks
1. For under construction projects priority will be given to the completion of main canal construction works.			
Adiyaman-Çamgazi Irrigation	Adiyaman	DSI	In Çamgazi irrigation construction will be completed in the remaining area of 3,811 hectares.
Samsat pumped irrigation . Part I	Adiyaman	DSI	In Samsat pumped irrigation . Part I, construction will be completed in the remaining area of 2,246 hectares.
Batman Stage II	Batman	DSI	Main canal constructions for Batman right and left bank irrigations (292 km in total) will be completed.
Kralkızı-Dicle . Stage I	Diyarbakır	DSI	In Kralkızı-Dicle gravity and pumped irrigations Part I, main canal (60 km) and network (17,729 hectares) constructions will be completed.
Lower Euphrates . Stage I	Şanlıurfa	DSI	Upper Harran main canal will be completed up to 86 th km. In Upper Harran Plain irrigation (2,888 hectares) and Harran Plain irrigation 6 th Part (7,974 hectares) related constructions will be completed.
Kayacık	Gaziantep	DSI	Kayacık Plain irrigation main canal (34 km.) construction works will be completed.
Belkıs-Nizip Irrigation	Gaziantep	DSI	Belkıs-Nizip (43 km) irrigation network main canal construction works will be completed.
2. Cooperation will be sought in the construction of irrigation networks for priority projects (i.e. water source is already available).			
Batman Stage II	Batman	DSI	Batman right bank (18,193 hectares) and left bank (17,903 hectares) irrigation networks will be completed.
Kralkızı-Dicle I. and Stage II	Diyarbakır	DSI	Construction of Kralkızı-Dicle I. and Stage II irrigation networks (97,893 hectares) will be given start and large part of contractions will be completed at the end of the period.
Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation Stage I	Şanlıurfa	DSI	Suruç Stage I irrigation network (57,927 hectares) will be given start and most of the construction will be completed until the end of the period.
Bozova Pumped Irrigation I, construction of II. and III. Parts	Şanlıurfa	DSI	Construction of I. and II. Parts of Bozova Pumped Irrigation Facilities (36,819 hectares) will be completed.
Kayacık	Gaziantep	DSI	Kayacık Plain (18.800 hectares) irrigation network will be completed.
Belkıs-Nizip Irrigation	Gaziantep	DSI	Belkıs-Nizip (11.925 hectares) irrigation network will be completed.
Koçali Dam Irrigation	Adiyaman	DSI	In Koçali Dam (Adiyaman) irrigation network (21.605 hectares) will be completed.
Mardin-Ceylanpınar and Mardin Water Storage Irrigations	Mardin	DSI	Mardin-Ceylanpınar (67,106 hectares) and Mardin Gravity Storage (27,883 hectares) networks will be given start and most of the construction will be completed until the end of the period.
Mardin Ceylanpınar Underground Irrigation (YAS)	Mardin	DSI	Mardin Ceylanpınar Underground (YAS) (111.939) irrigation networks will be given start and most of the construction will be completed until the end of the period.

3. In priority (i.e. water source is already available) projects main canal construction works will be started and largely completed at the end of the term.			
Kralkızı-Dicle I. and Stage II	Diyarbakır	DSI	To serve an area of 97,893 hectares, 202 km long Kralkızı-Dicle I. and Stage II Projects main canal construction works will be completed.
Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation Stage I	Şanlıurfa	DSI	In Suruç Stage I project which is to serve an area of 57,927 hectares, construction of 160 km long main canal will be completed.
Mardin-Ceylanpınar and Mardin Water Storage Irrigations	Mardin	DSI	To serve an area of 94,929 hectares, construction of 136 km long Mardin-Ceylanpınar main canal will be completed. main canal construction will be completed.
4. In projects without storing facility, priority will be given to dam and main canal construction.			
Batman Silvan Project	Diyarbakır	DSI	To serve an area of 193,249 hectares, construction of Silvan Dam main storage facilities and main canal (63 km) will be given start in the programme period and most of it will be completed in the same period.
Adıyaman Göksu Araban Project	Adıyaman	DSI	To serve an area of 71,598 hectares, construction of Çetintepe main storage, intermediary storages and main canal will be given start in the programme period and most of it will be completed in the same period.
5. Expropriations will take place in ongoing constructions and others to be launched in the programme period.			
Batman Stage II	Batman	DSI	
Kralkızı-Dicle I. and Stage II	Diyarbakır	DSI	
Suruç Plain Pumped Irrigation Stage I	Şanlıurfa	DSI	
Bozova Pumped Irrigation construction of II. and III. Parts	Şanlıurfa	DSI	
Kayacık	Gaziantep	DSI	
Belkıs-Nizip Irrigation	Gaziantep	DSI	
Koçali Dam Irrigation	Adıyaman	DSI	
Mardin-Ceylanpınar and Mardin Water Storage Irrigations	Mardin, Şanlıurfa	DSI	
Mardin Ceylanpınar Underground Irrigation (YAS)	Mardin	DSI	
Batman Silvan Project	Diyarbakır	DSI	
Adıyaman-Kahta (Samsat Pumped irrigation)	Adıyaman	DSI	
Adıyaman-Çamgazi	Adıyaman	DSI	
6. In-farm drainage works will be completed in ongoing projects.			
Lower Euphrates Stage I on-farm drainage	Şanlıurfa	DSI	
Yaylak Plain Irrigation on-farm drainage	Şanlıurfa	DSI	
Bozova Pumped Irrigation on-farm drainage	Şanlıurfa	DSI	

