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JULY, 2013 PREFACE

In our day, the concept of development is not a single-dimension concept but it employs economical, social, cultural and environmental dimensions within its structure. As the transformation of development concept throughout the world is examined, it is seen that the concept has earlier been perceived only in economical dimension and based solely on income per capita. However, this approach has changed especially beginning from the 1980s, and the view that it has to embody also social, cultural, environmental and spatial dimensions has begun to universalise. In that framework, the concept of “sustainable development” has become prominent

In this context, the significance of a genuine strategy document for our Region to realise an all-around balanced development and to internalise development with all its aspects is very high. A strategy document that would shape the future of a region should embody features such as;

- Being created in result of a participative process due to being the product of the shared opinions of regional stakeholders,
- Directing all resources of the region towards a common goal,
- Utilising the resources effectively and efficiently, transferring them into areas that will create the highest added value,
- Being prepared with a strategic approach, capable of adapting to any new conditions that may arise in the future,
- Having spatial orientations, focusing on the aim of minimising intra-region development differences.

On the other hand, studies towards preparation of the National Strategy for Regional Development (NSRD) and the Tenth Development Plan (TDP) that is to become the base policy document to reveal the transformation fields, aims and strategies for our country, are carried out under the coordination of the Ministry of Development. Within the current process where new production and consumption areas emerge at global scale, preparation works for the TDP and NSRD constitute an important opportunity for determining the strategies and policies required for our country to profit in this process. In this context, it is of vital significance that widespread participation to these studies is provided among all segments of the society in order to achieve a unity of purpose and opinion regarding the future of the country and thus to actualise the implementation of the plan in this direction. At this point, our Agency serving Konya and Karaman Region also provided significant contribution to have the preparation studies of TDP and NSRD based on a strong and widespread social ground and to activate regional dynamics through the studies conducted during the Regional Plan process. Konya-Karaman Region 2014- 2023 Regional Plan is a strategy document created within a study period of approximately one and a half years in conclusion of many activities that were held with the participation of regional stakeholders and were tracked closely by our side as the Administrative Board, for the purpose of maximal internalisation of the features mentioned above. In this context, it is obvious that it shall contribute significantly to the Region. We present our appreciations to all who made efforts and contributed to the study, with the members of our Development Board coming foremost, stakeholders inside and outside the region, and General Secretary and Research, Survey and Planning Department experts who completed the regional plan study with utter success, and we wish the Regional Plan become greatly beneficial to Konya – Karaman Region and our entire country.

**Mevlana Development Agency
Administration Board**

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the world, local and regional economies constantly rise in importance for the overall development of countries. In other words, regional economies now constitute building blocks of national economies.

It may be mentioned that the fact development is based on internal dynamics also necessitates efforts to be made towards development of policies satisfying the region-specific demands. Policies generated at the central government based on hierarchical relations start becoming inadequate for satisfying region-specific demands in line with the diminishing resources of the central government. Specific dynamics of regions make it necessary for implementation of development policies customised for the region in question. Therefore, there remains no standard recipe for development to be implemented on every region now.

With the rising importance of internal growth model supported through regional competition approach instead of national scale integrated development planning, development agencies have begun to become widespread throughout the world since the 90's. The duties of Development Agencies, of which pilot applications were initialised in our country back in the year 2006, are defined as: "acceleration of regional development in compliance with the principles and policies stipulated under national development plan and programmes through developing the cooperation between public sector, private sector and non-governmental organisations, ensuring sound and effective utilisation of resources, and activating the local potential, providing sustainability of such development, and reducing inter-regional and intraregional development differences" in compliance to the Law no. 5449.

On the other hand, structural changes experienced at global scale, new production and consumption processes, environmental problems, increase of the unknown in line with the increase of information, and technological advances or free trade relations may also affect entire geographies directly. We observe that economies that cannot adapt to these new dynamics at national or regional scale experience decline.

2014-2023 Region Plan aspires to reveal the policies necessary for increasing Konya-Karaman Region's national and global competitiveness on one hand, while providing the highest contribution for our country to achieve its national development objectives for the year 2023 on the other hand.

Within the context of situational analysis studies conducted for the purpose of constituting basis for plan decisions as the first stage of the Plan preparation process, socioeconomic and spatial trends in the region were revealed. Approximately 2000 stakeholders living in the region were reached directly via the workshops, focus group meetings and interviews conducted during this process. Leading institutions and organisations of the region and country that are relevant to the subject were contacted directly. Within the situational analysis phase, focus was made on the subjects of critical importance for the region in a manner that constituted basis for strategic decisions to be indicated towards the future of the region and considered limited resources rather than producing a mere encyclopaedic information source that includes all details of the region.

Konya-Karaman 2014-2023 Region Plan shall be a plan not only for Mevlana Development Agency but for the entire region. Thus, it is of great importance that all regional stakeholders participate towards the implementation of decisions taken in this regard.

2014-2023 Region Plan that prepares Konya-Karaman Region to the future was prepared with the contributions provided with devotion of a wide stakeholder segment ranging from public sector and private sector representatives to non-governmental organisations and academicians. Institutions experienced in the field of development both inside and outside of the region were contacted for the adoption and internalisation of the plan in addition to dissemination of decisions taken within the plan's context to a wider social base.

We extend our gratitude to those below, who have contributed to every stage of the Konya-Karaman 2014-2023 Region Plan preparation process conducted by our Agency's Office of General Secretary;

-**"Administration Board Members"** who have not hesitated to provide supports throughout the process,

-**"Development Board Chairperson and Members"** who have contributed through their invaluable opinions and efforts,

-**"Technical Committee Members"** who have played active roles for the production of plan decisions,

-**"District Governors, District Governor Personnel and District Strategic Development Commission members"** who worked with devotion during the stage of producing district strategic development reports,

-**"Public Institutions and Organisations, Municipalities, Non-Governmental Organisations, Private Sector Representatives, Academicians and All Other Stakeholders in the Region"** who participated in the organisations held, shared their opinions, contributed to surveys and interviews,

-**Ahmet YAMAN**, Deputy Undersecretary of the Ministry of Development, **Nahit BİNGÖL**, General Director of Regional Development and Structural Adjustment, **Murat KARA**, Chief of Strategy and Policy Development Department, **Mesut AKBAŞ** and **Leyla Bilen KAZANCIK**, Planning Experts, and **Tuğba DENİZ**, Planning Assistant Expert.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the rising importance of internal growth model supported through regional competition approach instead of national scale integrated development planning, development agencies have begun to become widespread throughout the world since the 90's. Although established under different models in many countries, the fundamental fields of activity of development agencies are designed along the lines of attracting investments to region for increasing regional competitiveness, promotion activities, developing cooperation and communication in region, providing coordination, investment consultancy and financial support for SMEs, determining new investment fields and establishing region's development strategies. With overall functions summarised as above, the relations of development agencies with the public are formed as per countries' specific conditions.

TR 52 NUTS 2 Region, which is one of the 26 NUTS 2 regions throughout Turkey, covers Konya and Karaman provinces. Mevlana Development Agency, functioning within Konya-Karaman region, has been established as indicated under Law no. 5449 for the purposes of acceleration of regional development in compliance with the principles and policies stipulated under national development plan and programmes through developing the cooperation between public sector, private sector and non-governmental organisations, ensuring sound and effective utilisation of resources, and activating the local potential, providing sustainability of such development, and reducing inter-regional and intraregional development differences.

Why are the Region Plans necessary?

With the rising of the internal growth theory, competitive regions began to function as powerhouses for the formation of national competitiveness and thus constitute building blocks of national economies. The fact that development is based on internal dynamics also made policy development efforts to answer specific demands of regions necessary. With the abovementioned transition, it has become obvious that policies generated at the central government-based on hierarchical relations-started becoming inadequate for satisfying region-specific demands in line with the diminishing resources of the central government. Specific dynamics of regions determine the meaning of development and thus the shape of policies to be designed for each region. Therefore, there remains no standard recipe for development to be implemented on every region now. Again due to the same reason, regions' historical development processes also determine their development standards for the future (path dependency).

2014-2023 Region Plan, designed on one hand to accelerate regional development, activate local potentials and reduce inter-regional/intraregional development differences in Konya-Karaman Region, also aims to provide the highest contribution from our region for our country to achieve its national development objectives for the year 2023 on the other hand. In conclusion of the workshops, meetings and interviews conducted with stakeholders from different institutions and organisations in the region, Konya-Karaman Region set a vision for itself to achieve in the year 2023, defined as;

"A REGION WITH HIGH AND BALANCED PROSPERITY LEVEL, INTEGRATED WITH INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIES, PREFERRED BY PEOPLE TO WORK, PRODUCE AND LIVE UNDER THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPASSION AND TOLERANCE"

In order to achieve this future vision of Konya-Karaman Region;

"Activation of the Region's Internal Dynamics Towards Making Konya-Karaman Region an Economic Development Corridor" shall constitute the main scenario of the region plan to serve the primary purposes of "Increasing the International Competitiveness of Growth Centres" and "Diversifying Economic Activities and Vitalising Economy in Structural Transformation Provinces" as designated under the National Strategy for

Regional Development. In order to activate this main scenario for the region, it is necessary to eliminate certain infrastructural deficiencies such as transportation and logistics, take measures such as implementation of necessary investments on human resources and activate the internal dynamics of the region. In addition to this, attracting investment to the region through activities aimed at determination, improvement and promotion of investment environment is also planned, and the trend of decentralisation of İstanbul may be assessed as an advantage in this endeavour. This way, a competitiveness region that better utilises the existing local potentials and draws investments and qualified workforce shall have been established.

What kind of steps should be taken to make the region an economic development corridor?

Achieving this objective in the year 2023 necessitates taking integrated decisions not conflicting with each other from agriculture to industry, from tourism to social development and in many other fields.

In recent years, Konya-Karaman Region is making advances towards becoming an industrial growth centre beginning to become integrated with global markets in manufacturing industry with its own local dynamics and SME-based flexible production structure. The fact that nearly all export from the region is made within manufacturing industry is the most striking example to this situation. It is considered that Konya-Karaman Region that bears the characteristics of "Growth Centres and Structural Transformation Provinces" defined under National Strategy for Regional Development should be evaluated within the context of these policies. Therefore, the region plan emphasises with care the need for establishing a manufacturing industry infrastructure that is integrated with global economies by connecting to ports in a fast manner with strong transportation networks, and specialisation in manufacturing industry branches with medium and high technology requirements through attracting high value-added industry investments and qualified workforce to the region, in order to make the region an economic development corridor.

On the other hand, with its 37 districts in total, Konya-Karaman is a region where intraregional development differences are experienced densely. Spreading over an area larger than several European countries with acreage of approximately 50,000 km², a major part of the region is comprised of rural areas, where 25% of the region's

overall population live. Although these rural areas employ the local development dynamics required for reducing intraregional development differences, these opportunities are unable to be utilised. On the contrary, the rural areas of the region display an agricultural structure that is particularly based on unpaid family labour, bearing significant latent unemployment and experiencing considerable yield problems based on the constantly rising threat of drought. Although large-scale public investments are made regarding irrigation, it is not possible for such expenditures to produce a fundamental solution to the water problems. The drought hazard will continue to rise rapidly and the problem will reach serious levels in the event economic activities –particularly in rural areas- could not be diversified. Considering these facts, the region plan shall prioritise increasing the effectiveness of basic public services such as education and healthcare for reducing intra-city development differences, minimising inevitable employment losses in agriculture, diversifying economic activities at rural area for gaining further income, employing population who seek their future not in agriculture, and directing those who continue in agriculture towards highest value-added products and production techniques with the highest water conservation characteristics.

In this manner, Konya-Karaman 2014 2023 Region Plan shall activate the rural potential with economic activities diversified as alternative to agriculture and contribute to the reduction of intraregional development differences via these two abovementioned policies. In turn, this shall both improve the quality of living for the people living in rural areas and reduce migratory demands towards cities through increased income, and increase environmental sustainability through reduction of agricultural pressure on limited natural resources. Due to the region's manufacture industry policy focusing on global competition, the region's national and international competitiveness shall increase, and the "Growth Centres Policy and Transformation Provinces Policy" defined under NSRD shall be directly implemented on local basis.

Ultimately, these two fundamental policies of the plan shall ensure that our region provided maximum contribution to the National Strategy for Regional Development vision, which has been defined as **"Turkey as a Country Developed as a Whole, Built Up from Regions with Socioeconomic Integration, High Competitiveness and Prosperity Level"**.

The plan shall also encompass a multi-central and balanced spatial organisation policy that is set up as alternative to the region's existing spatial development trends and covers different forms of intervention to settlements within the region in order to actualise the year 2023 objectives. This spatial policy shall be the spatial reflection of both the intraregional development differences reduction policy and the global competitiveness policy.

In conclusion, 7 main objectives have been defined towards achieving the vision of; **BECOMING A REGION WITH HIGH AND BALANCED PROSPERITY LEVEL, INTEGRATED WITH INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIES, PREFERRED BY PEOPLE TO WORK, PRODUCE AND LIVE IN UNDER THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPASSION AND TOLERANCE"**.

- **MORE COMPETITIVE BUSINESSES AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCALE**
- **IMPROVEMENT OF THE INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT**
- **INVESTMENT TO HUMAN: HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS WHO CONSTANTLY RENEW THEIR SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE AND ARE CAPABLE OF WORKING TOGETHER**
- **REDUCTION OF INTRAREGIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIFFERENCES AND REVITALISING LIFE IN RURAL AREAS OF THE REGION**
- **ENSURING GREEN GROWTH IN CONSIDERATION OF PROTECTION-UTILISATION BALANCE**
- **ESTABLISHING A MULTI-CENTRAL AND BALANCED SPATIAL ORGANISATION THAT COVERS DIFFERENT MANNERS OF INTERVENTION ON SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE REGION**
- **STRENGTHENING THE REGION'S LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE TOWARDS INCREASING ACCESSIBILITY AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCALE**

The main objectives encompasses the relationship between the fields of intervention that horizontally intersect with all sectors necessary for actualising the Regional Plan vision regardless of sectoral differentiation, in addition to the objectives defined in the Plan and any decisions directly related to space. In this context, technical committee workshops, district field surveys and other participatory meetings were taken as basis. Konya-Karaman Region Plan indicates prioritised fields of intervention aimed at actualising the objective in question under each objective. The manner of implementation of the priorities is explained through taken measures defined under each priority.

What kind of methodology was followed during Plan preparation stage?

Plan preparation studies were initialised on January 2012. While desk studies on the determination of the present situation (status quo) were carried out on one hand, regional stakeholders were gathered together regarding different subjects of importance related to regional development on the other hand. One of the most critical subjects regarding actualisation of Region Plan is that regional stakeholders establish a mutual agreement on plan decisions and embrace the plan. All decisions taken within the plan context were defined in consideration of the opinions and recommendations revealed by regional stakeholders in the workshops, common mind meetings and informative meetings organised at province, district and region levels during the planning stage. Studies conducted at Plan preparation stage were shared with the public in draft form, and revised in the light of received opinions and recommendations. In addition, the Region Plan was reviewed twice by the Agency Administration Board and once by the Development Board prior to take its final form. The methodology followed during the planning stage is explained under the title of "Planning Approach" in detail.

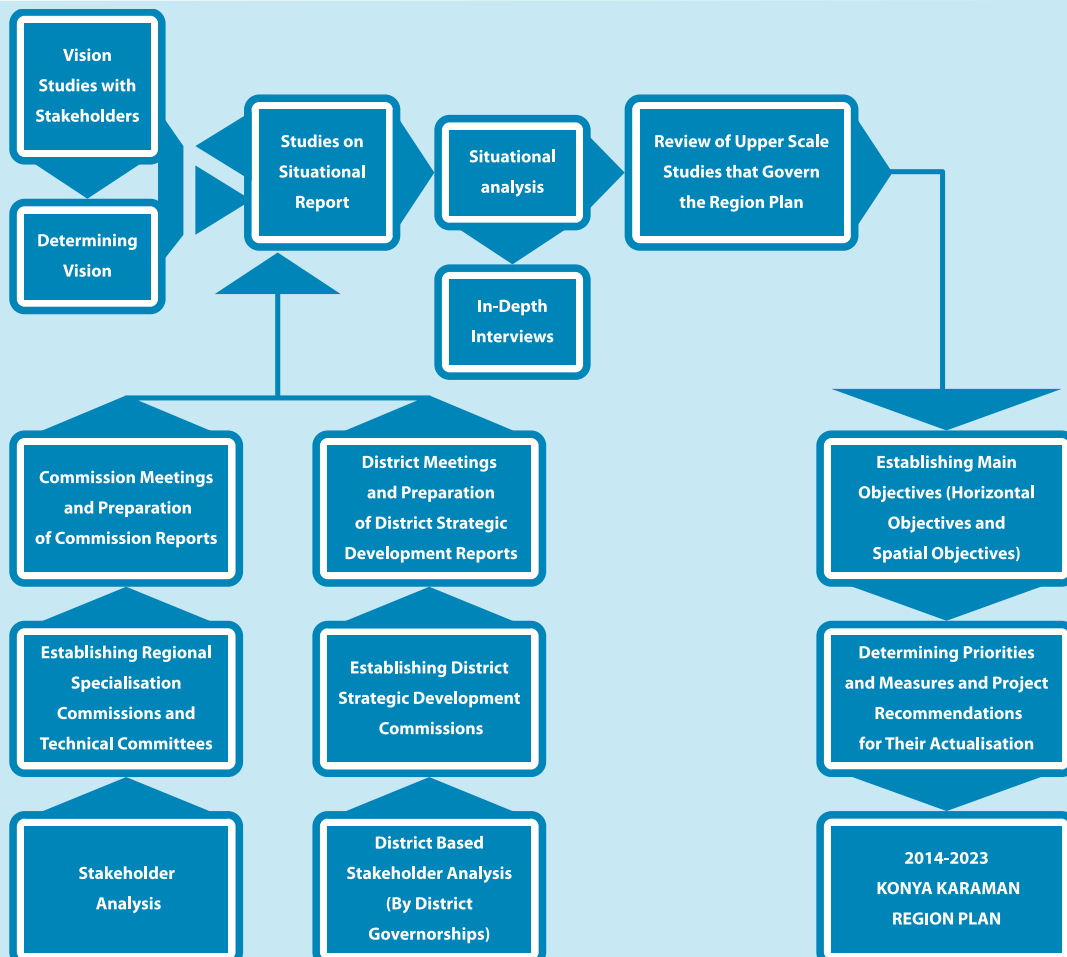
How will the implementation, monitoring and coordination of the Plan be realised?

Another one of the most important components of the planning process is its monitoring and assessment phase. Regular monitoring and assessment of the activities regarding how the taken strategic decisions shall be actualised along with other activities is a critical process in respect to displaying the actualisation level of strategies and thus measuring the level of success of the plan. Konya-Karaman 2014-2023 Region Plan has been prepared under the coordination of Mevlana Development Agency in line with participation principles with all stakeholders in the region, and shall be a plan that gathers people living, working and producing in the region and all institutions and organisations active in the region towards a mutual future vision. Therefore, the Region Plan is not merely the plan of the Development Agency but of the entire region. Thus, all stakeholders in the region shall play roles towards actualisation of every objective, priority and measure indicated under the plan. Konya-Karaman 2014-2023 Region Plan should be the essential basis for all activities related to regional development of every actor in the region, particularly public institutions and organisations along with local administrations.

PLANNING APPROACH

Providing cooperation and coordination between local actors, one of the main functions of development agencies, shall be the fundamental tool for activating qualified participation to region plan processes. Focal points have been tried to be set and spatial analyses have been underlined sufficiently during region plan process, thus producing a region-specific plan. Studies have started initially with a process planning on what kind of stages the planning process should be carried along.

Figure 1: Process Plan



When schedule planning on process plan was being made, the processes of situational analysis, vision determination and priority-measure determination have been set up as stages that are in line and supplementary with one another through constant feedbacks.

PARTICIPATION

Participation has been established as the fundamental principle of plan preparation process towards the aim of having the Konya-Karaman Region Plan be embraced by local actors and thus increasing its applicability. For achieving more effective participation; different participation levels were assigned for different stages of the region plan, participation was shaped as completely voluntary, participants were informed sufficiently and correctly, environments were provided to stakeholders where they may declare their ideas conveniently, and they are assured that they are actually included in the decision making processes by presenting opportunities for them to share the ideas they indicated through these studies with large masses.

As seen in the process plan; initially a stakeholder analysis was conducted, which is the fundamental tool for correct and planned execution of participation management. When conducting stakeholder analysis; stakeholders were classified as; public institutions and organisations, private sector, non-governmental organisations (chambers, associations, foundations, cooperatives), universities and technical experts. According to this classification; stakeholders were analysed and included at relevant stages of the process as per their impacts on region plan, their significance regarding the plan, their capacities and knowledge, also taking into consideration those who participated in the studies conducted during the previous plan period. Following these determinations on stakeholders, stakeholders' participation levels per region plan preparation process stages were determined and a stakeholder participation plan was established. Determination of different participation levels made it possible for participation activities to be implemented in a more effective manner.

Three basic levels of participation were obtained during Konya-Karaman Region Plan preparation process based on the significance and relevance states of the stakeholders: Consultation, inclusion and cooperation.

Consultation: Indicates stakeholders from which opinions and recommendations on conducted studies were received. Stakeholders of this level were contacted via e-mail, official letter, survey, face to face interview and internet sites.

Inclusion: Indicates stakeholders that were included in decision making processes. One-day activities were realised with stakeholders of this level within the context of workshops.

Cooperation: Indicates stakeholders with whom mutual efforts were made in the decision making processes. Commissions were set up with stakeholders of this level. Studies that stretch along a longer timeline as a series of meetings were conducted at the end of which certain documents were produced.

Table 1: Schedule of Activities as per Participation Levels

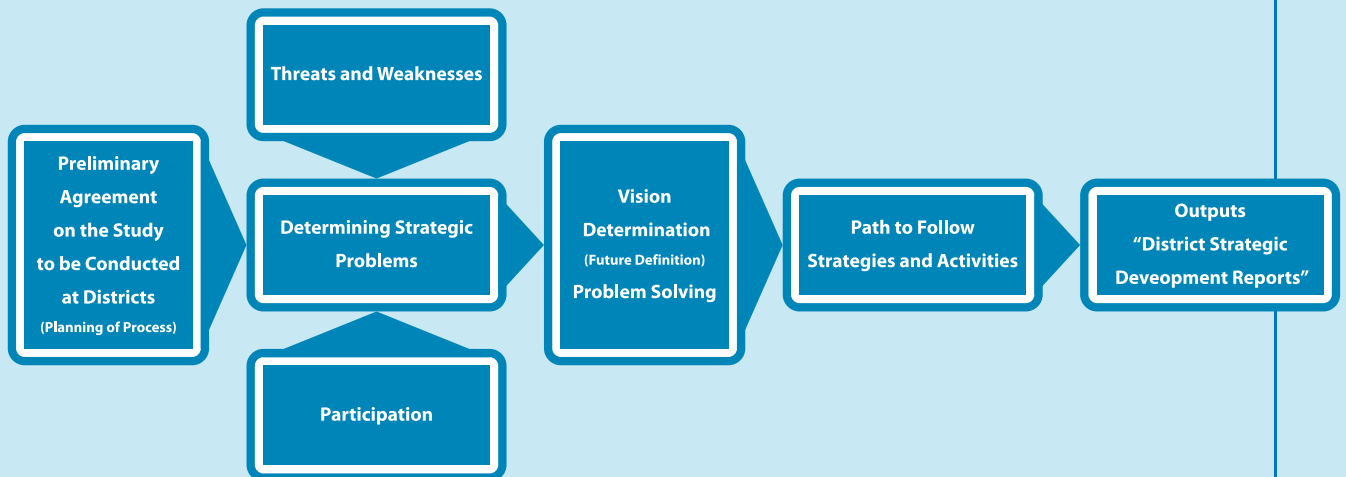
PARTICIPATION LEVEL	CONDUCTED ACTIVITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cooperation	District Strategic Development Commissions (2012)												
	Technical Committees (2013)												
Inclusion	Vision Workshop (2012)												
	Karaman Workshop (2013)												
	Water User Organisations Workshop (2013)												
Consultation	Vision Survey (2013)												
	Receiving Opinions on Present Situation (StatusQuo) (2013)												
	Inter- District Functional Relations Survey (2012)												

DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS REPORTS

Within the context of region plan preparation process, participation was brought down to district level and thus the decisions to be taken for districts level were taken by people knowledgeable of the district in question and the future of their settlement were determined by people themselves. This way, the success and applicability of the region plan shall increase and the intra-city imbalances shall be alleviated.

Studies to be conducted in districts were commenced initially with a process planning on which stages the process should follow. Study/meeting methodology and schedule were then determined in line with the process plan.

Figure 2: District Strategic Development Reports Process Plan



As seen in the process plan; towards correct and planned execution of studies to be conducted in districts, meetings were held with District Governors who will supervise these study processes, and a mutual agreement was thus provided.

District Strategic Development Commissions were established in each district for the purpose of preparing abovementioned reports. These commissions held a total of 6 meetings – 1 of these being wide participation (open to public). The Agency gave information to commissions at all stages on how to conduct their studies.

Therefore, it was ensured that reports belonged in a standard format and meetings were organised concurrently in all districts.

As also seen in the process plan; the commissions initially determined the strategic problems of their districts with a participative approach. Then they envisaged where the district will be in the year 2023, and produced solutions to problems, and moved on to establishing strategies and activities during this process. For these reports to be able to embody an implementation aspect, details to transform activities to actions were also included.

In order to not let the study remain limited to the commission, one of the meetings was requested to be held with wide participation, and after the report is made into draft form, the opinions of the public were received on the prepared report at the public meeting. In the light of these opinions, District Strategic Development Reports received their final forms. District strategic commission meetings were held between February and November 2012. A total of 208 meetings were organised in this context.

DETERMINATION OF FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN DISTRICTS IN KONYA-KARAMAN REGION

Studies conducted in districts did not remain limited merely to commission reports. At the public meetings organised by Commissions; a total of 842 people in 33 districts (outside of central districts) were subjected to survey (questionnaire) application by the Agency; bringing a holistic approach to these studies conducted separately in different districts. In this context, inter-district human movement within Konya-Karaman Region was assessed quantitatively to reveal the districts' relations with Konya-Karaman city centres and other districts. Thus, settlements' grading structures were determined, sub-region classification study was conducted and sub-region centres were established.

VISION DETERMINATION

It is of utmost importance that vision determination process, which constitutes a significant part of the planning process as an effort in a sense to steer the future of the region while also considering the global and local trends, is adopted and embraced by all stakeholders in the region. Therefore, the vision determined with a participative approach was aimed to gather all actors in the region under a mutually agreed common future. In the vision workshop organised with 186 participants in this context, vision alternatives for the region were determined. Survey study on determined alternatives was conducted via our web site, in which 211 people participated. However, the final form of the vision sentence was established by the Agency.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE AND WORK GROUP MEETINGS

For the upcoming region plan to be embraced by regional actors, "Industry, Agriculture and Food, Services, Tourism and Social Development Specialisation Commissions" along with "Technical Committees" to work under these commissions were established in the 7th Development Board meeting held on 21.12.2011. Commission and committee member selection works continued in the following process, and an Environment and Urbanisation technical committee was established. 12 workgroups were set up to work under these committees, which are R&D-Innovation, Foreign Trade-Logistics, Energy, Workforce-Employment, Soil and Water, Plant Based Production, Animal Based Production, Food, Services, Social Development, Tourism, and Environment and Urbanisation workgroups.

Voluntary participation was embraced as the fundamental principle for the reports to be produced at the conclusion of this study to be capable of providing input to the region plan. Initially a stakeholder analysis was conducted to determine work-group members. Following stakeholder analysis, all relevant stakeholders were contacted and informed of the study, querying whether or not they would like to participate, thus ensuring the study is based on the principle of voluntariness.

Through these meetings, priorities and measures necessary for achieving the desired development objectives within Konya-Karaman at a considerably wide range from agriculture to industry and tourism to social policies were attempted to be determined with stakeholders who are experts in their fields. Technical committees comprising of 12 groups carried out their works under the coordination of agency experts. In conclusion of these meetings, specialisation reports were produced by each group, defining priorities and measures. A total of 49 meetings were held within the context of technical committee studies.

KARAMAN WORKSHOP

Due to participation to technical committee studies being mostly from Konya province, a separate workshop was held in Karaman. Participation to this workshop was provided mostly from within Karaman province, and only the chairpersons, vice chairpersons and reporters of technical committees and workgroups participated from Konya. Group studies were conducted within 6 groups by a total of 118 participants. Regional specialisation reports were reviewed and issues to be added regarding Karaman were defined in the group studies. Following the group studies, panel session was commenced, presentations were made, and opinions of other groups on the reports were received.

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS

Within the context of Konya-Karaman Region 2014-2023 Region Plan, various stakeholders were met via in-depth interview method. Through these interviews, stakeholders' opinions on the Region Plan Situational analysis (Situational Analysis) along with institutions' opinions, ideas and recommendations on measures required to be taken in their relevant fields were received via directed questions. Information was received on whether or not there are any activities or projects considered to be undertaken by their own institutions in order to implement their opinions, ideas and recommendations on measures required to be taken. Prior to the finalisation of the Region Plan, the opinions and recommendations obtained through these interviews were reflected on the Region Plan.

WATER USER ORGANISATIONS WORKSHOP

Effective use of our water resources are of crucial importance towards increasing efficiency (yield) of agricultural production and providing food supply safety in our region. Increasing water consumption efficiency of water user organisations that are active on a major portion of irrigated agriculture fields and all relevant stakeholders shall provide significant contribution to the issue of ensuring soil and water resources' sustainability. In line with this fact, a "Water User Organisations Workshop" was held, in which irrigation cooperatives and associations active in Konya-Karaman region, relevant public institutions, non-governmental organisations and universities participated. Problems related to climate change impacts, irrigation infrastructure, energy and irrigation costs revealed by irrigation cooperatives and associations –most important consumer of water resources in our region- were discussed and solution recommendations were established.

ABBREVIATIONS

EU	European Union
ABPRS:	Address Based Population Registry System
R&D:	Research and Development
LD	Land Consolidation
NSRD	National Strategy for Regional Development
RSE	Regional Stock Exchange
MoSIT	Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology
ICTA	Information and Communication Technologies Authority
MoEU	Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation
DoEU	Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation
DSİ	State Hydraulic Works
CBA	Cattle Breeders Association
SEGE	Socioeconomic Development Ranking Study
EMRA	Energy Market Regulation Authority
IS	Industrial Symbiosis
ESDP	European Security and Defence Policy
NES	Number of Equivalent Sectors
MoENR	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
NEC	Number of Equivalent Countries
ISS	Input Supply Strategy
GVA	Gross Value Added
GNP	Gross National Product
DoFAL	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
GWh	Gigawatt-Hour
SWOT	Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats
HEPP	Hydroelectric Power Plant
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICCA	International Congress and Convention Association
PSA	Provincial Special Administration
KMM	Konya Metropolitan Municipality
KENTGES	Urban Development Strategy
GDoRS	General Directorate of Rural Services
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
KONİİS	Konya Provincial Statistics System
KOP	Konya Plain Project
RDA	Regional Development Administration
KOI	Konya Organised Industry
KSO	Konya Chamber of Industry
SİS	Small Industrial Site
KCE	Konya Commodities Exchange
KTO	Konya Chamber of Commerce
STT	Short Term Threshold
MTA	General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration
Mwh	Megawatt-hour
NACERev	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community

OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation And Development
OIZ	Organised Industrial Zone
MoFWA	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
RCA	Revealed Comparative Advantage
RMA	Relative Import Advantage
RXA	Relative Export Advantage
SGK	Social Security Institution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
TBMM	Turkish Grand National Assembly
TEP	Tonne of Petrol Equivalent
TEPAV	Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey
TEYDEB	TÜBİTAK Technology and Innovation Support Programmes Administration
ABPSM	Agriculture Basins Production and Subsidies Model
ALDS	Arable Land Development Services
TMO	Turkish Grain Board
TOBB	Turkish Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges
TOKİ	Housing Development Administration
TR52	Region comprising of Konya-Karaman Provinces
CP	Clean Production
TÜBİTAK	Scientific and Technological Research Institution of Turkey
TurkSTAT:	Turkish Statistical Institution
URAK	International Competitiveness Research Institute
YÖK	Higher Education Council
ZMO	Chamber of Agricultural Engineers

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

SUB-REGION: Comprises of any district centre in close geographical proximity to districts with high unemployment and emigration, with relatively high potential to provide services to such and tight functional relations with its surrounding area, together with other district centres under its influence. Sub-regions cover districts that are in closer relationship with each other in terms of goods, services, home-work-place travelling movements. Sub-regions are spatial formations of which management borders do not clash with administrative borders, in other words, exceed such borders regarding their functional relations.

LAND CONSOLIDATION: This is a village and land development service through which plots' characteristics and areas are evaluated to determine their type of use, in addition to preventing non-fragmented lands from being deteriorated and fragmented via natural or artificial effects, and consolidating fragmented lands by uniting several land plots while taking into account their natural features, usage and property rights for establishing more functional new plots in economic, ecologic and social senses.

HUMAN CAPITAL: This is the stock value that comprises of individuals' knowledge, skills and experiences and capable of being used for producing economic value.

DESTINATION: Arrival point. This is a geographical location or region where the tourist people are among the local population. It is a system where inputs and outputs, people, services and business spaces are existent. A destination employs a complex structure comprising of the entirety of tourism attractions, tourism establishments, local populace and local administration.¹

INDUSTRIAL SYMBIOSIS: This symbolises the entire industrial processes network that is based on the analogy between industry and natural life and ecologic systems, where enterprises are interrelated with each other regarding in both economic sense and regarding utilisation of each other's products and wastes (substance and energy).

HANDICAPPED: This means any person who has difficulties regarding adjusting in social life and satisfying their daily necessities due to losing physical, mental, sensory or social abilities either at birth or later at various levels, and is in need of protection, care, rehabilitation, counselling and support services.

INVERSION: Temperature inclines to drop between 0.5 and 1.0 °C at every 100 metres going up from the ground at normal atmosphere conditions. The condition that temperature displays increase rather than decrease by elevation is called inversion of temperature. In case inversion of temperature occurs beginning from the ground level, this is called ground level inversion, while it is called high elevation inversion in case this occurs at higher elevations.

NUMBER OF EQUIVALENT SECTORS: This method is used to calculate the number of main sectors that have equivalent contribution on overall export while sectors with small contribution on export are excluded.

1 - Gökçe Özdemir, "Destinasyon Yönetimi ve Pazarlama Temelleri İzmir İçin Bir Destinasyon Model Önerisi", 2007, p.19

$$ESS_t = 1 / \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{X_{k,t}}{X_{total,t}} \right)^2 ; X_{k,t} = \text{export of } k \text{ sector in year } t, X_{total,t} = \text{overall export in the year } t$$

NUMBER OF EQUIVALENT COUNTRIES: Significant increases may be experienced in the number of countries to which a country or region realises export. However, the amount of export made to newly added markets may not have a critical importance. Therefore, countries with primary importance on the export of the region should especially be studied. To that end, the number of equivalent countries that display the number of countries with significant importance within our overall export should be looked into.

$$EÜS_t = 1 / \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{X_{j,t}}{X_{total,t}} \right)^2 ; X_{j,t} = \text{export made to } j \text{ country in the year } t, X_{total,t} = \text{overall export in the year } t$$

ACTIVITY: The action of an enterprise or institution in a certain field.

EFFECTIVENESS: This is a performance aspect that defines the degree of achieving objectives at the end of realised activities.

FUNCTIONAL REGION: Functional region is the definition of a geographical location on a basis of social and economic relations. In this context, the spatial units located within a functional region are more closely related to each other than to other units outside of the region.

GINI HIRSCHMAN INDEX: Increases observed in Gini Hirschman values display product concentration, while decreases display product diversification. The maximum value Gini Hirschman index may take is 100, and this value will indicate that the economy in question is dependent on only one sector or product.

SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE: Operating resources and outsourced inputs utilisation in the form of smallest homogenous areas specific to the land through optimisation of inputs according to this principle is called sensitive agriculture.²

RURAL AREA: Konya-Karaman Region Plan defined “rural area” as all settlements smaller than district centre status along with district centres listed under Group 4 as per the plan’s typology classification.

KNOW-HOW: This may be defined literally as the knowledge to do something. This is selling or renting an enterprise’s production methods or technology to another company that deals or prepares to deal in the same field. Know-how may be between companies within the same country or companies in different countries.

SME (SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISE): These are economic units or enterprises that employ less than two hundred and fifty annual employees, of which annual net sales revenue or financial balance do not exceed forty million Turkish Liras, and classified as micro enterprise, small enterprise and medium enterprise under the “Regulation on the Definition, Qualities and Classification of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises”.

METROPOLITAN AREA: This is accepted as the area within the administrative borders of Karaman provincial centre and the administrative borders of Konya

central districts.

SOCIAL INCLUSION: This is the process encompassing the policies and activities developed for the purpose of ensuring that individuals access economic, social and cultural life and public services equally and participate in the decision making processes that impact their lives, and thus realise their potentials to the fullest extent regardless of their birth conditions.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: This means for development to be sustainable, and also equal and inclusive for different social segments, empowering for poor and vulnerable groups to participate in the development process.

SOCIAL POLICY: This is the entirety of protective, empowering services towards providing social justice and equality developed for all individuals in a country, particularly for those in need of special care and protection.

SOCIAL CAPITAL: Comprises of unofficial networks, norms and values adopted by the members of a group that define the group's capability to work towards common goals. Social capital may also be defined as bonds that facilitate individuals and groups to work towards common goals.

ARABLE LAND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ALDS): This defines land consolidation works to be executed together with road, irrigation canal, discharge, terracing etc. processes in order to increase the income and prosperity levels of farmer families in areas declared to be implementation area.

CLEAN PRODUCTION: This is a waste management approach that aims to consume less raw materials and energy, increase reuse and recycling, produce less wastes and hazardous wastes.

REMOTE SENSING SYSTEM: This is the name given to the technology of gathering information on world surface without any actual physical contact.

EFFICIENCY: Defines the relationship between various factors put into production process (inputs) and the products obtained in result of this process (outputs).

VOLLRATH ANALYSIS: This is based on the observable foreign trade structure and displays the ratio of the relative share of certain goods/sector export within the overall export of a region within the ratio of the relative share of that goods/sector in a country regarding export, considering the export performance. If $B > 1$, it means there is a relative superiority regarding that goods/sector. After Balassa suggested the RCA theory, Vollrath (1991) developed another alternative method that also considers import for RCA. In this method; RCA is calculated as the difference between Relative Export Advantage (RXA) (equal to Balassa index) and Relative Import

Advantage (RMA).

Vollrath $RCA = RXA - RMA$

Therefore,

Vollrath $RCA = (X_{ij} / X_{it}) / (X_{nj} / X_{nt}) - (M_{ij} / M_{it}) / (M_{nj} / M_{nt})$

Vollrath mentions that if RCA value is higher/(lower) than zero, there is/(is not) competitiveness.

POVERTY: This is the situation characterised by failure to satisfy even the most fundamental human demands such as food, clean drinking water, accommodation, healthcare and education.

OVERVIEW OF THE REGION

Increasing the regional competitive advantage of Konya-Karaman Region at global scale initially requires determining this region's existing place within national and international economies, activating the region's comparative competitive advantage in the best manner through correctly understanding its distinctive characteristics compared to other same level regions.

Konya-Karaman Region, which is larger or equivalent to the areas of many "countries" in Europe such as Luxembourg, Switzerland, Belgium and Netherlands with its approximate overall land area of 50,000 km², houses approximately 3% of overall Turkey population with 2.28 million people dwelling in the region as of the year 2012.

Migration movements of Konya-Karaman are observed mostly with large metropolises such as Ankara, İstanbul and İzmir along with neighbouring NUTS 2 regions. More and more people prefer living in cities with every passing day. The region experiences a faster urbanisation process compared to Turkey average. Although the 75% urbanisation ratio of the region remains below country average value, urbanisation rate is higher than the country average at both province and region basis. Elderly population (65 years and higher ages) throughout Turkey corresponds to 7.5% of overall population, while 65 years and higher age group constitutes 8% of the population in Konya-Karaman Region. Elderly dependency ratios are on the rise both throughout Turkey and in the region. Elderly dependency ratio in the region is higher than the country average.

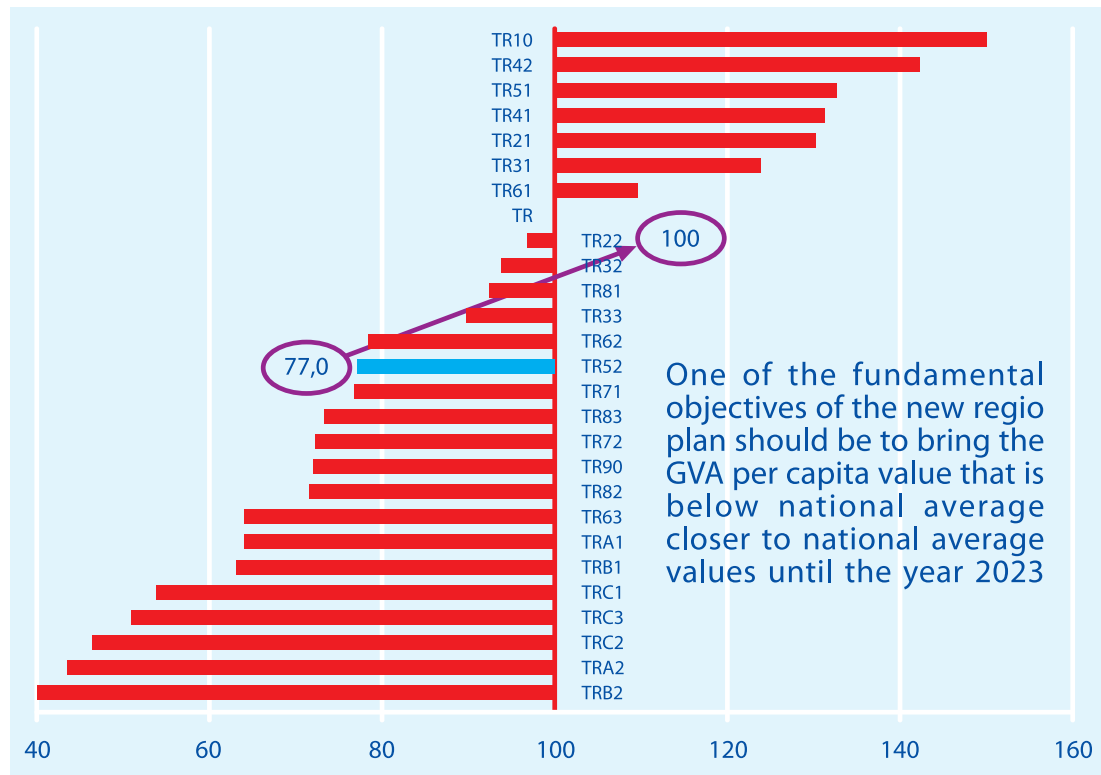
A major portion of Konya-Karaman Region consists of rural areas, where approximately 25% of its population dwells. While the region is one of the regions with densest agricultural activities throughout the country ("grains silo of Turkey"), it is significantly threatened by drought and water hazards. Although these rural areas bear the local development dynamics in terms of alleviating intraregional development differences, these opportunities cannot be utilised properly. National scale agricultural subsidies being short term and incapable of providing diversification as to satisfy regions' demands affects regional agriculture adversely. Although there is a general assumption that increasing income and prosperity per capita necessitates economy to be rather based on industry, technology and information; agriculture retains its importance especially at the region's rural areas at all times. Because agricultural products are among indispensable consumption goods, the demand for such will never end at both rural and urban areas and will even increase in line with the population increase rate. Konya-Karaman Region Plan, considering this fact, shall handle agriculture sector as a strategic sector independently from all other sectors in terms of national and regional food supply safety.

On the other hand, Konya-Karaman Region is making advances towards becoming an industrial growth centre beginning to become integrated with global markets

in manufacturing industry with its own local dynamics and SME-based flexible production structure. The fact that nearly all export from the region is made within manufacturing industry is the most striking example to this situation. Konya-Karaman Region that bears the characteristics of “Growth Centres and Structural Transformation Provinces” defined under National Strategy for Regional Development shall be evaluated within the context of these policies.

The region’s presently competitive sectors of agriculture-food, basic metals (casting), automotive subsidiary industry, manufacture of machinery, fabricated metal products, plastic-rubber along with the potentially competitive sectors of energy and chemicals industry are the sectors that cause the highest current deficit due to having high foreign trade deficit throughout the country. Therefore, these 8 sectors were handled among the region’s strategic sectors within the context of Konya-Karaman Region Plan.

Figure 3: Comparison of the GVA per capita in the Region to that of Country Average, 2011



Source : TurkSTAT, Prepared based on National Calculations.

1. HOW MUCH OF THE OVERALL VALUE ADDED PRODUCED THROUGHOUT TURKEY IS CONTRIBUTED BY OUR REGION?

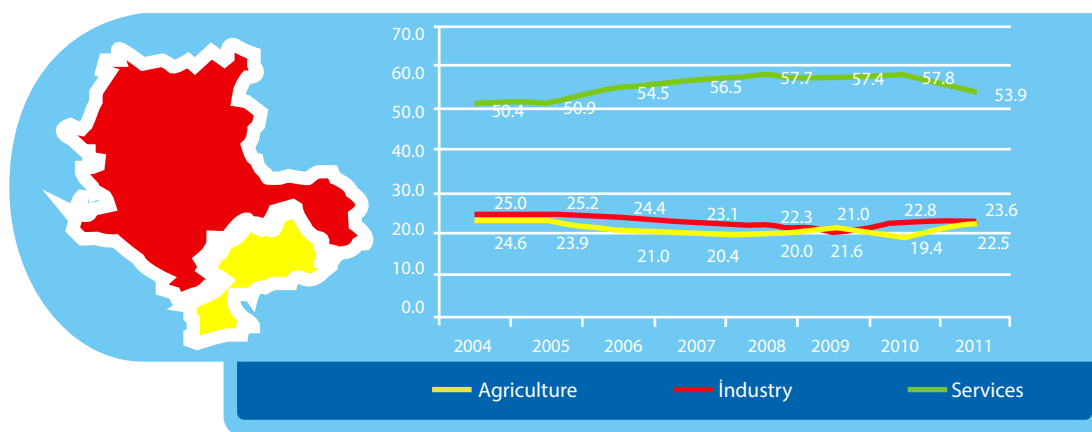
Regional Gross National Product (GNP) and Gross Value Added (GVA) are among the fundamental indicators that reveal the regional development levels with a national reference. When the GVA ratios between the years 2004 and 2011 are examined for assessing the region’s place within national economy with an assumption that the total GVA produced throughout the country is considered as 100, it is observed that

Konya-Karaman Region had its value of 77 in the year 2008 reduced to 75.9 as of the year 2010, falling even more behind country average; while increasing this value back to 77 with a higher per capita GVA performance in the year 2011. According to this situation; Konya-Karaman Region, which constituted 2.4%, 2.3% and 2.34% of all GVA throughout the country respectively for the years 2008, 2010 and 2011, maintained its 13th place among 26 NUTS 2 Regions as of the year 2011, when the GVA per capita produced throughout Turkey is fixed at 100.