**ANNEX-2:
HIGHWAYS
PROJECT LIST**

HIGHWAYS: LIST OF ADDITIONAL PROJECTS				
Action	Location	Institution in charge	Starting-Completion Dates	Operation and Remarks
A) PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE INVESTMENT PROGRAMME				
Şanlıurfa-Viranşehir	Şanlıurfa	General Directorate of State Highways (GDSH)	2005-2011	BY 91 Km.
Viranşehir-Kızıltepe	Şanlıurfa, Mardin	GDSH	2005-2011	BY 72 Km.
Kızıltepe-Nusaybin	Mardin	GDSH	2005-2011	BY 56 Km.
Nusaybin Crossing-Oyalı Crossing	Mardin	GDSH	2005-2011	BY 45 Km.
Oyalı Crossing-Cizre	Şırnak	GDSH	2005-2011	BY 55 Km.
Cizre-Silopi	Şırnak	GDSH	2005-2011	BY 32 Km.
G.Antep-Kilis (Airport Oğuzeli B.D.) (GAP)	G.Antep,Kilis	GDSH	1991-2011	1A 34 Km., BY 23 Km.
K.Maraş-Narlı-G.Antep	K.Maraş,G.Antep	GDSH	1994-2011	1A, BY, 60 Km.
D.Bakır-Mardin	D.Bakır,Mardin	GDSH	2003-2011	BY 91 Km.
D.Bakır-Ergani	D.Bakır	GDSH	2003-2011	BY 54 Km.
Silvan-Malabadi-H.Köprü-11. Region Hd.(GAP)	Siirt, D.Bakır, Batman	GDSH	1972-2011	1A 78 Km., BY 20 Km.
Diyarbakır-Siverek-Şanlıurfa (Akziyaret Airport-Hilvan Crossing.) (GAP)	D.Bakır, Ş.Urfa	GDSH	1977-2011	BY 187 Km.
Ergani-8.Bl.Hd. (remaining works)	Diyarbakır	GDSH	2006-2011	BY 14 Km.
(D.Bakır-Mardin)Crossing-Bismil-Batman (remaining works)	Diyarbakır, Batman	GDSH	2006-2011	BY 72 Km.
Diyarbakır-Bismil Crossing (remaining works)	Diyarbakır	GDSH	2006-2011	BY 32 Km.
Şanlıurfa-Akçakale (GAP)	Ş.Urfa	GDSH	1997-2011	BY 56 Km.
Şanlıurfa City Crossing (Akçakale-Akabe Ring Road)	Şanlıurfa	GDSH	2006-2011	BY 10 Km.
Midyat-Cizre (GAP)	Mardin,Şırnak	GDSH	1984-2011	1A 91 Km.
Siirt-Eruh (GAP)	Siirt	GDSH	1985-2011	1A 53 Km.
Batman-(Silvan-Kozluk)Crossing	Batman	GDSH	2006-2011	BY 28 Km.
Cizre-Şırnak (GAP)	Şırnak	GDSH	1994-2011	1A 43 Km., BY 10 Km.