2. HOW MUCH VALUE ADDED DO THE MAIN SECTORS IN THE REGION PROVIDE TO REGIONAL ECONOMY?

It is observed that the value added provided in our region within industry and agriculture sectors decreased between years 2004 and 2008, while the value added provided within industry sector and services sector increased and the value added provided within agriculture decreased between years 2008 and 2010. However, it is seen that the increase noted within industry sector was accompanied by agriculture sector in the year 2011, and a decrease higher than that of entire country occurred in services sector in the same period regarding GVA. Because province-based GNP in our country was last published in the year 2001, the share of manufacturing industry value added within national product could not be calculated. On the other hand, GVA ratios based on main sectors (agriculture, industry, services) between years 2004 and 2011 were published for NUTS 2 level. Thanks to this data, although the regional gross product ratio could not be known, regional gross value added can be observed. According to this, the share of industry sector within regional GVA gives an idea on the industrial concentration within Konya-Karaman Region.

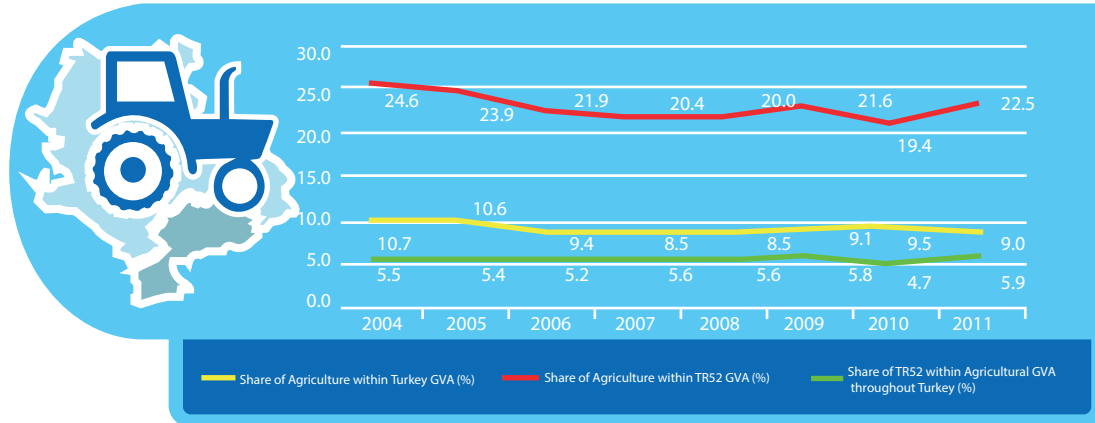
Figure 4: The Shares of Sectors within Regional GVA of Konya – Karaman Region (%)



Source: TurkSTAT, National Calculations, Regional Value Added

The value added provided by agriculture sector throughout the country is 9.0%, while this same ratio is around 22.5% within our region. The fact that the agricultural value added is above that of country average displays that agriculture sector retained its importance within regional economy and even increased its importance compared to previous years.

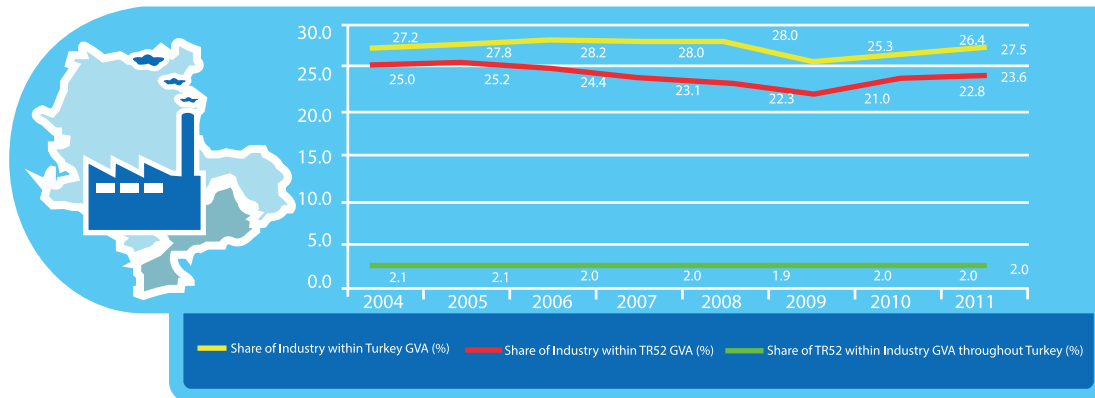
Figure 5: Agriculture GVA Shares within Konya-Karaman Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: TurkSTAT, National Calculations, Regional Value Added

When the industry sector is considered, it is seen that Konya-Karaman Region contributes only 2% of the value added produced within countrywide industry sector. In this regard, our region ranks at the 15th place among all regions. Although the region improved its ranking by one step compared to the year 2008, this situation reveals that the region is not sufficiently competitive among 26 regions regarding industry sector.

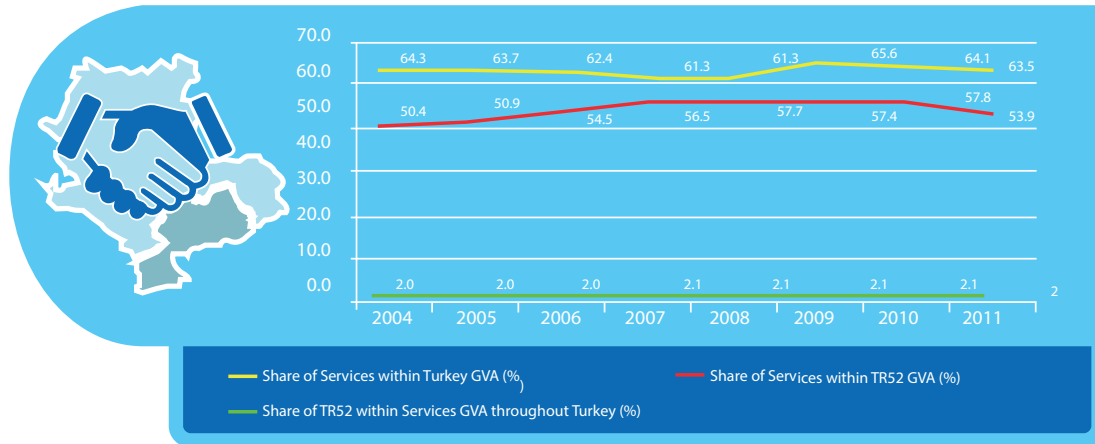
Figure 6: Industry GVA Shares within Konya-Karaman Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: TurkSTAT, National Calculations, Regional Value Added

It is observed that the value added share provided by services sector within Konya-Karaman Region increased except the year 2011. Prosperity increase and high income level created through development of manufacturing industry in the developed regions of the world increases the importance of services sector. Attracting the foreign direct investments within services sector increasing throughout the world for halting the decrease experienced in the year 2011 and meeting the distribution of developed countries' and regions' sectors within their GVA makes it crucial that basic deficiencies regarding issues such as technology, management and restructuring of companies are to be resolved.

Figure 7: Services GVA Shares within Konya-Karaman Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: TurkSTAT, National Calculations, Regional Value Added

Konya-Karaman Region constitutes 2.5% of the employment and 2.76% of the number of enterprises within manufacturing industry throughout Turkey as of the year 2012. Considering manufacturing industry sub-sectors; it is observed that the sub-sectors that create the highest employment in the region occurs to be, respectively; manufacture of food products (26.5%), manufacture of fabricated metal goods (23.5%) and manufacture of machinery (11%). The employment created by these three sub-sectors corresponds to 61% of the overall employment created by manufacturing industry.

The employment share of medium and high technology manufacturing industry sectors in the region is higher than that of country average. 82.5% of the overall manufacturing industry employment in the region resides within medium low and low technology sectors. On the other hand, the employment share of low technology sectors are on a declining trend, while the employment share of medium and high technology sectors are on the rise. Konya-Karaman Region increased its employment share within this technology class from 15% to 17.3% during the last 5 years, while this value increased from 13.4% to 14% within the same period.

Various studies have been conducted to reveal the comparative development level of Konya-Karaman Region among other NUTS 2 regions of our country regarding different components. According to the "Socioeconomic Development Listing Study for Provinces and Regions (SEGE)" prepared by the Ministry of Development by using 61 variables under 8 sub-categories in the year 2011, Konya province came at the 20th place among 81 provinces, while Karaman ranked at the 32nd place. Another nationally recognised study on province based competitiveness is the **Inter-Provincial Competitiveness Index** published each year by the International Competitiveness Research Institute (URAK). According to the listing published for the years 2009-2010, Konya ranked at the 17th place and Karaman ranked at the 52nd place among 81 provinces.

VISION

BECOMING A REGION WITH HIGH AND BALANCED PROSPERITY LEVEL, INTEGRATED WITH INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY, PRODUCE AND LIVE IN UNDER THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPASSION AND TOLERANCE

HOW WILL KONYA-KARAMAN REGION ACHIEVE ITS 2023 VISION

Although a location where agricultural activities are implemented widely (known as Turkey's grains silo) Konya-Karaman Region is significantly under the influence of drought and water hazards based on global climate change. Spreading over an area larger than several European countries with acreage of approximately 50,000 km², a major part of the region is comprised of rural areas, which house 25% of the region's overall population. Although these rural areas employ the local development dynamics required for reducing intraregional development differences, these opportunities are unable to be utilised.

On the contrary, the rural areas of the region display an agricultural structure that is particularly based on unpaid family labour, bearing significant latent unemployment and experiencing considerable yield problems based on the constantly rising threat of drought. Although large-scale public investments are made regarding irrigation, it is not possible for such expenditures to produce a fundamental solution to the water problems. The drought hazard will continue to rise rapidly and the problem will reach serious levels in the event economic activities –particularly in rural areas- could not be diversified. National scale agricultural subsidies being short term and incapable of providing diversification as to satisfy regions' demands affects regional agriculture adversely.

On the other hand, Konya-Karaman Region is making advances towards becoming an industrial growth centre beginning to become integrated with global markets in manufacturing industry with its own local dynamics and SME-based flexible production structure. The fact that nearly all export from the region is made within manufacturing industry is the most striking example to this situation. Konya-Karaman Region that bears the characteristics of "Growth Centres and Structural Transformation Provinces" defined under National Strategy for Regional Development shall be evaluated within the context of these policies

"ACTIVATION OF THE REGION'S INTERNAL DYNAMICS TOWARDS MAKING KONYA-KARAMAN REGION AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR" SHALL CONSTITUTE THE MAIN SCENARIO OF THE REGION PLAN TO SERVE THE PRIMARY PURPOSE TITLED "ESTABLISHING A MORE BALANCED SPATIAL ORGANISATION" UNDER THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

3 policy fields are determined to realise this main scenario

1 Convergence Policy: Initially increasing the effectiveness of development disparities particularly at rural areas, minimising the area for gaining further income, employing population who are towards highest value-added products and production techniques

2 National Global Competition Policy: On the other hand, global economies by connecting to ports in a fast manner branches with medium and high technology requirements through region shall comprise the Region Plan's Main Scenario. In this manner, Konya-Karaman 2014-2023 Regional Plan shall agriculture and contribute to the reduction of intraregional development improve the quality of living for the people living in rural areas increase environmental sustainability through reduction of agricultural industry policy focusing on global competition, the region's National Policy and Transformation Provinces Policy" defined under National Strategy for Regional Development vision, which has been defined as "Turkey Integration, High Competitiveness and Prosperity Level".

3 Spatial Policy: The plan shall also encompass a multi-centred existing spatial development trends and covers different forms of main scenario. This spatial policy shall be the spatial reflection of competitiveness policy. In this context, the districts in the region demands and priorities, and different intervention types were centres, sub-regions, district settlements influenced by province Konya Metropolitan area and Karaman province centre that were Ermenek, Akşehir and Ereğli districts that were defined as determined to be the centre of National Global Competition differences shall focus on Low Development Level Districts and

Another leg of the Spatial Policy shall comprise of increasing the serve the main scenario of the plan, which was defined as es

HORIZONTAL OBJECTIVES

A1 MORE COMPETITIVE BUSINESSES AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCALE



• IMPROVING FOREIGN TRADE ENVIRONMENT

• STRENGTHENING R&D CAPACITY AND HUMAN RESOURCES

• PROMOTING INSTITUTIONALISATION AT ENTERPRISES

• INCREASING ACCESSIBILITY TO FUNDING SOURCES FOR ENTERPRISES

• ENCOURAGING COOPERATION BASED CLUSTERING INITIATIVES

• EMPOWERING ENTERPRISES' ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

A2 IMPROVING INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT

• ANALYSIS AND IMPROVEMENT OF INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT

• INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS OF INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

• INCREASING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS AND ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS TO THE REGION

A3 INVESTMENT TO HUMAN: HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS WHO CONSTANTLY RENEW THEIR SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE AND ARE CAPABLE OF WORKING



• INCREASING THE SKILLS OF WORKFORCE TO THE LEVEL SATISFYING THE DEMANDS OF PRIVATE SECTOR

• ENCOURAGING ENTREPRENEURSHIP

• EMPOWERING SOCIAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE

• EMPOWERING WOMEN'S STATUS REGARDING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

• INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BASIC PUBLIC SERVICES

• ESTABLISHING SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

A4 REDUCTION OF INTRAREGIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIFFERENCES REVITALISING AREAS OF T



• REALISATION OF IMPROVED TRANSFORMATION IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

• UTILISATION OF TOURISM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM INCOME SOURCES IN RURAL

• DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE FOR PURPOSE OF CREATING ALTERNATIVE RURAL AREAS OF THE REGION

IMPLEMENTATION

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SION AIM?

n scenario that will allow the region to achieve its vision.

s of basic public services such as education and healthcare for reducing intra-city
g inevitable employment losses in agriculture, diversifying economic activities at rural
seek their future not in agriculture, and directing those who continue in agriculture
ques with the highest water conservation characteristics.

establishing a productive manufacturing industry infrastructure that is integrated with
with strong transportation networks, and specialisation in manufacturing industry
ough attracting high value-added industry investments and qualified workforce to the

shall activate the rural potential with economic activities diversified as alternative to
development disparities via these two abovementioned policies. In turn, this shall both
eas and reduce migratory demands towards cities through increased income, and
agricultural pressure on limited natural resources. Due to the region's manufacture
national and international competitiveness shall increase, and the "Growth Centres
SRD shall be directly implemented on local basis.

ensure that our region provided maximum contribution to the National Strategy for
rkey as a Country Developed as a Whole, Built Up from Regions with Socioeconomic

ral and balanced spatial organisation policy that is set up as alternative to the region's
s of intervention to settlements within the region in order to activate the region plan's
ion of both reduction policy of intraregional development disparities and the global
region were separated into different groups according to their own local dynamics,
determined. These comprise of priorities aimed towards main regional development
cial centres.

ere defined as Main Regional Development Centres along with Seydişehir, Beyşehir,
sub-centres shall be the settlements employing the driving force behind growth.
Policy in the plan. The centre of the main policy of reducing regional development
and Sub-Centres.

the region's national and global scale accessibility level. This policy shall also directly
establishing Konya-Karaman Economic Development Corridor.

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CULTURE, FOOD AND LIVESTOCK

POTENTIALS FOR THE PURPOSES
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AREAS OF THE REGION

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE
ERNATIVE INCOME SOURCES IN
ON

A5

ENSURING GREEN GROWTH IN
CONSIDERATION OF
PROTECTION-UTILISATION
BALANCE



TOPRAK VE SU KAYNAKLARININ
SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİNİN SAĞLANMASI

• DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY CLEAN PRODUCTION PROCESSES AND USE
ENVIRONMENT-SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN ALL SECTORS, PARTICULARLY MANUFACTUR
SECTOR

• IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
INFRASTRUCTURE

• DISSEMINATION OF ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS

• INCREASING THE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES
FOR THE REGION'S ENERGY PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION

• DISSEMINATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPLEMENTATIONS IN
ALL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS



SPATIAL OBJECTIVES

A6

ESTABLISHING A MULTI-
CENTRAL AND BALANCED
SPATIAL ORGANISATION THAT
COVERS DIFFERENT MANNERS
OF INTERVENTION ON
SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE
REGION

• INCREASING THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS OF MAIN REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT CENTRES THAT CONSTITUTE THE PRIMARY-DRIVING
FORCE BEHIND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

• DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICTS WITHIN THE HINTERLAND
OF MAIN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

• MULTI-CENTRED BALANCED DEVELOPMENT: REALISING
DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ESTABLISHING SUB-REGIONS AND
DIFFERENT INTERVENTION DECISIONS

A7

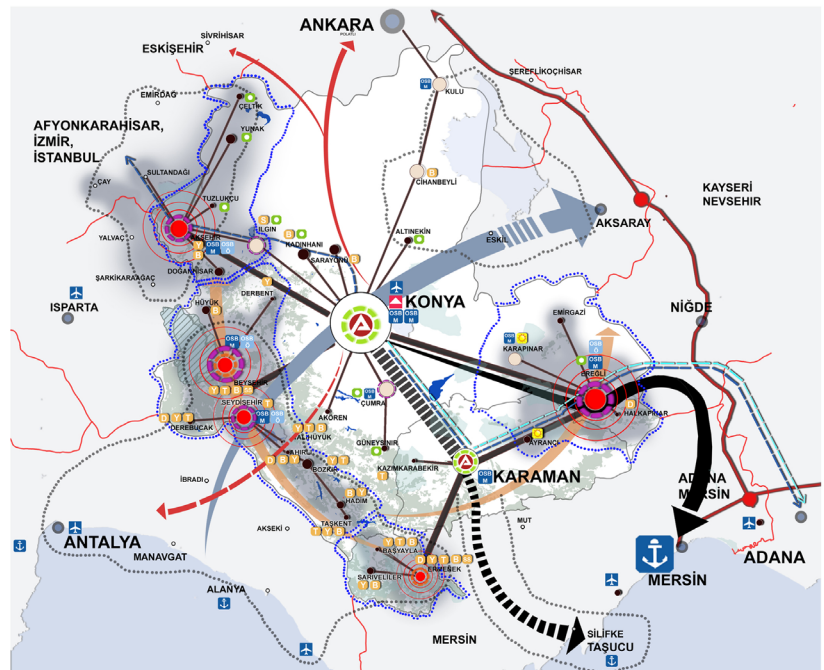
STRENGTHENING THE
REGION'S LOGISTICS
INFRASTRUCTURE TOWARDS
INCREASING ACCESSIBILITY
AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL
SCALE

• DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND
GOVERNANCE IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

• DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN THE
FIELD OF TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

TION MONITORING ASSESSMENT

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STEERING THE REGION

The Positioning and Role of the Region within the Framework of International Developments and Trends, Opportunities and Threats

Structural changes experienced at international scale, new production and consumption processes, environmental problems, increase of the unknown in line with the increase of information, and technological advances or free trade relations may also affect entire geographies directly. It is observed that economies that cannot adapt to these new dynamics at national or regional scale experience declines. Konya-Karaman Region Plan considered the potential impacts of such changes experienced at global scale, and took necessary measures through plan decisions. For instance; the followed approach keeps track of the technologic developments in production and aims to not fall behind in competition while adopting R&D and innovative approaches; displays an environment-friendly perspective regarding environmental problems with measures such as development of environment-friendly clean production processes, utilisation of environment-sensitive technologies, use of ES applications for the establishment and universalisation of sustainable waste management systems in all sectors, especially manufacturing industry; following changes that occur throughout the world regarding information technologies while taking investment to human resource as basis. All of these constitute an effort to transform the potential impacts of international developments on the region to opportunities.

What Will Be the Potential Impacts of EU Accession Process on the Region?

In addition to global trends, we also experience important developments closely related to regional development in regards to EU accession process. Opening the title of "Coordination of Regional Policies and Structural Tools" to proceedings is among the leading and most important developments to positively impact our region. Within the context of the accession process, increasing regional competitiveness, developing governance mechanisms, and developing convergence tools to eliminate regional imbalances entered the agenda of our country.

In addition, within the context of "Programme for Development of Human Resources" defined as a component of Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), a Call for Operation Proposals was announced on the 21st of January 2013 by the programme authority, Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Within the framework of "Increasing Youth Employment" measure defined under "Employment", the 1st Priority of the Call; the preliminary application made by our agency was accepted, and a financial source of 4,600,000 Euro shall be opened to utilisation within 24 months following the completion of accreditation works. It is considered that this development shall contribute to the realisation of the fundamental objectives of 2014 2023 Konya-Karaman Region Plan.

3. 2014 - 2023 REGION PLAN VISION

BECOMING A REGION WITH HIGH AND BALANCED PROSPERITY LEVEL, INTEGRATED WITH INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIES, PREFERRED BY PEOPLE TO WORK, PRODUCE AND LIVE IN UNDER THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPASSION AND TOLERANCE

4. HOW WILL KONYA-KARAMAN REGION ACHIEVE ITS 2023 VISION AIM?

Although a location where agricultural activities are implemented widely (known as Turkey's grains silo) Konya-Karaman Region is significantly under the influence of drought and water hazards based on global climate change. Spreading over an area larger than several European countries with acreage of approximately 50,000 km², a major part of the region is comprised of rural areas, which house 25% of the region's overall population. Although these rural areas employ the local development dynamics required for reducing intraregional development differences, these opportunities are unable to be utilised. On the contrary, the rural areas of the region display an agricultural structure that is particularly based on unpaid family labour, bearing significant latent unemployment and experiencing considerable yield problems based on the constantly rising threat of drought. Although large-scale public investments are made regarding irrigation, it is not possible for such expenditures to produce a fundamental solution to the water problems. The drought hazard will continue to rise rapidly and the problem will reach serious levels in the event economic activities –particularly in rural areas- could not be diversified. National scale agricultural subsidies being short term and incapable of providing diversification as to satisfy regions' demands affects regional agriculture adversely.

On the other hand, Konya-Karaman Region is making advances towards becoming an industrial growth centre beginning to become integrated with global markets in manufacturing industry with its own local dynamics and SME-based flexible production structure. The fact that nearly all export from the region is made within manufacturing industry is the most striking example to this situation. Konya-Karaman Region that bears the characteristics of "Growth Centres and Structural Transformation Provinces" defined under National Strategy for Regional Development shall be evaluated within the context of these policies.

THE MAIN SCENARIO OF THE REGION PLAN SHALL COMPRISE OF
"Activation of the Region's Internal Dynamics Towards Making Konya-Karaman Region an Economic Development Corridor"

To serve the primary purposes of "Increasing the International Competitiveness of Growth Centres" and "Diversifying Economic Activities and Vitalising Economy in Structural Transformation Provinces" as designated under the National Strategy for Regional Development

In order to activate this main scenario for the region, it is necessary to eliminate certain infrastructural deficiencies such as transportation and logistics, take measures such as implementation of necessary investments on human resources and activate the internal dynamics of the region. In addition to this, attracting investment to the region through activities aimed at determination, improvement and promotion of investment environment is also planned, and the trend of decentralisation of Istanbul may be assessed as an advantage in this endeavour. This way, a competitiveness region that better utilises the existing local potentials and draws investments and qualified workforce shall have been established.

3 policy fields were determined towards actualising this main scenario that will allow the region to achieve its vision.

1 Convergence Policy: Initially increasing the effectiveness of basic public services such as education and healthcare for reducing intra-city development differences particularly at rural areas³, minimising inevitable employment losses in agriculture, diversifying economic activities at rural area for gaining further income, employing population who seek their future not in agriculture, and directing those who continue in agriculture towards highest value-added products and production techniques with the highest water conservation characteristics,

2 National Global Competition Policy: On the other hand, establishing a productive manufacturing industry infrastructure that is integrated with global economies by connecting to ports in a fast manner with strong transportation networks, and specialisation in medium technology industry and high technology industry branches through attracting high value-added industry investments and qualified workforce to the region shall comprise the Region Plan's Main Scenario.

In this manner, Konya-Karaman 2014 2023 Region Plan shall activate the rural potential with economic activities diversified as alternative to agriculture and contribute to the reduction of intraregional development differences via these two abovementioned policies. In turn, this shall both improve the quality of living for the people living in rural areas and reduce migratory demands towards cities through increased income, and increase environmental sustainability through reduction of agricultural pressure on limited natural resources. Due to the region's manufacture industry policy focusing on global competition, the region's national and international competitiveness shall increase, and the **"Growth Centres Policy and Transformation Provinces Policy"** defined under NSRD shall be directly implemented on local basis.

Ultimately, these two fundamental policies of the plan shall ensure that our region provided maximum contribution to the National Strategy for Regional Development vision, which has been defined as **"Turkey as a Country Developed as a Whole, Built Up from Regions with Socioeconomic Integration, High Competitiveness and Prosperity Level "**.

3 Spatial Policy: The plan shall also encompass a multi-central and balanced spatial organisation policy that is set up as alternative to the region's existing spatial development trends and covers different forms of intervention to settlements within the region in order to activate the region plan's main scenario. This spatial policy shall be the spatial reflection of both the intraregional development differences reduction policy and the global competitiveness policy. In this context, the districts in the region were separated into different groups according to their own local dynamics, demands and priorities, and different intervention types were determined. These groups were established in conclusion of a crossover of districts' SEGE listing and results of the gradation surveys conducted in districts, and also results obtained from district strategic development commission reports were taken into consideration. Region plan took these groups as basis for implementation of spatial measures, and defined different intervention forms accordingly.

3 - Konya-Karaman Region Plan defined "rural area" as all settlements smaller than district centre status along with districts centres listed under Group 4 as per the plan's typology classification.

1st Typology: “Main regional development centres”: Karaman City Centre along with Konya Metropolitan Area (Karatay, Meram, Selçuklu) are settlements assessed in this context. These are settlements where, in addition to displaying the highest performance in terms of socioeconomic development, most creative economic activities occur together with innovation, qualified workforce and all other opportunities brought along in the region.

2nd Typology: “Districts with the potential to become sub-regional centres”: The most distinctive and fundamental constraint that separates Konya-Karaman Region from other NUTS 2 Regions is its limited physical accessibility opportunities between rural and urban areas due to its wide surface area; and the region’s centralised growth trend around especially Konya Metropolitan Area causes the human and economic capital to become concentrated at the centre, leading to deeper intraregional development differences. Therefore, providing a more balanced and multi-central spatial development perspective is important both for reducing intraregional development differences through creation of income sources alternative to agriculture in rural areas and for global competition policy. Districts where employment opportunities are relatively more common and healthcare, education and social services are relatively more sufficient compared to other districts outside city centre and possess better potential of providing services compared to neighbouring settlements according to the results of gradation analyses conducted in districts are listed under this group. Travel time from such districts with sub-centre potential to city centres are over an hour as average. Districts listed within this group are Akşehir, Beyşehir-Seydişehir, Ereğli and Ermenek.

The area that includes these sub-centres determined through the crossover of the gradation analysis and SEGE analysis along with the districts served by such sub-centres was defined as sub-region.

Other districts not included in this sub-region classification are the districts influenced by Konya or Karaman province centres. Konya-Karaman Region Plan defines these districts as districts within the main regional development centres’ hinterland.

3rd Typology: “Districts displaying higher than average development performance without sub-centre quality”: Kulu, Ilgın, Çumra, Karapınar and Cihanbeyli are districts that are defined within this context. Districts listed within this group embody a development level above region average in terms of SEGE index value while not displaying a sub-region centre trend due to being located close to more developed centres and thus influenced by such centres.

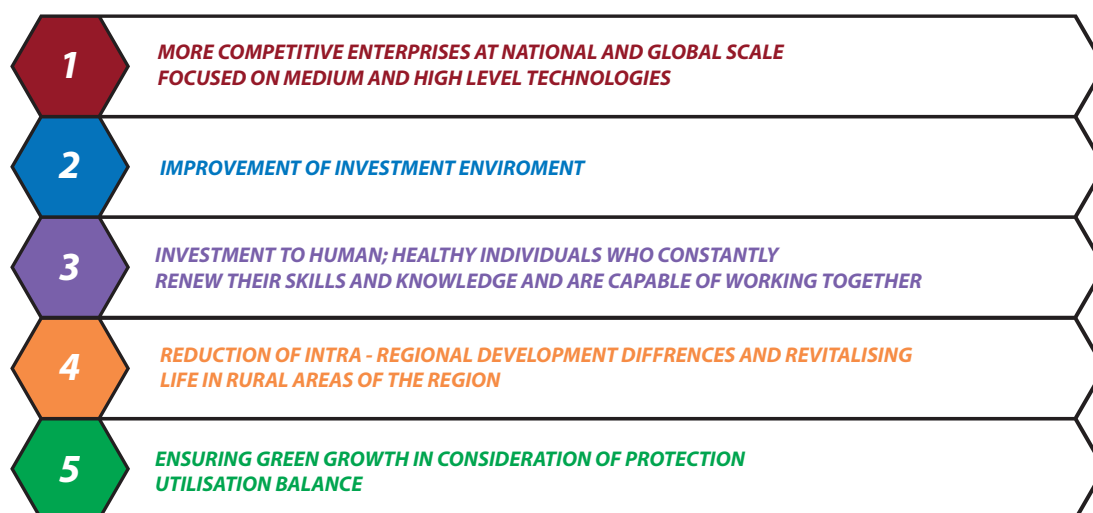
4th Typology: “Districts with low development level”: Hadim, Yunak, Güneysınır, Çeltik, Kadınhanı, Akören, Emirgazi, Altınekin, Sarıveliler, Derbent, Sarayönü, Başyayla, Taşkent, Halkapınar, Doğanhisar, Ahırlı, Hüyük, Tuzlukçu, Kâzımkarabekir, Ayrancı and Derebucak are districts defined in this context. Common qualities of these districts are that they display below average potential towards providing goods and services not found in other districts in terms of both socioeconomic development index and gradation analysis survey results.

Konya Metropolitan area and Karaman province centre that were defined as Main Regional Development Centres along with Seydişehir, Beyşehir, Ermenek, Akşehir and Ereğli districts that were defined as sub-centres shall be the settlements employing the driving force behind growth, determined to be the centre of National Global Competition Policy in the plan. The centre of the main policy of reducing regional development differences shall focus on Low Development Level Districts and Sub-Centres.

Another leg of the Spatial Policy shall comprise of increasing the region's national and global scale accessibility level. This policy shall also directly serve the main scenario of the plan, which was defined as establishing Konya-Karaman Economic Development Corridor.

HORIZONTAL OBJECTIVES

Horizontal Objectives encompasses the fields of intervention that horizontally intersect with all sectors necessary for actualising the Regional Plan vision regardless of sectoral differentiation. In this context, technical committee workshops, district field surveys and other participatory meetings were taken as basis to determine 5 fields as horizontal objectives that are of significance in terms of Konya-Karaman Region competitiveness. Konya-Karaman Region Plan indicates prioritised fields of intervention aimed at actualising the objective in question under each objective. The manner of implementation of the priorities is explained through taken measures defined under each priority.



SPATIAL OBJECTIVES

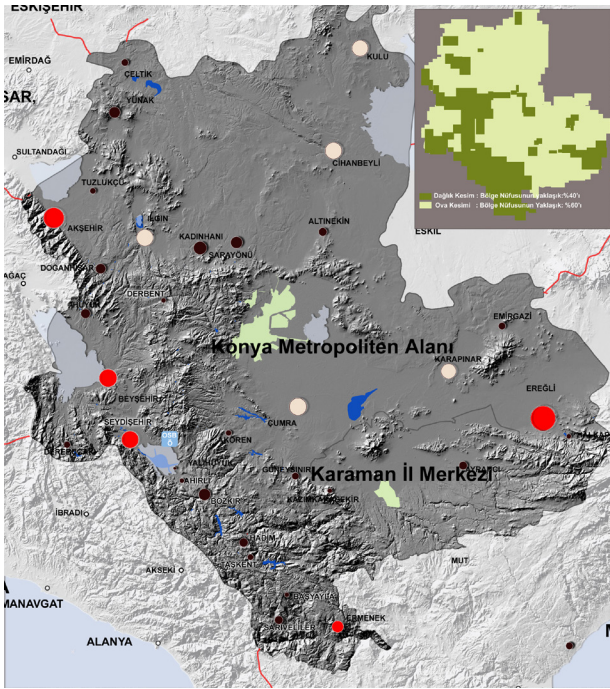
Konya-Karaman Region, which is larger or equivalent to the areas of many "countries" in Europe such as Luxembourg, Switzerland, Belgium and Netherlands with its approximate overall land area of 50,000 km², houses approximately 3% of overall Turkey population with 2.28 million people dwelling in the region as of the year 2012. Travel time from the southeast to northwest ends of such a wide region may take up to 4 hours. Therefore, the region encompasses considerably diverse spatial relations within itself.

The Region Plan applied an urban-rural area distinction within plan context in the name of establishing a more effective structure for spatial interventions. According to this, the entirety of the districts classified under the 4th group of typologies along with the country and village populations of the districts classified under the 1st, 2nd and 3rd groups defined under Situational analysis constitute the rural areas of the region. 25% of the region's overall population lives in these rural areas that constitute a major part of overall surface area.

Taking into consideration this fact, 2014-2023 Konya-Karaman Region Plan shall handle the regional geography conceptually as:

- 1: Mountainous Region (approximately 40% of region's population)
- 2: Lowlands Region (approximately 60% of region's population)

Map 1 : Terrain Structure of the Region



Spatial objectives were defined for the purpose of establishing the relationship between the horizontal objectives indicated under the Region Plan along with plan decisions directly related to spaces and the space in question. Region Plan particularly highlights the urban-rural area distinction, and puts forth different types of intervention on settlements located at mountain and lowlands regions.

6

ESTABLISHING A MULTI-CENTRAL AND BALANCED SPATIAL ORGANISATION THAT COVERS DIFFERENT MANNERS OF INTERVENTION ON SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE REGION

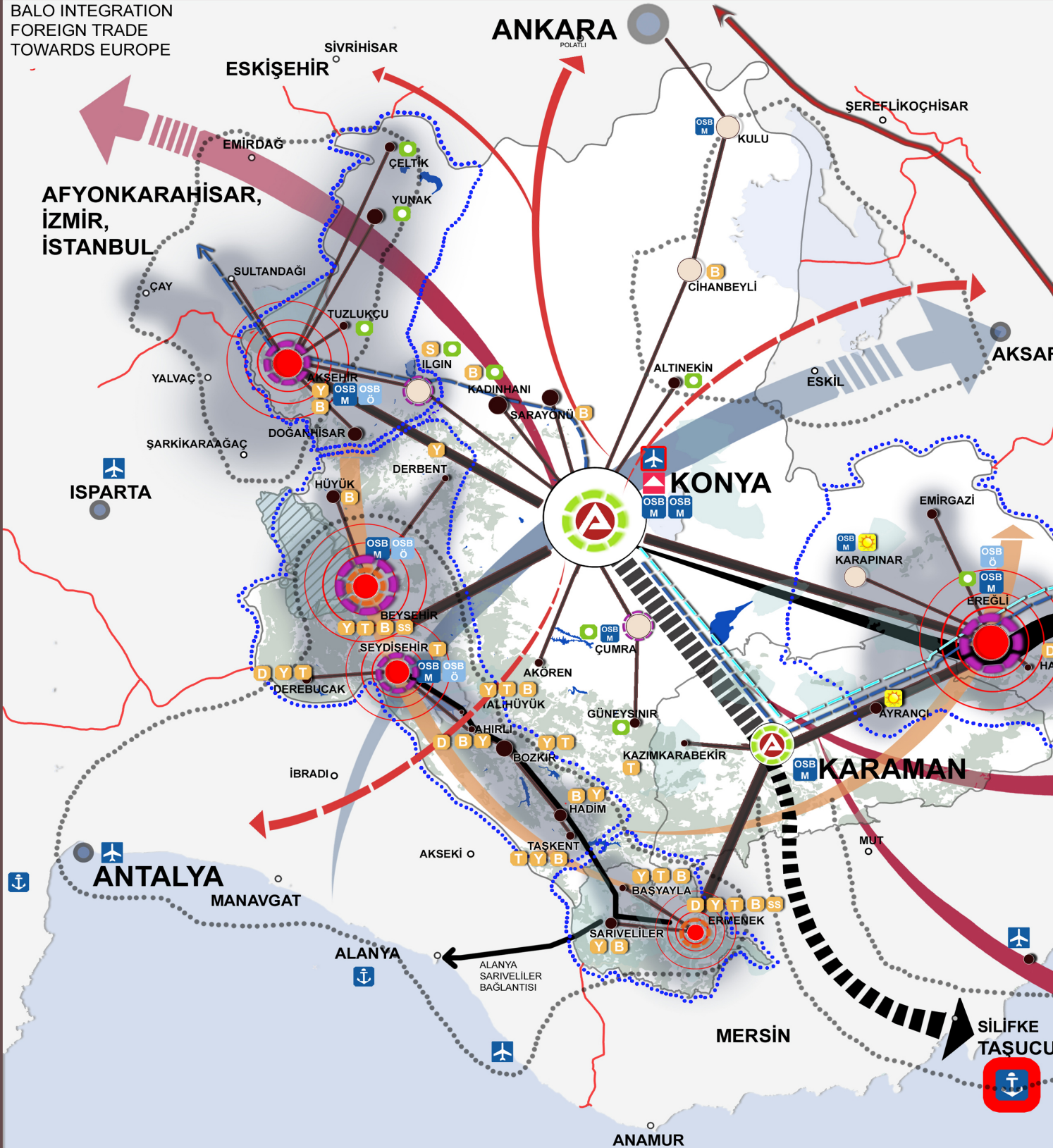
7

STRENGTHENING THE REGION'S LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE TOWARDS INCREASING NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCALE ACCESSIBILITY

2014-2023 REGION PLAN

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO – SYNTHESIS

BALO INTEGRATION
FOREIGN TRADE
TOWARDS EUROPE

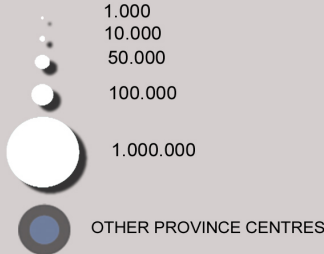


Borders and notations are only for schematic purposes



LEGEND

POPULATION SIZES



DISTRICT BASED SPATIAL TYPOLOGIES

- PROVINCE CENTRES
- DISTRICTS WITH POTENTIAL TO BECOME SUB-REGION CENTRES
- DISTRICTS DISPLAYING HIGHER THAN AVERAGE DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE WITHOUT SUB-CENTRE QUALITY
- DISTRICT BASED SPATIAL TYPOLOGIES

STRENGTHENING THE REGION'S LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE TOWARDS INCREASING ACCESSIBILITY AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCALE: OBJECTIVE 7



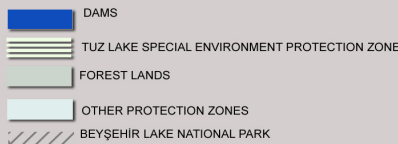
ESTABLISHING A MULTI-CENTRAL AND BALANCED SPATIAL ORGANISATION THAT COVERS DIFFERENT MANNERS OF INTERVENTION ON SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE REGION : OBJECTIVE 6



DISTRICT LEVEL INTERVENTION TYPES – SPECIALISATION – DIVISION OF LABOUR



ENSURING GREEN GROWTH IN CONSIDERATION OF PROTECTION-UTILISATION BALANCE: OBJECTIVE 5



COOPERATION INIATIVES RECOMMENDED TO BE REALISED WITH NEIGHBOURING REGIONS

Due to Konya-Karaman Region spreading over a very wide geography, districts farther from city centres tend to supply the goods and services they demand from provinces outside the region, and establish functional relations with districts outside region borders. Therefore, cooperating with neighbouring NUTS 2 Regions is of crucial importance for the region.

Villages and counties of region's northwest districts of Akşehir, Yunak and Çeltik have dense daily economic relations with the neighbouring counties, villages and district centres of TR33 NUTS 2 Region. These settlements are influenced intensely by the Emirdağ and Sultandagı districts under Afyonkarahisar province regarding market exchanges or other goods and services demands. Therefore, special cooperation initiatives shall be developed with TR33 Region for the villages and counties of the districts bordering the two regions under the coordination of the development agencies of the regions.

Tourists coming to the southern coasts of our country move from Antalya and surrounding areas to visit Konya-Karaman Region and move on to Cappadocia Region. In this context, cooperation initiatives should be developed due to high speed railroad transportation being a common necessity for both TR52 and TR61 NUTS 2 Regions. In the name of creating alternative tourism opportunities, cooperation initiatives shall be established aiming towards developing alternative tourism for the rural areas, covering TR61, TR71 and TR72 NUTS 2 Regions.

Due to sharing the border of Tuz Lake, joint projects shall be developed between Ankara and Ahiler Regions aimed at utilising the potentials of Tuz Lake and preserving the lake.

Cooperation between Konya and Ankara (two regional capitals) shall be developed in the name of searching for further cultural and scientific communication opportunities, connecting industrial infrastructures to a new vision with a perspective supporting each other along with laying foundation for new cooperation efforts regarding defence industry in this context.

Due to sharing the border of Beyşehir Lake with Isparta, common projects shall be developed between our region and TR61 Region towards the purposes of conducting studies on the lake, bringing the lake into tourism agenda and preserving the lake.

Finally, taking into consideration that a major portion of export out of Konya-Karaman Region is made from Mersin Port, existing transport connections of the region with this port shall be strengthened and cooperation shall be made with TR52 NUTS 2 Region for empowering the logistics relations with Mersin.

KAYSERİ
NEVSEHİR

NİĞDE

UZAK VE ORTA
DOĞU
ÜLKELERİNE
YÖNELİK DIŞ
TİCARET-
DEMİRYOLU
ENTEGRASYONU

ADANA
MERSİN

ADANA

MERSİN

FOREIGN TRADE TOWARDS FAR
EAST AND MIDDLE EAST
COUNTRIES





1 purpose

**MORE COMPETITIVE BUSINESSES
AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCALE**

With the rising of the internal growth theory, competitive regions began to function as powerhouses for the formation of national competitiveness and thus constitute building blocks of national economies. The main factors lying under the success of regions are the existence of qualified human capital, strong, dynamic institutional structures, and enterprises focusing on R&D and innovation, considering technological developments in free market conditions, producing goods and services at competitive price and quality range and functioning with a continuous profitability principle. The impact of state intervention is limited at this point. In other words, the success of regions is proportional to the success of enterprises at micro scale. Therefore, Konya Karaman Region Plan shall focus on sectors with high comparative competitive advantage in terms of regional development.



Konya Karaman Region Plan, taking the above global-scale paradigm shift as basis for regional development, defined the prioritised intervention fields for all enterprises, institutions, organisations and other organisational structures in the form of regional public organisations, universities and non-governmental organisations and particularly private sector organisations in line with this main purpose towards bringing a more competitive structure to such at national and global scale, and established measures to activate these priorities.

In this context, Konya Karaman Region Plan defined 6 different priority fields. These are improvement of foreign trade environment, supporting innovative business solutions and R&D activities at all institutions and organisations in the region, developing accessibility to information and technology, increasing accessibility of financing sources for enterprises, encouraging institutionalisation of enterprises and promoting clustering initiatives based on cooperation.

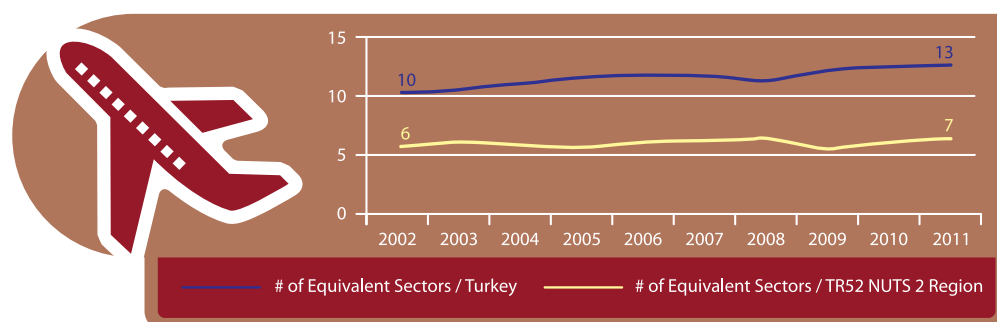


5 - TRENDS

5.1 DO THE EXPORTING SECTORS OF THE REGION DISPLAY DIVERSITY?

1. Implementing sectoral diversity is of crucial importance for reducing the vulnerable structure of our region's foreign trade. The sectoral diversity of the export structure of the region during the 2002-2011 period may be calculated through the number of equivalent sectors found via the Herfindahl-Hirschman index that measures market concentrations. With this method, the number of main sectors that have equivalent contribution on overall export is calculated while sectors with small contribution on export are excluded. Konya-Karaman Region is below national average regarding exporting sector diversity.

Figure 8: The Number of Main Sectors with Equivalent Contribution on Export within Our Region and Country



2. This situation points out that there is accumulation at certain leading sectors regarding the region's export, and that sectoral diversity could not be sufficiently ensured at this point. It may be mentioned that any bottleneck situation to occur in these sectors will cause a serious problem regarding the region's economic performance.

3. The top 7 sectors with the highest export performance in terms of export amount in the year 2011 calculated via number of equivalent sectors method are shown in the table below. The export made from the region in only these sectors correspond to 87.1% of overall export as of the year 2011. The share of total export made in these 7 sectors have never dropped below 77% even during the previous years⁴

⁴ - The abovementioned 7 sectors have been studied in detail in ANNEX-1 Comprehensive Situational analysis.