(Cizre-Silopi) A.-Iraq H.(Hezil K.D.) (GAP)	Şırnak	GDSH	1997-2011	1A 15 Km.
Gölbaşı-5. Bl.Hd.	Adıyaman	GDSH	2003-2010	BY 10 Km.
Adıyaman-Yeşilyurt-Malatya	Adıyaman, Malatya	GDSH	1969-2011	3A 111 Km.
Gölbaşı-Kapıdere	Adıyaman, Malatya	GDSH	1993-2011	3A 22 Km.
Nemrut Mountain Tourism Routes	Adıyaman	GDSH	2005-2011	94 Km, 3A
Gaziantep Ring Way		GDSH	1993-2010	32 Km. MW and Connecting Roads
Gaziantep-Birecik section		GDSH	1993-2010	59 Km. MW and Connection Roads
Birecik-Şanlıurfa section		GDSH	1993-2010	122 Km. MW and Connection Roads
Göksu Group Bridges	Adıyaman	GDSH	2006-2011	425 meters
Bismil Group Bridges	Diyarbakır	GDSH	2004-2008	465 meters
İncirli Group Bridges	Şanlıurfa	GDSH	2005-2010	324 meters
Şehvelet Group Bridges	Mardin	GDSH	2005-2009	315 meters
Saklan Group Bridges	Şırnak	GDSH	2005-2009	265 meters
Tigris Group Bridges	Şırnak	GDSH	2005-2010	600 meters
Kurmuşlu Bridge	Diyarbakır	GDSH	2007-2009	40 meters
Cehennemderesi Bridge	Şanlıurfa	GDSH	2007-2010	180 meters
Çınar Group Bridges	Diyarbakır	GDSH	2007-2009	92 meters
Ambarçay Bridge	Diyarbakır	GDSH	2008-2011	135 meters
Akçakale-Ceylanpınar Road	Şanlıurfa	GDSH	2005-2011	117 Km
B) PROJECTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE INVESTMENT PROGRAMME				
Eruh-Şırnak	Siirt Şırnak	GDSH	2008-2012	1A 44 Km.
Diyarbakır Ring Road	Diyarbakır	GDSH	2008-2012	32 km BY
Batman Ring Road	Batman	GDSH	2008-2012	16 km BY
Cizre Ring Road	Şırnak	GDSH	2008-2012	5 km BY
Gaziantep-Yavuzeli-Araban Road	Gaziantep	GDSH	2008-2012	61 km
Oğuzeli -Karkamış Road	Gaziantep	GDSH	2008-2012	54 km
Nurdağı-İslahiye-Hassa Road	Gaziantep	GDSH	2008-2012	13 km
Gölbaşı-Adıyaman-Kahta Road	Adıyaman	GDSH	2008-2012	95 km BY

Abbreviation and Acronyms

ABİGEM: EU Business Development Centers
 Agricultural Bank
 ASAGM: General Directorate of Family and Social Research
 AAHB: Association of Arabian Horse Breeders
 BOTAŞ: Petroleum Pipeline Corporation
 BELDES: Rural Municipalities Infrastructure Support Project
 BRSA(BDDK): Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency
 ÇSGB: Ministry of Labor and Social Security
 Development Bank
 DHMİ: General Directorate of State Airports Authority
 DPB: State Personel Administration
 DSİ: State Hydraulic Works
 EPDK: Energy Market Regulatory Authority
 GAP: Southeastern Anatolia Project
 GAP-RDA : GAP Regional Development Administration
 GDF: General Directorate of Foundation
 GDTDC: General Directorate of Title Deed and Cadastre
 GDSH: General Directorate of State Highways
 GSGM: General Directorate of Youth and Sport
 GDLR: General Directorate of Land Reform
 İller Bankası: Bank of Province
 ISAT: Investment Support Agency
 İGEME: Export Promotion Centre
 ISKUR: Turkish Employment Institution
 Jockey Club of Turkey
 KETEM: Centre for Early Diagnosis of Cancer
 KOSGEB: Small and Medium Industry Development Organization
 KÖYDES: Rural Infrastructure Support Project
 KSGM: General Directorate On The Status Of Women
 HALKBANK: Bank of People
 MARA: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
 MoCT : Ministry of Culture and Tourism
 MoEF: Ministry of Environment and Forestry
 MoENR: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources

MoF: Ministry of Finance
 MoI: Ministry of Interior
 MoIC : Ministry of Industry and Commerce
 MoH: Ministry of Health
 MoND: Ministry of National Defense
 MoNE: Ministry of National Education
 NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
 NUTS: The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
 OID: Organized Industrial Districts
 ÖZİDA: Prime Ministry Administration for Disabled People
 RDAs: Regional Development Agencies
 SGK: Social Security Agency
 SHÇEK: Social Services and Child Care Institution
 SMEs: Small and Medium Enterprises
 SPO: State Planning Organization
 SPA: Special Provincial Administration
 SIS: Small Industrial Sites
 SYDGM: General Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity
 TCDD: Turkish Railway Company
 TEDAŞ: Turkish Electricity Distribution Company
 TEİAŞ: Turkish Electricity Transmission Company
 TESK: Turkish Confederation of Craftsmen and Artisans
 TOBB: Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
 TOKİ: Housing Development Administration of Turkey
 TPAO: Turkish Petroleum Corporation
 TÜBA: The Turkish Academy of Sciences
 TÜBİTAK: The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey
 TUSİAD: Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association
 UMATEM: Cure center on Dependency of Volatile Material
 UT: Undersecretariat of Treasury
 UFT: Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade
 YAS: Underground irrigation
 YÖK: The Council of Higher Education
 YURTKUR: General Directorate of Higher Education Credit and Hostels
 Institution