Table 2: Top 7 Sectors with Equivalent Contribution to Regional Export

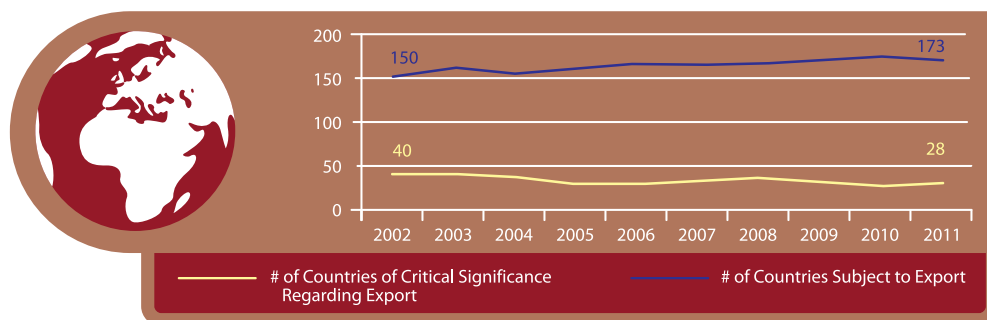
RANK	SECTOR	2011 EXPORT (\$)	2011 SHARE (%)
1	Manufacture of food products	437.464.898	31.26
2	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	255.957.570	18.29
3	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	198.411.095	14.18
4	Manufacture of basic metals	121.009.443	8.65
5	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	77.074.259	5.51
6	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	75.785.832	5.42
7	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	53.754.274	3.84

Source: TurkSTAT, Foreign Trade Statistics

5.2 DO WE SUCCESSFULLY DIVERSIFY THE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES TO WHICH WE MAKE EXPORT AS A REGION?

4. Significant increases may be experienced in the number of countries to which a country or region realises export. However, the amount of export made to newly added markets may not have a critical importance. Therefore, countries with primary importance on the export of the region should especially be studied. To that end, the number of equivalent countries that display the number of countries with significant importance within our overall export should be considered.⁵

5. Although the number of countries we make export to increases, the number of countries of significant importance within overall export decreases over years. Therefore, potential recessions in the import demands of countries subject to our current export activities should be considered and thus the number of countries to make export should be increased while also increasing the export amount in newly entered markets and taking necessary sectoral measures to that end.

Figure 9: The Number of Countries with Equivalent Significance Regarding Regional Export

6. As a region we realise a major portion of our export to Near Asia and Middle East Asia countries along with EU member states. When the countries subject to export are examined, it is observed that export is made to a total of 173 countries from the region in the year 2011 but the real issue to be highlighted is that the share of export made to top 28 countries (number of countries of critical significance regarding regional export) within overall export is 73%, and the remaining 27% share is made to 145 countries at very low amounts.

7. The export made only to Iraq corresponds to 12.6% of overall export as of the year 2011. When the top 28 countries that correspond to approximately 73% of our region's export are examined in terms of country groups⁶, it is observed that the highest portion of our export is made to Near Asia and Middle East Asia countries (29.1%), followed respectively by EU member states (25.1%) and North African countries (9.6%). On the other hand, export to country groups at far distances such as Latin America, Australia or New Zealand is made at very low levels.

5.3 AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM: IMPORT OF INTERMEDIATE GOODS

8. One of the main aspects adversely affecting the foreign trade performance of the region is intermediate goods import realised within the context of raw material and input processes. A very significant portion of import comprises of intermediate goods import for both Konya-Karaman Region and our country. Import of intermediate goods increase in line with production increases, which raises the current accounts deficit of the country and leads to a risk regarding sustainable growth.

9. Share of intermediate goods import within overall import is estimated to be significantly high within our region as is the case throughout Turkey. Increase in investments and export along with the high commodity prices throughout international markets comes leading among the reasons of this high share ratio.

5.4 TECHNOLOGY LEVEL OF KONYA-KARAMAN REGION IMPORT

10. Konya-Karaman Region realises the highest import in medium and high level technology sectors. When the technology level of the import the region realised in the year 2011 is examined, it is observed that medium-high technology sectors come at the top place with a share of 52.7%, followed respectively by medium-low technology sectors with 24.8%, and low technology sectors with 21.4%. The fact that the share of region's import in medium-low and low technology sectors within overall import increases while the share of high and medium-high technology sectors decreases may be mentioned as a positive development regarding the region's foreign trade performance.

6 - Based on Geographical Group and Country Codes of Countries, 2010, TurkSTAT (Geographical Groups, 2010)

Table 3: Technology Level of Konya - Karaman Region Manufacturing Industry

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGY CLASS	IMPORT TR52 (%)		IMPORT TR (%)	
	2009	2011	2009	2011
High Technology	1.8	1.1	12.1	12.0
Medium - High Technology	54.6	52.7	45.1	45.2
Medium - Low Technology	22.8	24.8	27.6	27.5
Low Technology	20.8	21.4	15.2	15.3

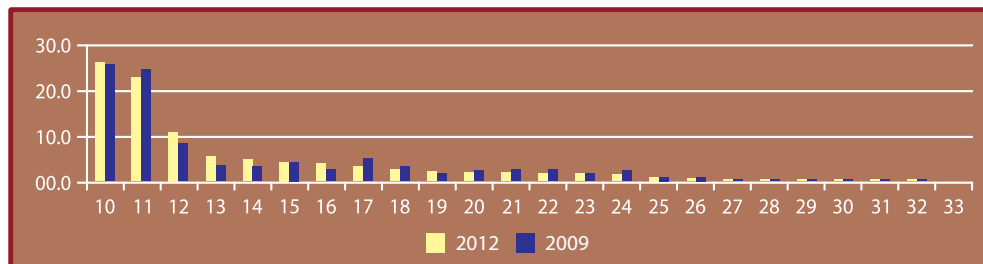
Source: TurkSTAT, Based on Foreign Trade Statistics

11. While the share of import Konya-Karaman Region realised in low technology and medium-high technology sectors within overall import is above country average, the share in high and medium low technology sectors is below country average

5.5 IN WHICH SUB-SECTORS DOES THE REGIONAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATE? CONCENTRATION ANALYSIS⁷

Konya-Karaman Region constitutes 2.5% of overall employment and 2.76% of overall number of enterprises within the manufacturing industry of Turkey as of the year 2012. When the manufacturing industry sub-sectors are examined, the sectors producing the highest employment in the region are observed to be manufacture of food products (26.5%), manufacture of fabricated metal goods (23.5%) and manufacture of and machine tools (11%), respectively. The employment produced by these three sectors corresponds to 61% of the overall employment produced by the region's manufacturing industry.

Figure 10: Employment Shares of the Region's Manufacturing Industry Sectors between the Years 2009 and 2012 (%)



Source: Compiled by using SGK Data

*Values on X axis represent manufacturing industry branches at two-digit level within Nace Rev.2 activity nomenclature.

12. According to concentration analysis results; manufacture of food products, manufacture of leather and related products, manufacture of wood and of products of wood, manufacture of rubber and plastic products, manufacture of basic metals, manufacture of fabricated metal goods, manufacture of machinery and equipments n.e.c., and automotive subsidiary industry sectors are observed to display regional concentration compared to national scale.

7 - Analysis studies on the region's manufacturing industry structure have been conducted based on the "Annual Industry and Service Statistics" published by TurkSTAT. Because the region's manufacturing industry statistics were compiled according to NACE Rev.1 nomenclature for the 2003-2008 period and according to NACE Rev.2 nomenclature for the year 2009 no retrospective analyses may be conducted on manufacturing industry sub-sectors to cover entire 2003-2009 period. Still, when the data pertaining to the year 2009 are examined; variables such as sectoral employment, number of establishments, technology levels, clustering potentials, foreign trade performances and investments may be analysed and the region's state in regards to manufacturing industry may be revealed.

5.6 TECHNOLOGY LEVEL : THE TECHNOLOGY LEVEL OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN THE REGION

13. 82.5% of the region's overall manufacturing industry employment is created by medium-low and low technology sectors. However, the employment share in low technology sectors inclines to decrease while the employment share in medium and high technology sectors has a rising trend.⁸

14. The share of medium-high and high technology manufacturing industry sectors in the region is above that of country average. As a matter of fact, Konya-Karaman Region increased its employment share in this technology level from 15% to 17.3% during the last 5 years, while the same value increased from 13.4% to 14.2% throughout the country within the same time period.

Table 4: Technology Level of Konya-Karaman Region Manufacturing Industry Employment

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TECHNOLOGY CLASS	EMPLOYMENT TR52 (%)		EMPLOYMENT TR (%)	
	2009	2012	2009	2012
Low Technology	42.6	40.9	49	50
Medium - Low Technology	42	41.6	35.7	34.3
Medium - High Technology	15	17.3	13.4	14.2
High Technology	0.4	0.2	1.9	1.5

Source: TurkSTAT, Based on Foreign Trade Statistics

15. In terms of export, it is observed that the leading sector that connects the region to global economy is manufacturing industry. As a matter of fact, an analysis of the regional export in terms of main sectors shows that 95% of the export is created by manufacturing industry sector. This fact reveals that the region's foreign trade relations rely dominantly on industry sector. Therefore, the export performance of the region is determined majorly by manufacturing industry sector.

16. The region realises the highest export in medium and high technology sectors. 37.6% of the overall export made in the year 2011 was created in medium-high technology sectors, followed by low technology sectors with a share of 34.9%. Among low technology sectors, export made in food sector comes at the top place with a share of 31.3%.

5.7 CLUSTERING: WHICH SECTORS WITHIN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY BEAR CLUSTERING POTENTIAL: 3 STARS ANALYSIS

17. According to clustering analysis results and as per the Konya-Karaman Region employment criteria; it is observed that food products, machinery and equipment, and fabricated metal goods sectors retained their mature cluster aspects by receiving three stars as seen by their three-year trends.

⁸ - Detailed explanation of the analysis has been given in detail in ANNEX-1 Comprehensive Situational analysis.

18. In addition, two more sectors emerged recently, which had displayed potential cluster characteristics back in the year 2009 but came to increase their share of employment in the region within overall employment throughout the country and took on the aspect of mature sectors as of the year 2012. These are manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, and manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. sectors.⁹

5.8 MULTI-FACTOR ASSESSMENT: THE REGION'S STRATEGIC SECTORS

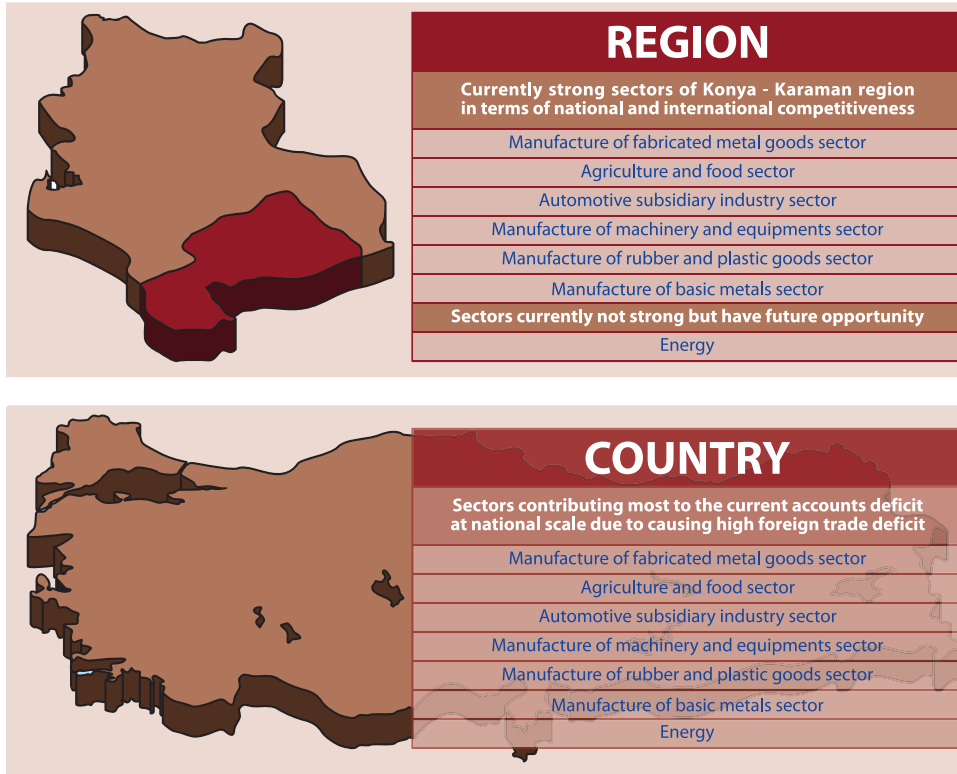
19. A major portion of the import realised in Turkey throughout the years emerged from manufacturing industry. The reason behind this may be mentioned as manufacturing industry sectors steering towards cheap and convenient import inputs (intermediate goods and raw materials) for maintaining their competitive advantages, which appears to be a phenomenon that impacts the entire economy. The sectors with the highest impact regarding current deficit in manufacturing industry are revealed to be food products, machinery and equipment, automotive subsidiary industry, basic metal, fabricated metal goods, rubber and plastic along with the potential sectors of chemicals and energy. These sectors that constitute the biggest reason for creating national scale current accounts deficit due to creating high foreign trade deficits are also found out to be the most outstanding sectors in the region in terms of the results of the clustering analysis of Konya-Karaman Region, along with geographical concentration, foreign trade performance and investment analyses. Thus, defining strategic sectors for Konya-Karaman Region were handled under 2 essential perspectives.

These are:

SECTOR'S STATUS IN REGION	
	Presently strong in Konya Karaman Region in terms of national and global competitiveness
	Not presently strong but opportunity sectors in the region
SECTOR'S IMPORTANCE FOR THE COUNTRY	
	Sectors revealed in the National Industry Strategy Document
	Sectors that constitute the biggest reason for creating national scale current accounts deficit due to creating high foreign trade deficits

⁹ - Detailed explanation of the analysis has been given in detail under ANNEX-1 Comprehensive Situational analysis.

Map 2: Comparison of the Region's Strategic Sectors and Sectors Contributing Most to National Foreign Trade Deficit



Detailed analysis on the Region's Strategic Sectors has been presented under ANNEX-1 Comprehensive Situational analysis.

20. Food Products, Machinery and Equipment, Automotive Subsidiary Industry, Basic Metal, Fabricated Metal Goods, Rubber and Plastic are the sectors with strategic importance for the region, and Chemicals and Energy sectors are opportunity sectors.

21. It is estimated that changes towards decreased national current deficits will be experienced in the future thanks to the development in these sectors.

22. In addition, Food Products, Machinery and Equipment, Automotive Subsidiary Industry and Basic Metal sectors among these strategic sectors are considered to be the sectors where the highest employment is to be created in the region following the implementation of plan decisions.

23. Also, it is estimated that Konya-Karaman Region will play a key role in reducing the country's foreign energy dependency of the country through medium and long term investments to be realised in the region regarding solar energy, which is one of the potential sectors of the region, in line with plan decisions and objectives.

24. On the other hand, it is possible that Konya-Karaman Region, one of the leading regions regarding food products sector, will be brought to a more strategic position with the consideration of issues such as food safety that will gain even further significance for our country in the future.

5.9 R&D INNOVATION

25. It is observed that the region's competitiveness level is not at the desired level due to the reasons of lack of coordination between organisations within the studies conducted by the regional stakeholders regarding R&D and innovation, lack of regional inventory regarding the R&D and innovation activities in the region, deficient aspects in the professional business culture of the enterprises in the region, limited perspective on R&D activities, insufficient awareness level of the academicians in regional universities on cooperation with the industry, and inadequate subsidies granted by the existing YÖK legislation to cooperation between academicians and industry.¹⁰

26. Considering that R&D and innovation activities are conducted mostly by very large scale enterprises in both provinces, it may be mentioned that majority of such activities are concentrated in Konya and Karaman provincial centres.

27. It is necessary to ensure that information is disseminated internally and externally in Konya-Karaman Region through learning information produced at national and international scale and producing locale-specific information.

28. The most important source for increasing innovation is information. Much information has been compiled for use of entities and organisations willing to function in the field of innovation within the region, and general information sources are accessible and utilisable without direct interaction. However, there are problems for production and dissemination of detailed information belonging to sectors and sub-sectors.

29. Exchange of compiled information constitutes a major portion of technology dissemination, and efforts made towards encouraging compiling information may have important impacts on productivity, growth and innovation.

30. There are 5 active universities in the region together with the newly established ones. Demand for local activities of these institutions towards producing and disseminating information grows by the day. Particularly Selçuk University is the most important actor in this subject. Developments and competition environments in all sectors, particularly in manufacturing industry, increases the demand for new information.

31. Employment of qualified personnel to work on R&D and innovation fields, procurements of consultancy and establishment of R&D units in enterprises should be encouraged. Development of innovation culture in the region should start with the new generation youth's manner of learning information. For existing qualified employees and executives; detailed studies should be conducted, their opinions and inclinations should be determined and local policies should be developed accordingly.

10 - R&D – Innovation Technical Committee Report, 2013

32. It is necessary to complete the Science Centre at once; and structures such as technology relay centre, acceleration centre and entrepreneurship centre should be established with haste in the region.

33. The most important factors towards the development of innovation culture in the present industry have been the industry being obliged to implement constant innovations for competitiveness and the subsidies granted for R&D expenditures. The awareness of the persons, institutions and organisations in the region on the importance of innovation should be raised.

34. Expenditures of enterprises towards the much needed machinery-equipment and laboratory infrastructure for innovation and R&D should be supported.

35. Another issue is ensuring the information learned regarding sectors to be commercialised. It is observed to be crucial that enterprises keep track of developments in their sectors, follow the activities of R&D centres, and that their national and international cooperation in this field along with their utilisation of information and communication technologies are supported.

5.10 HOW EFFECTIVELY WE UTILISE INFORMATICS TECHNOLOGIES?

36. Internet displays its positive impact on many sectors and fields as a global phenomenon with rising utilisation each passing day. Ways of access for individuals to information and various goods have become diversified and developed through use of internet. With the increase of such utilisation, private sector has scored more marketing opportunities, while public sector has developed its communication with citizens, private sector and other institutions and organisations in line with the increase of individual internet utilisation. In addition, internet utilisation has provided the states with the opportunity to operate more effectively through development of the automation of rendered services, and increase of information exchange and transparency. Therewithal, presence of a positive correlation has been observed between economic growth and internet utilisation.¹¹

37. The region's internet penetration level is below that of Turkey. While there were 6 million broadband internet subscribers in the year 2008, this value displayed an increase of more than three times in four years to exceed 20 million as of the fourth quarter of year 2012.¹² In terms of penetration levels, the value of 18.7 found for Konya and 16.6 found for Karaman in the year 2010 increased to 23.2 and 23 respectively as of the year 2011¹³ but still occur to be below that of Turkey.

38. Gathering information and reading gazettes are observed to come at the top of the reasons of connecting to internet for citizens of Konya.¹⁴ Among university students, the leading reason is visiting social networking sites and information source sites. Benefitting from public services is observed to be

¹¹ - OECD, *The Impact of Internet in OECD Countries*, 2012, s.4

¹² - BTK, *Turkey Electronic Communication Sector Three-Month Market Data Report*, Year 2012, 4th Quarter, p.26

¹³ - Ipsos KMG, *"PC and Internet Penetration Study Data"*, 2010, 2011.

¹⁴ - Tarhan, Ahmet, *Kamu Yönetiminde Halkla İlişkiler ve E-Devlet*, Palet Publications, 2011, p. 264-265

the 12th reason in terms of priority and 9th reason in terms of frequency among university students.¹⁵

39. Public services are not utilised sufficiently on internet. In terms of accessing public services, it is observed that 59.2% of the citizens of Konya provincial centre attempt to handle all of their processes by visiting the relevant institutions by themselves.¹⁶ The fact that the most frequently searched information by users on public services using internet occurs to be the address and telephone details supports this argument.¹⁷

40. Another positive impact of increased internet utilisation is the increase observed in employment. Although it may be thought that employment could decrease in result of automation of business processes, internet economy creates an average of 3.2 new employment positions per every employment opportunity it removes in developing countries.¹⁸ In addition, there is a positive correlation between internet and informatics technology utilisation and business income for SMEs, increasing the efficiency in companies benefitting from informatics technologies by an average of 6.9%.¹⁹ This situation reveals how important qualified workforce in this field is, particularly for the region's strategic sectors.

41. For marketing purposes, internet is considered as the lowest cost form of global goods and services marketing for SMEs. When internet is assessed based on the number of people reached, SMEs have the same potential as large scale enterprises for reaching millions of people, probably due to internet is the least expensive form of advertisement.²⁰ Therefore, it is important to take measures towards effective and efficient utilisation of information and communication technologies by SMEs in Konya-Karaman Region.

42. Although enterprises in Konya-Karaman Region utilise informatics technologies, they are unable to adequately use internet. Internet use takes up the smallest share among the sale promotion efforts of enterprises located in Konya province with a value of 2.7%.²¹

43. Informatics sector in the region is accumulated mostly under the technocity within Konya province.²² There are a total of 41 companies functioning in informatics sector under technocity, and companies throughout the region serve in the form of small software offices with a few exceptions. Information communication technologies are not used at adequate level in rural areas.²³

15- Balci, Ş., Gölcü A.A., Öcalan, M.E., *Internet Utilisation Patters Among University Students, Selçuk University Faculty of Communication Academic Journal, January 2013, Volume 7 Issue 4, p. 15-16*

16 - Tarhan, Ahmet, *Kamu Yönetiminde Halkla İlişkiler ve E-Devlet*, Palet Publications, 2011, p.267

17 - A.g.e., p. 281-282

18 - McKinsey&Company, *Online and Upcoming: The Internet's Impact On Aspiring Countries*, 2012, s.17

19 - A.g.e., s.165

20 - Uslu, Ş., Uygun, M., *Changing Marketing Strategies and Marketing Problems of SMEs at New Competition Conditions: Konya Example (Yeni Rekabet Koşullarında Kobi'lerin Değişen Pazarlama Stratejileri ve Pazarlama Sorunları: Konya Örneği)*, Muhasebe ve Finans Journal, Issue 15, 2002, p. 81

21 - A.g.e., p. 78

22 - Konya Technocity Internet Site, www.konyateknokent.com.tr, Karaman Chamber of Commerce and Industry Internet Site, www.ktso.org.tr, Konya Chamber of Commerce Internet Site, www.kto.org.tr

23 - District Strategic Development Reports, 2012

6 - PRIORITIES AND MEASURES

1.1
IMPROVING FOREIGN TRADE ENVIRONMENT
1.2
STRENGTHENING R&D CAPACITY AND HUMAN RESOURCE
1.3
PROMOTING INSTITUTIONALISATION AT ENTERPRISES
1.4
**INCREASING ACCESSIBILITY TO
FUNDING SOURCES FOR ENTERPRISES**
1.5
**ENCOURAGING COOPERATION BASED
CLUSTERING INITIATIVES**
1.6
**EMPOWERING ENTERPRISES' ACCESS
TO INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY**

PRIORITY 1.1 : IMPROVING FOREIGN TRADE ENVIRONMENT

Another one of the regions' competitiveness indicators at national and global scale is their foreign trade performance. Also, foreign trade measures to be taken at regional and national scale are of crucial importance towards achieving the 500 billion Dollars total export objective defined within the context of Year 2023 Turkey Export Strategy Document. Therewithal, successfully achieving the national objective depends also on the performance of regional and local foreign trade measures to be taken for Konya-Karaman Region and the harmony of such measures with the national export strategy.

MEASURE 1.1.1 : Increasing the Share of Local Contribution to the Region's Intermediate Goods Production Shall Be Supported

44. Especially increasing the share of local contribution to intermediate goods production shall be supported towards the purposes of both reducing the national scale current accounts deficit and achieve the high growth rates required by Konya-Karaman Region.

45. In this context, initially field analyses shall be conducted towards determining which regions the intermediate goods subject to significant amount of import in Konya-Karaman Region are produced, and organisations realising such production shall be supported.

46. Support mechanisms shall be developed towards increasing the intermediate goods trade done by the enterprises in Konya-Karaman Region with the other industry zones throughout the country.

47. Towards ensuring that the public organisations in Konya-Karaman Region responsible of sectors such as defence, healthcare and energy that bear high foreign dependency benefit from R&D support programmes and programmes provided by TÜBİTAK in a more effective and efficient manner, institutions shall be ensured to employ personnel in this field within their own bodies and remain informed of incentive programmes, and shall be promoted towards that end.

48. Trainings towards development of mechanisms promoting regional private sector's input procurement planning shall be supported.

49. Awareness shall be raised on the value added to be created in long term by the local and high-quality intermediate goods production of regional enterprises regarding the regional economy and enterprises' own competitiveness; and training and information activities shall be realised for providing them with adequate information and expertise on stages of production that promotes high value added.

MEASURE 1.1.2 : Product and Sector Diversification in Regional Export Shall Be Promoted, New Markets in Addition to the Currently Strong Export Markets Shall Be Determined to Realise Export Market Diversification

50. In addition to the influence of export as a whole on regional economic growth, the composition, quality and diversity of products subject to export also gain significant importance in recent years. Within the scope of situational analysis, it has been revealed that although the recently growing foreign trade performance of Konya-Karaman Region was a positive development, the region remained below national average regarding sectoral diversification in export. Towards the purpose of preventing the concentration of Konya-Karaman Region export only on certain sectors and product groups and thus reducing the vulnerability present for potential economic bottleneck situation in global economies, diversification of products shall be supported for realising foreign trade competitive advantage to the region.

Diversification of Country groups in addition to product and sector diversification will contribute to reducing the vulnerability of Konya-Karaman economy against unpredictable international shocks independent from global appearance. Against conditions brought forth by competition and high costs, the information and experience of enterprises in the region that deal in foreign markets on the subjects of entering new foreign markets and strategies for penetrating such markets should be raised.

51. Innovative business solutions towards empowering the global market integration of enterprises in sectors with high export performance or potential in the region shall be developed. In this context, trainings on strategies of entering new markets shall be organised.

52. Towards the purpose of diversifying exported goods and services particularly in medium and high technology sectors with rising export performance trend in the region, and of bringing in new markets for export goods; technical support mechanisms such as new market surveys, international advertisements, branding and promotion shall be developed, and institutions and organisations conducting such studies shall be supported.

53. Because foreign marketing and promotion activities necessitate superior organisation skills, networking knowledge and financing power, realisation of large scale promotion activities through partnership and cooperation initiatives shall be supported instead of individual exporters.

54. Potential markets for the region's sectors of significance regarding export, particularly medium and high technology sectors, shall be defined, organisations that ensure enterprises in the region to steer towards such markets shall be established, and institutions and organisations dealing in similar initiatives shall be supported.

55. Consumption habits of new markets, demographic structures, information on the persons and organisations purchasing relevant products along with consumer demands and habits shall be analysed in detail.

MEASURE 1.1.3 : Product-Target Market Matchups Shall Be Realised, Particularly for Products in Strategic Sectors

56. Towards the purpose of achieving success in large markets and entering international markets, the demands and requirements of customers in countries with less competitors shall be defined rather than trying to find customers and penetrate such markets successfully in markets with an abundance of strong competitors.

57. Following this, market research on which countries may the products with high export potential in the region be sold shall be conducted, and country-product matchups shall be realised.

MEASURE 1.1.4 : Export Share of the Region in Medium and High Technology Sectors Shall Be Increased

58. Increasing the share of medium and high technology sectors within regional export is of considerable importance regarding regional competition. Therefore, production and export of high value added products in the medium and high technology sectors of Konya-Karaman Region shall be encouraged.

59. Production of high value added products at international standards in the region's medium and high technology level strategic sectors, particularly in manufacture of machinery and automotive subsidiary industry sectors, shall be encouraged.

60. Export, R&D and patent efforts of enterprises in Konya-Karaman Region manufacturing medium and high technology original equipments to world class companies shall be supported.

PRIORITY 1.2 : STRENGTHENING R&D CAPACITY AND HUMAN RESOURCE

Problems such as enterprises in Konya-Karaman Region experiencing lack of awareness regarding definition of R&D, having a perception of R&D and innovation only as the “invention” of a new product and not being aware of the long-term returns they will receive from R&D and innovation regarding value added, R&D and innovation activities occurring mostly in the limited number of large scale enterprises of the region and along with insufficient cooperation adversely affect the national and global competitiveness of the region in economic sense.

MEASURE 1.2.1 : Innovative Business Solutions and R&D Activities in All Institutions and Organisations of the Region Shall Be Supported

61. Because global demand steers to the products and services closest to flawless in the challenging competition conditions, the awareness that the ability for enterprises to provide high value added products at world standard and to realise branding for the products depends on their R&D and innovation activities shall be supplied to enterprises via relevant institutions through various organisations.

62. On the other hand, today, the awareness of enterprises that innovation does not occur only through R&D activities shall be raised and thus innovation shall be encouraged.

63. Product development projects, particularly R&D efforts made towards producing new products, increasing product quality or standard and implementation of new techniques to reduce costs and raise standards shall be supported.

64. Support programmes shall be implemented towards encouraging R&D and innovation activities in the enterprises dealing in the region’s strategic sectors, and participation to cooperation initiatives - particularly international ones- on innovation and R&D shall be encouraged.

65. Initiatives aiming to increase the design and creativity capacity of the workforce employed in the region’s traditional labour-intensive sectors shall be supported; and high value added and innovative production activities in these sectors shall be supported.

66. Employment of qualified personnel to work on R&D and innovation, procurement of consultancy services and establishment of R&D units in enterprises shall be encouraged.

67. Also, employment of potential workforce willing to work in the

private sector's R&D units shall be ensured. In line with this, capacity development of universities, private sector, and public institutions and organisations where researchers are to be employed shall be focused on.

MEASURE 1.2.2 : Cooperation Mechanisms on R&D and Innovation Shall Be Developed and Support Mechanisms Towards Commercialisation of Enterprises' R&D and Innovation Activities Shall Be Developed Particularly Via Support Organisations

68. Determination of a comprehensive roadmap also covering year 2023 perspective on R&D and innovation is one of the fundamental priorities of Konya-Karaman Region.

69. In this context, a "Regional Innovation Strategy" shall be prepared under the coordination of Mevlana Development Agency and in cooperation with all stakeholders active in the region regarding R&D and innovation field in line with the region plan and the thematic programmes to be designed in the coming periods.

70. Enterprises' relations among themselves and with public institutions, NGOs and universities shall be developed, and their awareness level on joint project development and cooperation shall be raised. Increase of the effectiveness of regional support organisations working on innovation and R&D along with improvement of their infrastructures shall be supported.

71. Small scale enterprises of which knowledge and skill level along with finance capabilities are relatively inadequate shall be cooperated with the large scale enterprises with greater R&D and innovation experience in the region to provide experience exchange.

72. Financial and technical support shall be provided for the processes aimed at transforming the regional enterprises' R&D activity results into products or services, and institutions and organisations providing such support shall be encouraged.

73. For the purpose of developing and commercialising the innovative product and process ideas based on scientific and technologic developments; projects and studies to be prepared by cooperating enterprises regarding industrial design, production preparation, production process confirmation, field test, documentation works, market launch and after sales service stages shall be supported.

MEASURE 1.2.3 : Technical Infrastructure on R&D and Innovation Shall Be Strengthened, and Activities Aimed at Establishing an Acceleration Centre Shall Be Supported

74. Initiatives aiming to establish joint laboratories for minimising the expenditures of machinery-equipment and laboratory infrastructure required by enterprises for innovation and R&D shall be supported.

75. Universities shall be encouraged to actively deal with increasing the national and international project experience in the region particularly for the manufacturing industry; and establishment of structures such as technology relay centre, R&D centre, innovation centre and entrepreneurship centre based on partnership and cooperation towards developing university-industry cooperation shall be supported.

76. Establishing R&D consultancy centres that serve the joint interests of organised industrial zones and conduct studies on a sectoral basis will have SMEs to steer towards R&D and thus facilitate their efforts to realise R&D studies, which is of great significance for enterprises to compete at global scale and increase their capabilities to integrate with the world.

77. Acceleration Centres are founded for the purposes of accelerating the establishment, growth and maturing of new and sustainable technology companies, encouraging the commercialisation of rising technologies and studies outside of academic institutions, obtaining economic benefits and increasing the regions' strategic importance.

78. Acceleration Centres are strategic initiatives designed towards maximising the innovation and knowledge base of workforce –in addition to local communities and regions.

79. The fundamental function of Acceleration Centres is facilitating the access of entrepreneurs and start-up companies to subjects such as entrepreneurship and technical expertise and the discovery of opportunities for commercialisation of technologies by such entrepreneurs and companies.

80. To that end; for further developing the already developing technologies in Konya-Karaman Region, activities aimed at founding an Acceleration Centre to be managed with the cooperation of entrepreneurs, venture capitalists and start-up companies shall be supported.

MEASURE 1.2.4 : Agricultural Efficiency Shall Be Increased Through R&D, Innovation and Modernisation Activities in Production Processes

81. R&D studies aimed at reducing the yield and quality losses due to production processes in the region shall be supported. Cooperation between universities, research institutes and agricultural organisations for R&D studies shall be increased, and scientific information demand shall be covered through customer-centred R&D studies.

82. Precipitation, moisture and temperature values in the region shall be tracked throughout the year in order to be able to plan agricultural activities, and sensitive agriculture applications contributing to the effective use of resources such as tracking diseases and pests that reduce crop production yield and quality, fertiliser and pesticide applications, definition of irrigation times and amounts, along with remote sensing systems shall be supported.

83. Innovative projects and modernisation investments aimed for agricultural enterprises dealing in crop and animal production in our region shall enable increase of income in rural areas, while providing an increase in the number of enterprises realising EU-standard production in the sector. Environment-friendly modernisation efforts and innovative solutions that increase yield and quality, improve hygiene conditions and observe animal welfare in agricultural enterprises shall be supported.

MEASURE 1.2.5 : Measures Aimed at Protecting Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights Shall Be Taken

84. Contributions shall be made to national projects such as preparation of the National Strategy Document for Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights as well as establishing an efficiency policy and strategy.

85. Awareness of the institutions and organisations along with SMEs shall be raised on the subject of intellectual and industrial property rights.

86. Support shall be given towards the purpose of generating the region's local products map for determining products that may be subject to geographical indication protection in our region at national and international scale along with ensuring their registration and protection.

PRIORITY 1.3 : ENCOURAGING INSTITUTIONALISATION IN ENTERPRISES

The issue of institutionalisation in enterprises was revealed to be a significant problem regarding the competitiveness of Konya-Karaman Region in economic sense during both the sectoral workshops organised in the Region Plan preparation process and the one-on-one interviews held with sector representatives and professional chambers. Problems related to institutionalisation in the region are not limited only to family establishments but are also observed within one-employer or multi-employer enterprises. Enterprises that reach a certain scale but fail to institutionalise tend to face serious management problems in the following stages. Institutionalisation in the region exceeds the point of being a problem of the companies' management and successors, and begins impacting many issues ranging from branding to production quality, and from R&D activities to new investment decisions, along with constituting the foundation of many of the majorly recognised problems.

MEASURE 1.3.1 : Awareness Shall Be Raised on Ensuring Enterprises' Continuity and Institutionalisation

87. Technical support programmes aimed at improving the management, marketing, quality and standardisation skills, and institutional qualification of enterprises shall be developed; institutions and organisations functioning towards that end shall be supported.

88. Trainings and conferences shall be held for the purpose of empowering the enterprises in the region by providing work health and safety and raising their awareness on minimising potential after-employment risks, and the importance of fulfilling their legislative liabilities shall be explained to them via these trainings and conferences.

89. Also, their awareness on the fact that conducting performance assessments is crucial for the continuity of enterprises shall be raised.

90. Determining “job definitions” for employees in enterprises is of importance for ensuring institutionalisation and continuity in enterprises. Therefore, awareness of enterprises in the region regarding this issue shall be raised.

91. In addition to this, the importance of employing qualified workforce with qualification, certification and foreign language skills in fields such as export, import, customs and insurance for the good of enterprises dealing in foreign trade shall be explained via seminars and conferences. Incentives shall be provided for the training and employment of such qualified personnel via support programmes.

MEASURE 1.3.2 : Establishing Family Constitutions in Enterprises Shall Be Encouraged

92. Family businesses constitute a very important part of regional economy. Family based problems that are experienced when developing new product and business models such as lack of capital, failure to institutionalise, inability to control costs, irregularities in intra-business reporting, management problems, failure to realise transfer planning to successor generations, competition, conflicts and differences related to family businesses become problems of enterprises in micro sense and of the national economy in macro sense.

93. In this context, enterprises should establish their own constitutions and councils according to their cultures. Encouraging and awareness raising studies to that end along with information meetings on the importance of family constitutions shall be organised. Large scale business owners that already established their family constitutions shall be gathered to share their experiences.

MEASURE 1.3.3 : Institutional Capacity of Agricultural Producers and Irrigation Organisations Shall Be Increased

94. Field expert personnel shall be ensured to be employed for providing effectiveness and continuity to agricultural organisations. Continuous education activities shall be organised for the purpose of raising the awareness of existing members and young farmer candidates in fields served by agricultural organisations. New generation executives shall be encouraged to take over management following the completion of training organisations.

95. Training, dissemination, structural transformation, conversion and modernisation activities that will increase the institutional capacity and develop marketing infrastructure of all associations and cooperatives in the region shall be supported and towards providing competitiveness.

PRIORITY 1.4 : INCREASING ACCESSIBILITY OF ENTERPRISES TO FUNDING SOURCES

One of the problems existent in both domestic and foreign trade of our country and region is the insufficiency of short-term or long-term funding (financing). Therefore, it is necessary to develop alternative funding opportunities for enterprises in addition to their own equity capitals. In this context, "Credit Guarantee System", "Individual Participation Capital" and other alternative funding opportunities, particularly "Venture Fund", shall be developed. In terms of access to alternative funding tools and towards the purpose of bringing together enterprises and new entrepreneurs, initiatives shall be started by Mevlana Development Agency and other relevant actors.

MEASURE 1.4.1 : "Regional Venture Capital" Applications Shall Be Developed and Individual Participation Investor Applications Shall Be Widespread

96. Establishment of venture capital companies, which plan to become partners to enterprises that have growth potential but display performance below capacity and leave the partnership after increasing their value at the end of investment period, in the region as financing tools shall be encouraged.

97. "Regional Venture Capital" applications shall be developed for the purpose of facilitating the access of enterprises dealing in sectors producing high value added, particularly in sectors of strategic importance regarding the competitiveness of Konya-Karaman Region.

98. Venture capital investments shall also create an alternative source of financing for the private sector's R&D and innovation expenditures in the region.

99. Cooperation shall be realised with the banks in the region for universalising "Credit Guarantee System" towards the purpose of enabling enterprises to benefit more from bank supports particularly regarding the funding of private sector's R&D expenditures.

100. Individual participation investments, which have less scale than that of institutional venture capital companies, is one of the newly developing tools of financing in our country. In this context, individual participation investor applications, a.k.a. individual participation capital application, that are particularly considered as investments of experienced businessmen shall be universalised in the region.

MEASURE 1.4.2 : Activities Aimed Towards Increasing the Accessibility of Enterprises, Particularly Those That Deal in Export, to Funding Sources Shall Be Supported

101. Regarding the issue of accessibility to financial sources, in order to eliminate the unwillingness of banks and financing organisations towards enabling enterprises, particularly those that deal in export, to utilise loans and funds due to lack of trust; initially subsidies shall be granted for encouraging institutionalisation, in other words, the principles of good governance and transparency, increasing the effectiveness of audit firms, establishing a good and reliable accounting system and sharing such information with the public, activities aimed towards this purpose shall be supported, and thus the access of SMEs to diversified financial opportunities under good conditions shall be facilitated.

102. Clusters shall be supported and encouraged to employ a strengthened social and economic network structure under the leadership of strategic sectors for the purposes of expanding and diversifying financing sources in the region, and facilitating access to national and international markets.

103. To that end, subsidies shall be granted towards increasing technologic accessibility as per worldwide applications for increasing the accessibility within certain areas of the region where making investments is not profitable for financial organisations and banks, and bringing techniques that may be suitable to the region that reduce cost of access into the agenda of public institutions –such as micro-financing organisations, savings banking, mobile branches, extraordinary service points, savings encouraging programmes.

104. Enterprises shall be granted subsidies towards increasing their marketing and export capacities and subsidies of relevant institutions and organisations aimed towards this purpose shall be supported.

105. It becomes possible for companies, especially those that deal in export, to enter foreign markets and present and sell their products at international markets only through establishing partnerships and integrating into global markets in addition to benefitting from funding sources. And this may only be realised through different methods and manners such as direct investment, strategic partnerships and licencing. Activities where many benefits to these actions such as enabling enterprises to learn new technologies, incorporating additional financing sources and capitals, increase their competitiveness and create a synergy through solidarity and partnership relations, spreading the risks, reducing costs and thus achieve economies of scale, improving product and service qualities and maybe most importantly ensuring trust, shall be supported.

106. In addition, enterprises in the region shall be encouraged to comprehend the importance of cooperation and partnership culture for accessing financing, to increase their knowledge levels and cooperating

with regional, national, international institutions and companies that are experienced in their fields. Joint platforms that bring together private sector, public institutions and organisations, universities and baking organisations shall be established and activities aiming towards establishing cooperation networks between relevant institutions shall be supported.

PRIORITY 1.5 : ENCOURAGING COOPERATION BASED CLUSTER INITIATIVES

This priority aims to ensure that stakeholders act together for existing or potential clustering applications through clustering programmes to be implemented in Konya-Karaman Region, develop the R&D and innovation capacity of clusters, and transition to an information based production structure that produce high value added under the leadership of the strategic sectors in the region.

MEASURE 1.5.1 : Supplementary Technical Support Programmes Shall Be Developed and Cluster Governance Model Shall Be Established for the Purpose of Providing an Increase to the Continuity of Previously Implemented Cluster Projects and Their Competitiveness Levels

107. Institutions and organisations shall be directed to specific technical support programmes towards the purposes of domestic raw material and intermediate products manufacturers shall be concentrated inside specialised industrial zones via clustering methodology and more convenient production cost conditions shall be created.

108. Within the framework of clustering approach, enterprises in the region shall be enabled to benefit from an integrated support mechanism where project based training and/or consultancy, employment, foreign marketing or procurement team and individual consultancy programmes may be implemented.

109. Mechanisms shall be developed that are aimed at technically and financially supporting the clusters in the region for their applications to be made to national and international projects, and state subsidies and grant programmes for clustering shall be advertised to relevant companies and institutions.

110. Determining the lacking investment fields in the value chain of mature or potential clusters defined under the situational analysis along with steering investors to such fields shall be encouraged.

111. In-depth field analyses and statistical analyses shall be conducted within the context of currently realised clustering activities.

112. Tools aimed at performance measurement shall be developed for the purpose of being able to monitor the effectiveness of clustering projects implemented in the past.

113. Monitoring, assessment and reporting system shall be developed for the purposes of measuring the effectiveness and efficiency levels of the public resources provided within the context of clustering subsidies and making comparisons with the other national clusters.

MEASURE 1.5.2 : Awareness on Clustering Shall be Raised and Relevant Stakeholders Shall Be Encouraged to Embrace Clustering Approach

114. Inclusion of clustering approach in the plans, programmes and work schedules of all institutions and organisations, particularly enterprises in the strategic sectors of the region shall be encouraged. Promotional efforts shall be realised for the leading decision makers of the region regarding the field of clustering.

115. Information and awareness raising meetings with broad participation including private sector intermediate level executives and decision makers shall be raised in a similar manner. A joint clustering portal including all clustering activities in the region shall be established and conducted activities shall be publicised.

MEASURE 1.5.3 : Internal and Global Networking Relations of the Cluster Formations Shall Be Expanded

116. Formation of an information exchange infrastructure that will facilitate the communication of cluster stakeholders within the cluster shall be encouraged. Cluster committee studies shall be activated with the participation of cluster administrators and representatives.

117. Establishing cooperation networks with nationally and internationally successful clustering initiatives and experience exchange with clusters shall be encouraged.

MEASURE 1.5.4 : Contribution of Universities and Research Institutions on Clustering Activities Shall Be Increased

118. In this context, universalising clustering based internship programmes and career development programmes in the universities within the region and realising masters and doctorate thesis subjects to be steered towards the fields required by cluster actors shall be encouraged.

PRIORITY 1.6 : STRENGTHENING ENTERPRISES' ACCESSIBILITY TO INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Ways of access for individuals to information and various goods have become diversified and developed through use of internet. With the increase of such utilisation, private sector has scored more marketing opportunities, while public sector has developed its communication with citizens, private sector and other institutions and organisations in line with the increase of individual internet utilisation. Taking into consideration such developments experienced throughout the world, Konya-Karaman Region Plan took measures towards higher and more effective utilisation of information and communication technologies for the purpose of improving the region's national and international competitiveness.

MEASURE 1.6.1 : Support Mechanisms Strengthening and Universalising the Access of Enterprises to Information and Technology Shall Be Developed

119. In this context, supports shall be provided for establishing networks among universities, research centres and enterprises in the name of encouraging innovation and information based economy.

120. E-commerce initiatives of the enterprises in all sectors and particularly in the sectors of strategic importance for Konya-Karaman Region export for the purpose of promoting their products and retail chains to foreign buyers and leasing-developing enterprises shall be encouraged.

121. Enterprises shall be ensured to be informed of and get benefits from online systems that will enable them to make correct decisions regarding strategic activities on their existing and target markets.

122. Our exporters shall be encouraged to utilise our agencies, which constitute bridges between the exporters in foreign countries and local exporters, even further regarding access to information and technology within the context of spreading to different geographies and entering new markets.

123. Investment support offices under Development Agency along with other similar institutions in the region shall be further activated in order to enable enterprises to access reliable information in a fast manner.

MEASURE 1.6.2 : Information and Technology Based Production Mechanisms Shall Be Encouraged

124. Efforts to be made towards enabling the enterprises throughout the region to realise information and technology based production and the produced information and technology to be transformed into economic assets shall be encouraged.

125. Studies and awareness raising activities aimed at increasing the efficiency and quality of production processes shall be supported.

126. For the purpose of increasing the quality standardisation of production and service; studies made towards producing high quality products and services along with activities aiming at providing high quality products and services at international standards shall be supported.

MEASURE 1.6.3 : Employment of Qualified Personnel in Information Technology in the Fields Demanded by Strategic Sectors Shall Be Supported, and the Skill Level of Existing Personnel Shall Be Increased

127. Awareness of enterprises shall be raised on employment of qualified personnel in information technologies.

128. Training qualified technicians and equivalent personnel via formal and vocational education is of considerable importance for increasing the skill level in information and communication field. Thus, regional programme and project initiatives shall be supported particularly in sectors of strategic importance defined in Konya-Karaman Region Plan aimed at increasing the workforce's information and skills for utilisation of information and communication technologies.

e steered towards the fields required by cluster actors shall be encouraged.






2 purpose

IMPROVING INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT

Together with the constantly globalising world; enterprises that began to keep pace with globalisation started to expand to beyond country borders not only for selling their products but also for producing them. In result of this, certain increases are observed in the amount of direct investments. In our day, both foreign direct investments and large capital national investments are realised by large scale and multinational enterprises. When it is considered that these enterprises not only convey know-how, technology, enterprise capital and management skills to the local and regional economies they expand to via their investments but also increase these region's marketing, export and employment capabilities, it is revealed that such investments are crucial for regional competitiveness in addition to the value added created at national scale.

The most important reasons for enterprises to prefer a certain region are raw material resources, desire to maintain enterprise title, long-term considerations, preservation of business secrets, reaching the last stage in the product life cycle, presence of new economy industries, avoiding importer countries' tariffs and quotas, elimination of regulations and constraints in their national market, the



A stylized illustration of a city skyline at the bottom of the page, featuring various building shapes in shades of blue and white. A thin white line extends from the top left corner, passing through the text area and ending near the skyline.

desire for closely tracking clients, utilisation of cheap production factors and diversification of investments.

Therefore, conditions that render a region more attractive than others along with the convenience and profitability of making business in the relevant region and presence of qualified workforce are also of importance for the investing enterprise.

Thus, the main objective titled “Improving Investment Environment” defined under Konya Karaman 2014–2023 Region Plan covers producing solutions to administrative obstacles faced by national and international investors at all stages of investment including operational period for investments to be made in the region along with attracting investments to the region.

This main objective is also of crucial importance for strengthening the image of Konya Karaman Region as an investment location at national and international arena and for increasing the competitiveness of the region as a whole

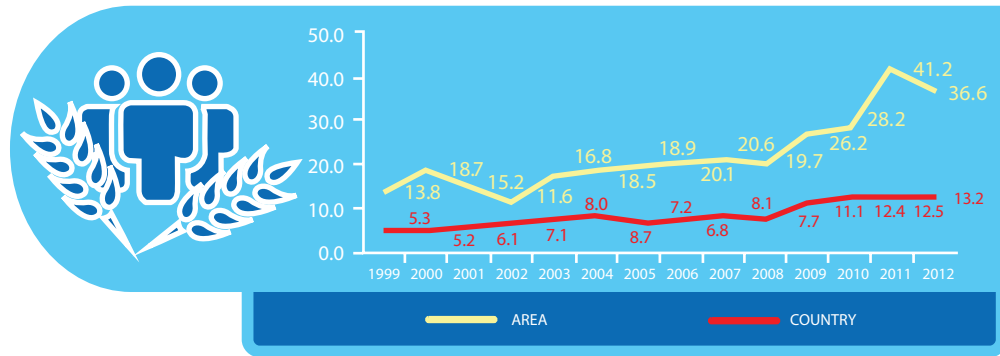
7 - TRENDS

7.1 IN WHICH SECTORS DO THE PUBLIC INVESTMENTS CONCENTRATE IN THE REGION?

129. When the “Decision on the Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring of Year 2012 Programme” is examined, it is observed that the region’s share corresponds to approximately 1.4% of Turkey total investments, breaking down as 490,647,000 TL for Konya and 130,059,000 TL for Karaman.

130. The most striking aspect regarding the public investments in the region is that no resource is allocated for the regional tourism while a total of 294,439,000 TL resource was allocated for the tourism sector throughout Turkey.

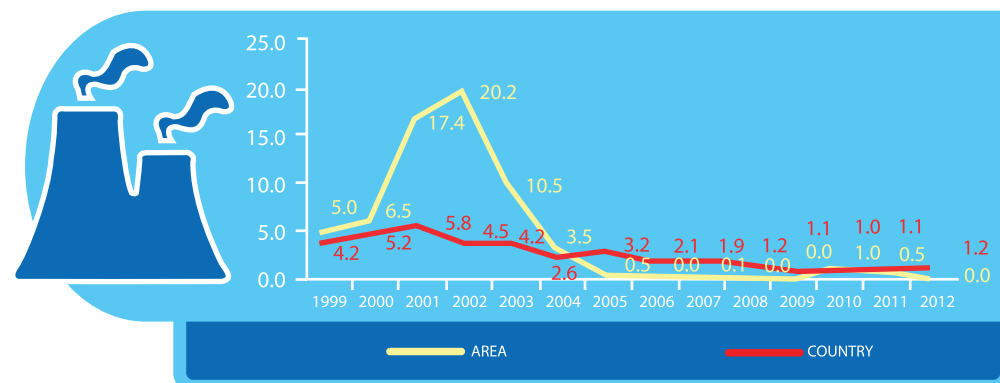
Figure 11: Share of Agriculture Sector Public Investments within Overall Public Investments in the Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: Ministry of Development Public Investments

131. The share of public investments aimed for agriculture sector within overall public investments in the region is on a rising trend. It is observed that the regional public investments aimed for agriculture sector are in line with the decreases or increases throughout the country and that the region attracts public investments above national average due to agriculture maintaining its importance in the region.

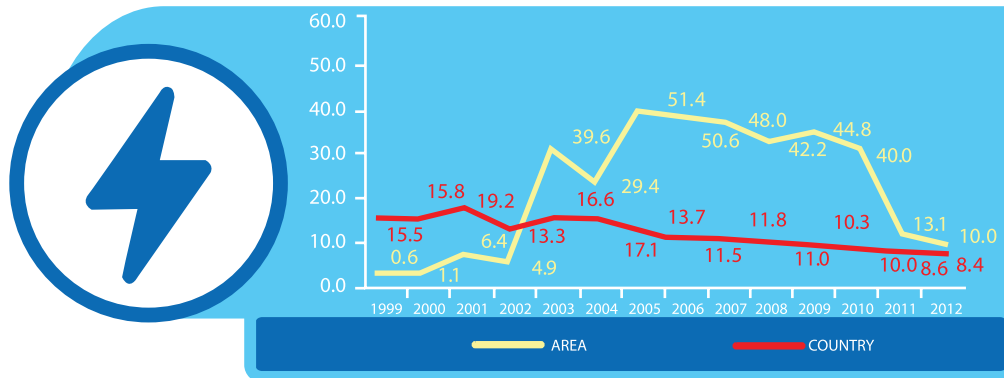
Figure 12: Share of Industry Sector Public Investments within Overall Public Investments in the Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: Ministry of Development Public Investments

132. The share of public investments aimed for manufacturing industry sector within overall public investments in Konya-Karaman Region is on a rapidly declining trend. It is observed that the share of public investments aimed for manufacturing industry sector that was above national average until the year 2004, which went below average after this year but occurred to be generally in line with the countrywide average values.

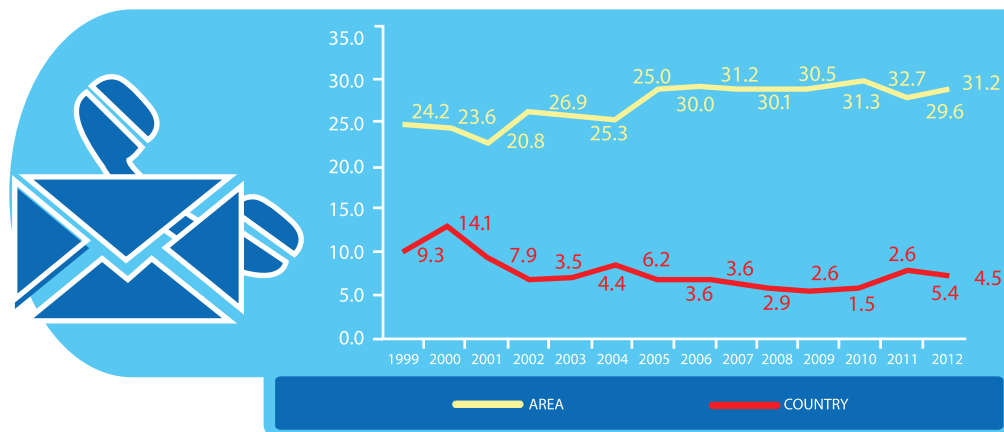
Figure 13: Share of Energy Sector Public Investments within Overall Public Investments in the Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: Ministry of Development Public Investments

133. Although showing fluctuations between the years 2002 and 2010, it is observed that the public investment drawn by the region's energy sector corresponded to a very high share within overall public investment drawn by the region with a 40% value, while this declined in the recent years and approximated significantly to country average values.

Figure 14: Share of Transportation-Communication Sector Public Investments within Overall Public Investments in the Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)

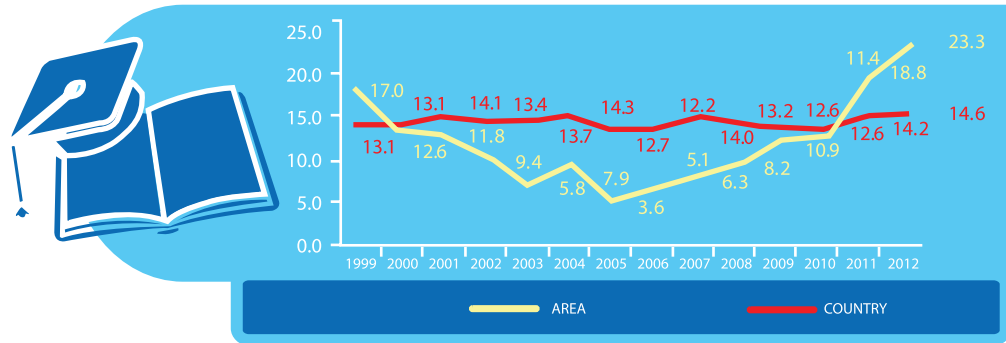


Source: Ministry of Development Public Investments

134. Public investments for transportation and communication tools are observed to decline and stagnate with the coming of 2000s. The fact that the public investments on the sector drawn by the region declined while the investments of private and public sector on transportation and communication tools happened to be increasing throughout the country

during the same period is seen to be a negative situation for the region that has the potential to become a logistics centre. The increase observed as of the year 2009 may be considered as a temporary situation provided due to the high speed rail line construction.

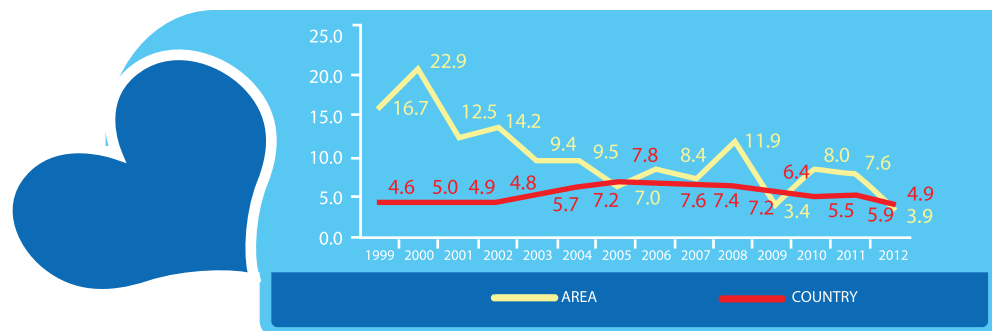
Figure 15: Share of Education Sector Public Investments within Overall Public Investments in the Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: Ministry of Development Public Investments

135. The share of public investments made in education within Konya-Karaman Region has been increasing rapidly since the year 2005. Public investments drawn to the region regarding education sector generally remained below country average but rose above average values in recent years with the establishment of new universities. This may be considered as a positive step taken towards the increase of scientific information that may be created in the future and integrated to industry through R&D studies.

Figure 16: Share of Education Sector Healthcare Investments within Overall Public Investments in the Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: Ministry of Development Public Investments

136. With the decrease of public contribution and increase of private contribution implemented in the region regarding healthcare sector in the recent years, the share of public investments began to decline. Although the share of public investment in the sector displayed fluctuations within the region with the coming of 2000s, it is observed to have remained above country average while dropped below the average value with the newly attracted private sector investments.

137. When the public investments made in Konya-Karaman Region as of

the year 2012 are examined, it is observed that generally the investments comprised of large scale technical and infrastructural projects within the framework of Konya Plain Irrigation Project.

7.2 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS

138. The fact that Konya-Karaman Region houses less than 1% of countrywide total number of foreign capital companies display that the foreign investments in the region are not at the desired level. In order to eliminate this problem and attract foreign investments to the region, investment incentive methods should be immediately implemented, free zones should be established, cheap land should be supplied, taxes collected for employees and corporate tax should be reduced, foreign direct investment opportunities should be increased, efforts should be made towards making the region an attraction centre, and international cooperation should be developed. Due to the shy nature of capital, conditions such as foreign exchange policies, legal regulations, tax policies, and countrywide economic and political stability should also be taken into consideration.

8 - PRIORITIES AND MEASURES



PRIORITY 2.1 : ANALYSIS AND IMPROVEMENT OF INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT

Activities should be implemented that are aimed at increasing the recognition and preferability of the investment environment in the eyes of the investors along with analysing and improving the existing environment. Especially improving activities aimed at satisfying the basic needs and demands of the investors in the region should be realised.

MEASURE 2.1.1 : New Business Establishment Processes Shall Be Accelerated

139. Besides the policy-making central institutions, differences may be observed in the practice of the local branches directly or indirectly related to such institutions in regards to investment legislation implementation stage. Due to such differences, investors face various adverse conditions and business establishment process fails to accelerate.

140. Improving efforts aimed towards eliminating differences that emerge during the implementation process and acceleration implementations shall be encouraged in line with the opinions of relevant institutions and organisations.

MEASURE 2.1.2 : Efforts on Investment Areas Shall Be Increased

141. Organised industrial zones, small industrial sites, industry zone and technopark present in our region outstand as investment areas. Certain advantages defined in legislation when establishing such areas become reasons of preference for investors.

142. Activities to be realised by relevant institutions and organisations aimed at improving these areas' present infrastructures shall be supported. Feasibility, project, infrastructure services of such areas shall be improved through various incentive mechanisms.

143. Necessary arrangements and developments regarding new demands brought forth by technology and economy shall be encouraged.

144. Activities aimed at establishing investment areas such as new organised industrial zones, special organised industrial zones, technopark, small industrial zones and industry zone to be realised by relevant institutions and organisations shall be encouraged.

145. Institutions related to such issues shall be ensured to make necessary preparations and implement relevant arrangements in coordination.

146. In the event the OIZs at city centres reach full occupancy ratios, sub-region centres shall be supported as priority for new OIZ investments.

147. Efforts aimed at establishing another one of the free zones, of which example does not exist in our region despite being a primarily preferred type of investment area especially for foreign investments, in Konya-Karaman Region shall be supported.

PRIOTRY 2.2 : INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS OF INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

Investment environment may be considered as the total of all factors taken into consideration by an investor when making his/her decision. In this framework, it is necessary to take notice of the fact that investment environment may consist of many subtitles ranging from investment place to geographical location, from market proximity to workforce conditions, and from industry infrastructure to incentives and subsidies.

MESURE 2.2.1 : Regional Investment Support and Publicity Strategy Shall Be Created

148. Within the framework of the aim of arranging the investment environment publicity activities related to the region as to support the joint purposes of the institutions, a "Regional Investment Support and Publicity Strategy" shall be created.

149. Regional Investment Support and Publicity Strategy shall be defined under the coordination of Mevlana Development Agency and in cooperation with relevant institutions and organisations dealing in investment publicity field within Konya-Karaman Region along with the Prime Ministry's Investment Support and Promotion Agency of Turkey. The defined strategy shall serve also the National Investment Support and Publicity Strategy and provide harmony with other policies and applications. It shall be prepared by utilising experiences obtained at national scale.

MESURE 2.2.2 : The Region's Investment Environment Shall Be Publicised Effectively at National and International Arenas

150. In order to ensure that the institutions and organisations either functioning in any of the region's investment processes or influential in their decision processes to provide information with a shared perspective and voice, activities shall be realised towards gathering these institutions and organisations at administrative and technical personnel levels.

151. Cooperation and coordination shall be realised as to create harmony regarding content, tools and timing in the activities of institutions and organisations conducting publicity of the investment environment.

152. In the context of this measure, Konya-Karaman Region shall be publicised via procurement team programmes and bilateral business meeting programmes to be held with the cooperation of institutions in addition to important activities such as expositions, conventions, conferences and symposiums where our region may be publicised.

153. In addition to the companies' and organisations' own publicity activities, supports shall be provided to expositions they are to attend for the purpose of publicising the region.

PRIORITY 2.3 : INCREASING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS AND ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS TO THE REGION

When the countries throughout the world receiving the most direct investments are examined by years; it clearly points out to countries with very high economic levels.

Encouraging foreign capital investments, which will bring together new

technologies, enable their supplier subsidiary industry organisations to adjust and implement such technologies, work towards making the employed workforce more qualified and trigger positive developments in the region, is our region's fundamental perspective regarding foreign direct investments.

MEASURE 2.3.1 : Activities Aimed at Increasing Foreign Direct Investments Shall Be Supported

154. Cooperation and coordination with law and consultancy companies and finance organisations (individual enterprise funds, state funds, investment banks, individual participation investors, venture capital companies etc.) that deal in foreign direct investments field and recognised at global scale shall be increased.

155. Foreign direct investments present in the region shall be analysed, a regional investment strategy also supporting national strategies shall be defined, and activities aimed at developing relations with potential investors shall be supported.

156. Actions shall be realised aimed for investors who may have interests in our region among the foreign trade partners of regional companies.

157. Determining prioritised countries with the potential to make foreign direct investments, and establishing the publicity content and tools for the sectors with high potential for such countries to make investments shall provide a more strategic and effective perspective to publicity of the investment environment.

158. Publicity content shall be created aimed towards countries and sectors determined to have high potential for foreign direct investments. Publicity tools and fields shall also be determined towards being used in line with the target audience and content for the countries and sectors determined within the context of foreign direct investments.

159. With the institutions and organisations relevant to the prioritised sectors to which the region wants to attract investments, target countries and sectors shall be determined and publicity content shall be created in consideration of the important published strategy documents of Turkey (Development Plan, Medium Term Plan, 2023 Export Strategy, GİTES, Industry Strategy etc.).

160. Within the framework of each target country, sector, content and tools thus determined, strategies for such countries shall be prepared and implemented. Also, a project pool containing projects to attract direct investments shall be created.

MEASURE 2.3.2 : Local Cooperation Shall Be Established and Coordination Shall Be Increased

161. At the point of satisfying the bureaucratic, legal and other investment-related demands of national and international investors, projects aiming to develop the cooperation and coordination between the public institutions and private sector in the region shall be actualised.

162. In the name of attracting the foreign investor to the region; platforms and cooperation agreements shall be developed that will be able to provide joint acting and singular decision capability to many institutions.


163. Governance mechanisms of public sector, private sector and non-governmental organisations shall be activated, which will ensure that joint opinions and solutions are produced and duties and responsibilities are defined at the stage of determining regional development policies, and then these policies are implemented in coordination.






3 purpose

**INVESTMENT TO HUMAN :
HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS WHO CONSTANTLY
RENEW THEIR SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE AND ARE
CAPABLE OF WORKING TOGETHER**

The background of the entire page is a solid dark purple. At the bottom, there is a stylized illustration of a city skyline. The buildings are represented by various shades of purple and magenta, with white horizontal lines indicating windows. The skyline includes several tall, rectangular skyscrapers of different heights and widths, as well as a smaller building with a rounded, dome-like top. The buildings are arranged in a way that creates a sense of depth, with some appearing closer and larger than others. A thin white line starts from the left edge, goes up, then right, and then down, forming a partial frame around the text area.

Individual knowledge, skills and abilities have been becoming the main driving force of developing and growing economies instead of other factors, and outstanding among the factors required worldwide by enterprises to realise production in the recent years. Hence, these regional economies are capable of making more inventions and innovations thanks to their higher knowledge accumulation, and such economies occur to have higher workforce efficiency. As a natural result of this situation, developed regions obtain comparative competitive advantage rather in high value added sectors while less developed regions obtain comparative competitive advantage in low value added sectors within the global division of labour. In consideration of this fact; Konya Karaman 2014-2023 Region Plan embraces the concept of human capital, which means the knowledge, skills and abilities of individuals gained through their experience, education and talents, as a key aspect for ensuring the long-term competitiveness of the region. Thus, the Region Plan aims to establish stronger bonds between education providers and industry, towards ensuring that higher education and vocational education are developed and that the skills taught meet the demands of industry for today and for the future.



On the other hand, individuals, particularly those living in rural areas, face social exclusion risks due to not sufficiently accessing basic public services such as education and healthcare, physical handicaps, being unqualified, transportation problems or aging. This situation makes it difficult for individuals to find employment and triggers also economic exclusion risks.

In the light of the fact that employment is one of the main aspects for developing economic and social inclusion, Konya Karaman Region Plan aims to increase the accessibility of all social segments without distinction towards accelerating economic and social inclusion. Under this objective; modernising education and trainings in line with the developing technologies and demands, facilitating bringing especially women and youth to employment in order to increase their effectiveness in workforce market, encouraging entrepreneurship, reducing early dropouts from education system, developing accessibility to high-quality education for all individuals in the region and issues such as social service and healthcare infrastructure shall be focused on.

In this context, different priority fields have been defined for the purpose of implementing this main objective that is directly related with the first main objective of Konya Karaman Region Plan.

9 - TRENDS

9.1 HOW DOES THE REGION'S POPULATION CHANGE?

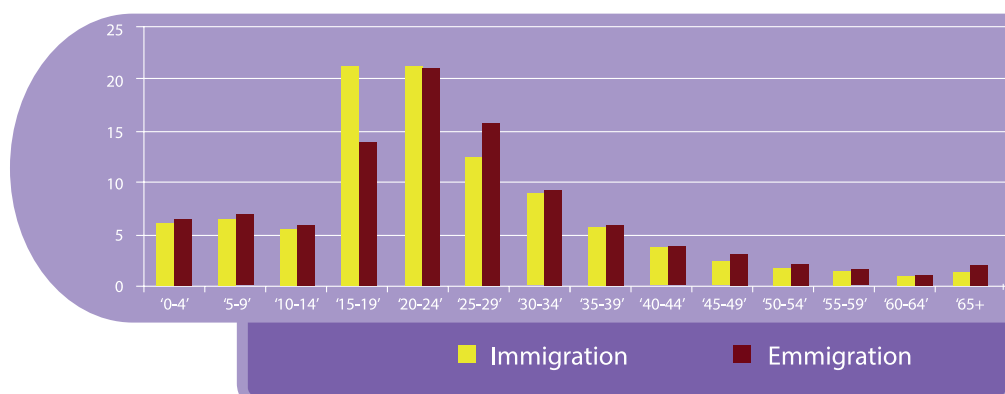
164. Net migration rate of the region is on a declining trend. In the last 5 years, the region's net migration rate approximates to zero. The difference between Konya and Karaman is striking. As a province that received immigration from outside with a migration rate of 3.3% until 5 years ago, Karaman has become a province giving emigration to outside with a migration rate of -7.5% since 5 years ago. On the other hand, Konya was giving emigration to outside of province with a migration rate of 3.3% until 5 years -5.7% until 5 years ago, while this value dropped to -1.1% as of today. Compared to previous years, the region's net migration rate reduced compared to the previous years to rest close to -1.83 per mille.

165. Elderly population dependency ratios are on the rise in Konya-Karaman Region. According to TurkSTAT 2023 population projection, the elderly population dependency ratio of Konya-Karaman Region will rest above that of Turkey average. The region is estimated to age constantly with the passing years, and thus the present risk has to be taken into consideration regarding social policy plans and especially social services infrastructure works.

9.2 WHY DOES THE YOUNG POPULATION DECREASE IN THE REGION?

166. Migration movements in the region occur mostly within the 15-29 years age group. 15-29 years age group corresponds to 54% of the immigration received into the region between the years 2011 and 2012. Education is an important factor among the indicators of the immigration related to Konya-Karaman Region. Considering the fact that especially the youth population at university age is covered by this age group and the student quota of the universities located inside Konya-Karaman Region; education is clearly one of the explanatory factors of the emigration into the region. Another factor is workforce movements. The movement (dynamism) of the workforce is a factor for both emigration and immigration. 51% of the emigrant population moving out of Konya-Karaman Region is within 15-29 years age group.

Figure 17: Distribution of the Migrations Regarding the Region by Age Groups (2011-2012)



Source: TurkSTAT, ABPRS Results, 2013

9.3 WHERE TO THE PEOPLE IN THE REGION EMIGRATE, AND WHERE FROM THEY IMMIGRATE?

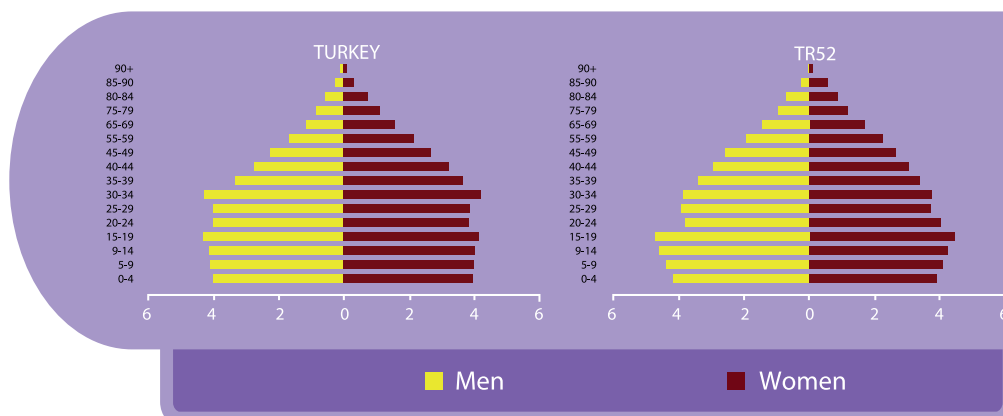
167. Among the people immigrating into Konya during the 2011-2012 period; 10.8% came from Ankara, 8.7% from İstanbul, 7.4% from Antalya, 5.5% from İzmir and 4.6% from Karaman. During the same period, 12.1% of people emigrating from Konya moved off to İstanbul, followed by Antalya with 11.5%, Ankara with 11.5%, İzmir with 5.7% and Karaman with 4.5% share among emigrants.

168. Among the people immigrating into Karaman during the 2011-2012 period; 26.3% came from Konya, 18.1% from Mersin, 6.2% from İstanbul, 6.1% from Antalya and 4.2% from Ankara. During the same period, 29.9% of people emigrating from Karaman moved off to Konya, followed by Antalya with 11.1%, Mersin with 10.2%, İstanbul with 7.3% and Ankara with 4.9% share among emigrants.

9.4 HOW WILL THE POPULATION STRUCTURE BE IN THE YEAR 2023?

169. When the population increase rate by age groups is examined, it is observed that the 0-4 years age group is more populous than the 65+ years age group throughout Turkey, while these values occur to be approximately equal in Konya-Karaman Region. As a result of this, it may be mentioned that a population structure change will not happen according to a natural cycle while it may differ in time due to factors such as health, education and immigration/emigration. When the TurkSTAT Population Projection is taken as basis, it is considered that the population of Konya will have increased by 5% and the population of Karaman will have increased by 2% as of the year 2023 compared to the year 2013. According to this, there are two different scenarios valid for the region. Firstly, the 15-62 years age group expanding due to reduction of birth and death rates will provide a good potential for development, while the elderly population dependency ratio increase that is considered a negative development may constitute a threat for the region in long-term. Secondly, it is possible that the bottom and middle sections of the age group pyramid may equalise with the increase of birth rates and decrease of death rates and emigration. The main determinant factors for both scenarios will be birth rate and emigration rate.

Figure 18: Konya-Karaman Region and Turkey Age Group Pyramid (2013)



Source: Compiled from TurkSTAT, ABPRS Results

9.5 HUMAN CAPITAL – WORKFORCE – EMPLOYMENT

170. A sector based evaluation of both the country and the region for the 2004-2011 period reveals that increase was observed in industry and services sectors' employment values while a decrease was observed in agriculture sector's employment value, and that the region's capacity to absorb the workforce leaving agriculture sector remained below country average.

171. Year 2005 points out to a change in agricultural employment in both the Turkey and the region. Overall agricultural employment in the region, which had a declining trend until the year 2005, started to increase after this year. Unpaid family workers ratio began to increase with the coming of the year 2005, while the ratio of paid and self-employed agricultural population started to display a declining trend in the region.

172. The increase noted in the number of unpaid family workers within Turkey and the region's rural areas points out to latent unemployment, or informal (unregistered) employment in other words. In the light of the fact that unpaid family workers deal generally within agriculture sector, it is obvious that the unpaid family workers working in agriculture sector should be taken into registry through necessary structural transformations and the formal (registered) employment should be increased both in the region and throughout Turkey.

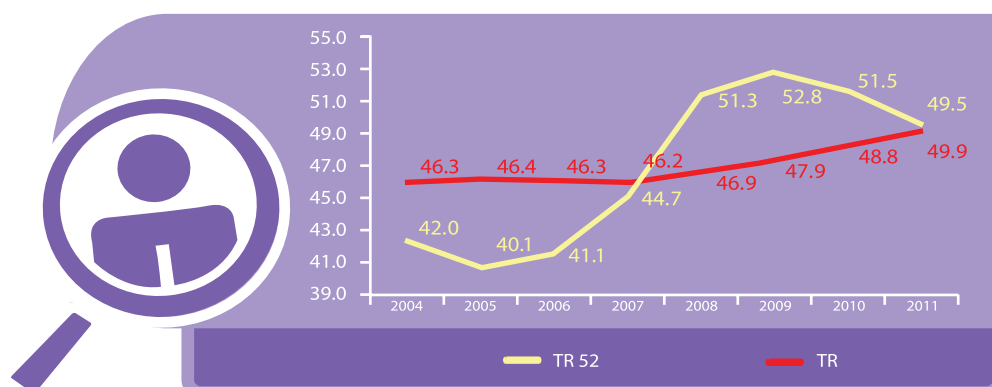
Figure 19: Employment Status of People Employed in Konya-Karaman Region by Years (%)



Source: TurkSTAT, Household Workforce Statistics

173. Although workforce participation ratio displays increase in our country, it is still at a significantly low level compared to EU countries.

Figure 20: Workforce Participation Ratio in the Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: TurkSTAT, Household Workforce Statistics

174. When the course of unemployment ratio by years is analysed, it is observed that the unemployment ratio in the region occurred to be lower compared to the country due to the decrease of workforce participation ratio in the region that dropped below that of country average as of the year 2009.

175. The increase rate of number of employees being lower than the decrease rate of unemployed people causes unemployment rate to drop. Decrease of the number of unemployed people should not be considered due to any increase in the employment opportunities but due to the fact that hope of unemployed people regarding getting employed being reduced or completely lost and thus these people giving up their efforts towards employment and dropping out of the unemployed list. In conclusion, the main problem of both Turkey and the region is inability to create sufficient employment opportunities. Employment ratio being lower than the workforce participation and the new investment and employment opportunities remaining below the population increase rate adversely affect the workforce market and make the ratio of employed people within the population viable for economic activities decline.

176. Another one of the reasons behind the failure to increase employment opportunities within Konya-Karaman Region is the failure to institutionalise experienced by the enterprises located within the region.²⁴

177. The ability of enterprises in the region for surviving in markets with constantly increasing competitiveness along with their capability to satisfy the market demands and expectations is closely related to the enterprises institutionalisation levels. Within both the region and country, enterprises are obliged to become capable of realising organisational change and development in a rapid manner by forming an active organisation. A vast, 95% majority of the enterprises in our country is comprised of family enterprises. Institutionalisation is observed to be an exodus for family enterprises to be able to get included in this development and change and to transfer their existence in local and global markets to successor generations.²⁵ Therefore, family constitution applications should be encouraged for enterprises throughout the region.

9.6 WORKFORCE IN KONYA-KARAMAN REGION HAS TO INCREASE THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS LEVEL

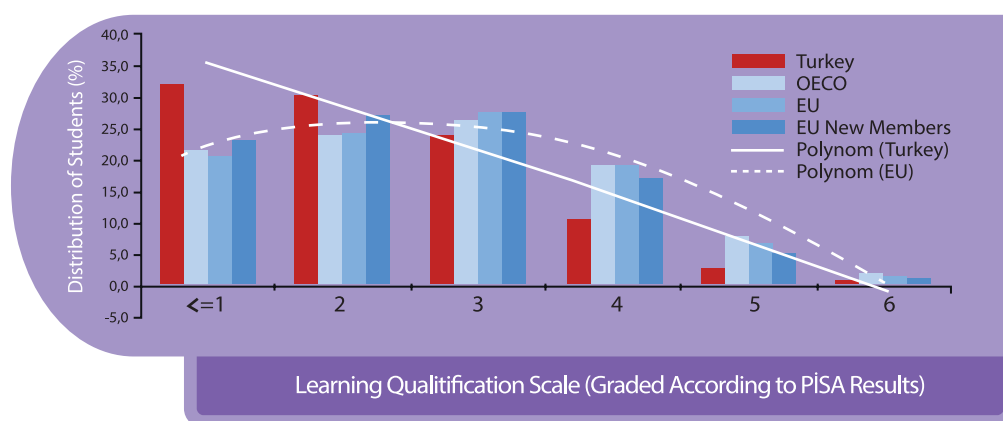
178. Bringing in necessary skills to the workforce is related not only to the achieved level of education but also about the effectiveness of the education received. The distribution of students in Turkey and OECD countries according to their PISA examination results are shown in Figure 21. According to PISA examinations that measure rather the ability to use information than the information set students employ, it is observed that Turkey remains profoundly behind other countries. It is seen that a third of the students in Turkey are able to reach only the first step that requires being able to use the information without any need of interpretation, and another

24 - Workforce – Employment Technical Committee Report, 2013

25 - Comparative Study on Determining Family Enterprises' Institutionalisation Levels (Aile İşletmelerini Kurumsallaştırma Düzeylerinin Belirlenmesine Yönelik Karşılaştırmalı Bir Araştırma), İrfan Yazıcıoğlu, Hakan Koç, 2009

third are able to reach the second step that requires formula construction and making deductions. However, it is seen that a major portion of the students in European Union and OECD countries are capable of reaching higher steps that require higher analytical thinking skills. This situation reveals that there are problems in bringing in even the most basic skills to the young population in Turkey.²⁶ Therefore, changes have to be made in the curriculum of universities of the region along with the technical education faculties and other education institutions in line the qualified workforce demands of the market and students should be awarded with analytical thinking skills.

Figure 21: Distribution of Students at 15 Years of Age According to Their PISA 2009 Examination Results, Turkey, EU and OECD Countries



Source: TEPAV, OECD Skills Strategy and UMEM Project

179. On the other hand, the coordination of the vocational education courses in the region and whether or not individuals were employed or not in result of their career training courses could not be tracked sufficiently, and no adequate coordination could not be ensured regarding the administration of vocational education courses.²⁷

180. Finally, skill programmes that will provide private financial and technical support should be developed in the name of increasing workforce skill and knowledge levels in Konya-Karaman Region.

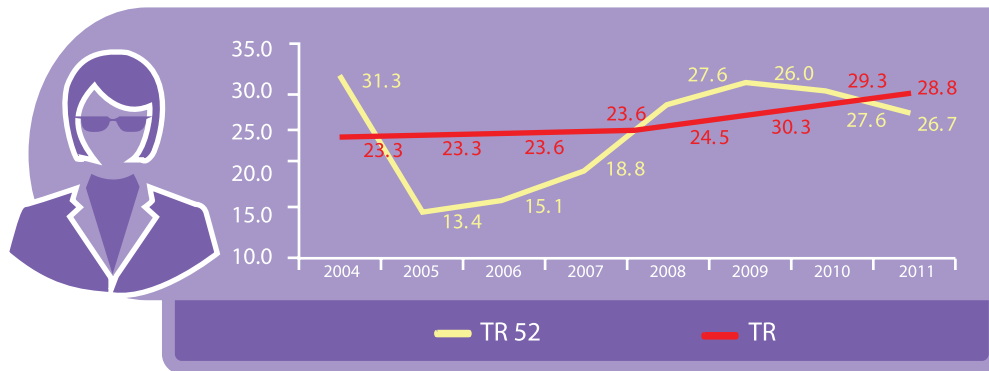
9.7 WOMEN IN WORKING LIFE

181. Women's workforce participation ratio that had shown a rapid increase up to the year 2009, displayed a declining trend in the last three years to drop below the country average.

²⁶ - TEPAV, OECD Skills Strategy and UMEM Project

²⁷ - Workforce Employment Technical Committee Report, 2013

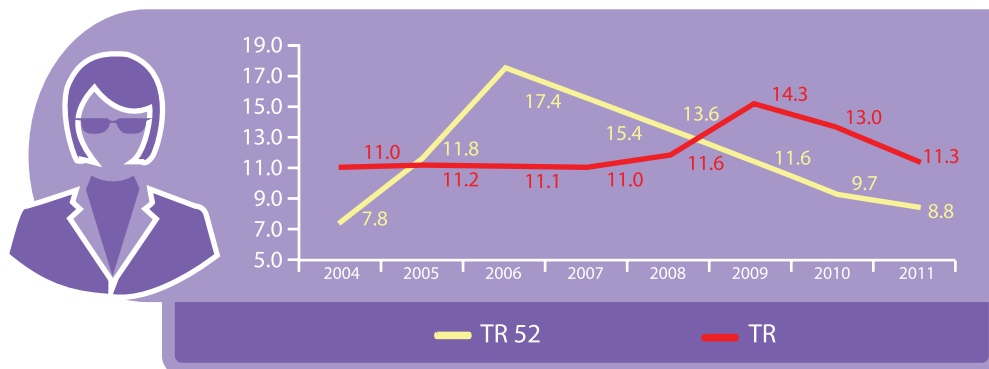
Figure 22: Women's Workforce Participation Ratio in the Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: TurkSTAT, Household Workforce Statistics

It is observed that women's unemployment ratio remained below country average after the year 2009. The reason of this is that the women's workforce participation ratio remained below country average throughout the entire region.

Figure 23 Women's Unemployment Ratio in the Region and throughout the Country by Years (%)



Source: TurkSTAT, Household Workforce Statistics 2012

9.8 REGION'S JOINT ACTING CAPACITY: SOCIAL CAPITAL

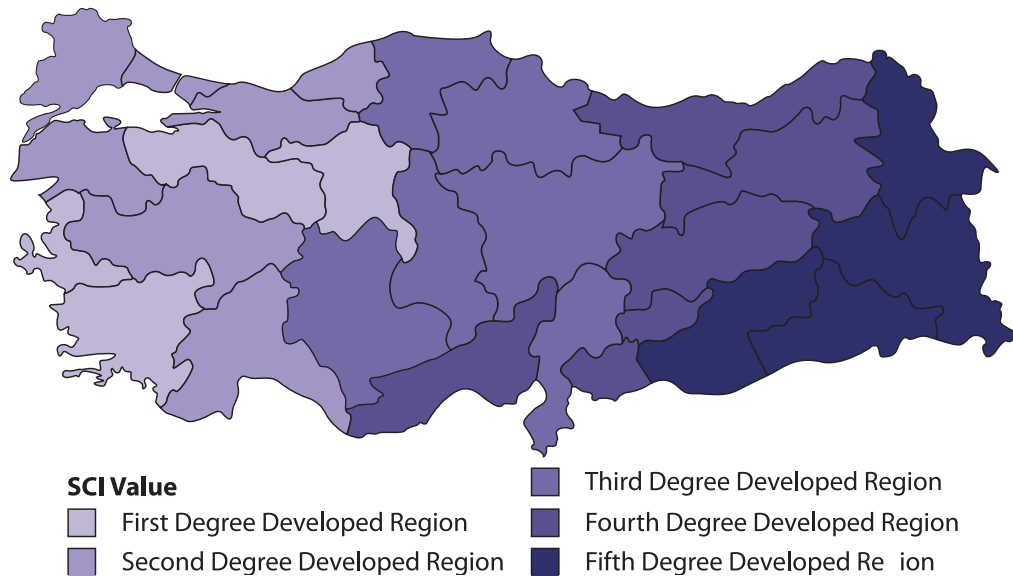
182. Unless the developments in economy and technology fields get integrated with the social cooperation and harmony, sustainable development may never achieve the desired level. The World Bank explains this situation with social capital. Social capital is the presence of norms and networks that make joint cooperation possible. These networks are; relationship, trust, solidarity, joint action, cooperation, social loyalty, knowledge and communication between groups within the society. Many initiatives, particularly financial and monetary policies cannot result in success due to not being empowered through social capital. Empowering social capital is of key importance for the resolution of many socioeconomic problems, especially poverty.

183. Human capital means the economic value potential produced by the workforce that emerges due to the total of skills, information, and social and personal characteristics. Every finely educated, skilled, participative individual who has close relations with the actuality in the world, sensitivity towards social issues, and knowledge of his/her rights and responsibilities is an individual façade of social capital. Participation of groups not included in the workforce should be encouraged to participate in workforce for increasing human capital, and local and sectoral trainings should be given for developing the qualities of existing human capital in Konya-Karaman Region. Considering the presence of a significant investor potential in industrial sense within Konya-Karaman Region, it is possible to make the region to have a leading role within the country through increasing human capital.

184. Although the concept of social capital was highlighted significantly in the new regional development policies, this concept has maintained its presence since centuries ago for Konya-Karaman Region. In the light of the fact that Ahi community order has a well-established past in the region, it is possible to mention that the region is advantageous in regards to social capital. It is necessary to harmonise the existing tradition with the innovative market economy and keeping track of sectoral developments in order to transform the potential of Konya-Karaman Region into investment.

185. When the social capital index values of NUTS 2 regions for the 2000-2010 period in the study conducted by Tüysüz (2011) are examined, it is observed that Konya-Karaman Region has the highest social capital increase with a 0.8 index increase. With this increase, our region stepped up from the 16th to 8th place among 26 regions.

Map 3: Classification of Regions According to Social Capital Levels



Source: Importance of Social Capital In Terms of Economic Development and Calculation of Social Capital Index (Sermayenin Ekonomik Gelişme Açısından Önemi Ve Sosyal Sermaye Endeksinin Hesaplanması), Dissertation, Nurettin Tüysüz, 2011,

186. When the status of NGOs is examined; it is seen that there are a total of 2798 active NGOs within the region, consisting of 2480 organisations in Konya province and 318 organisations in Karaman province. In Konya province, ranking at the 7th place throughout the country with this potential, 33.45% of all NGOs are active, while this value is 42.86% in Karaman and 39.85% throughout the country. This situation shows that measures towards increasing the institutional capacities and ensuring the regular income of NGOs should be taken.

187. It is observed that organisations that achieved institutionalisation and certain levels of income attach more importance to cooperation activities among active NGOs. In conclusion of tens of consultation meetings held among Konya Chamber of Commerce (KTO), and MÜSİAD, AKTİSAD, ASKON and TÜMSİAD Konya Branches, consent decree lighting the future path of Konya Province got matured and a joint action decision was made. The purpose behind these bodies taking this decision is the idea of providing unity and solidarity to Konya in addition to stronger representation of the province. In this context, chambers functioning in Konya and Karaman provinces and their districts were visited and solidarity messages were conveyed. Actions were taken in the light of the fact that taking joint steps is important for contributing to our country towards achieving year 2023 objectives and towards resolving the problems experienced by shared opinions.

188. Another cooperation indicator is constituted by the partnerships realised in the context of projects towards benefitting from our agency's supports. "Konya Regional Innovation Centre" project realised under the leadership of Konya Chamber of Industry and with the cooperation of Konya Organised Industrial Zone, Konya Commodities Exchange, Konya Chamber of Commerce, Mevlana University, KTO Karatay University and Konya Technocity-Technology Development Centre, "Karaman Business Development Centre" project realised with the application of Karaman Organised Industrial Zone and with the cooperation of Karaman Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karaman Provincial Special Administration, Karaman Commodities Exchange, and Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University, and "Konya Vocational Education" project realised under the leadership of Karaman Chamber of Commerce and Industry and with the cooperation of Konya Metropolitan Municipality, Konya Provincial Special Administration, Organised Industrial Zone Directorate, KOP Regional Development Administration, Konya Commodities Exchange, Konya Chamber of Industry, and Konya Union of Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen are examples to the joint initiatives and cooperation supported by our agency.

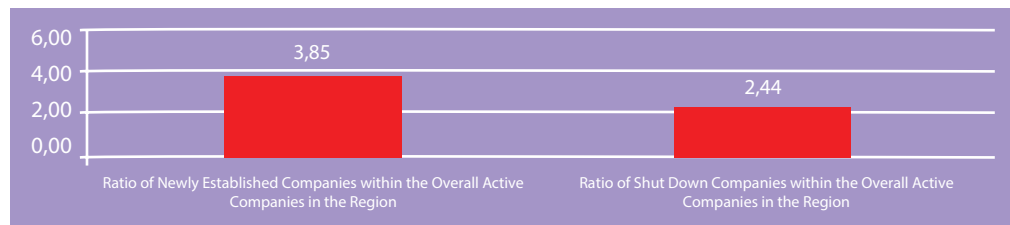
189. Taking measures towards increasing the institutional capacities of NGOs and providing them regular incomes shall increase the cooperation initiatives in the region and contribute to more active functioning of such organisations in the region.

9.9 ENTREPRENEURSHIP PERFORMANCE OF THE REGION

190. According to general opinion, three processes should be evaluated in order for the role of SMEs role in terms of country and region development. These processes may be listed as companies' establishment, growth and closing down. Establishment of companies may be handled as an indicator of the dynamism and entrepreneurship of the economy. Majority of established companies closing down in a short time period causes new and small companies to provide low contribution to the economy.

191. Entry ratio being higher than exit ratio displays increase of the number of companies in time, and high ratios of entries and exits may be explained through ease of such processes and high entrepreneurship levels. Company entry and exit ratios may also be evaluated as an indicator of new companies' employment creation potential.

Figure 24: Company Entry and Exit Ratios in the Region (%), (2012)



192. New entrepreneurs are of importance in terms of regional competition in Konya-Karaman Region due to such actors playing a key role in economy. When criteria such as growth, survival of enterprises, innovation, employment creation, technologic changes, production increase and export are taken into consideration, the presence of a significant correlation between entrepreneurship may be clearly seen.

193. Diversifying and universalising the mechanisms to support especially early period entrepreneurship in both financial and administrative sense is an obligation not only for the competitiveness of our country but also for the regional competitiveness of Konya-Karaman Region where there is a significantly high number of entrepreneurs present. However, the present workforce's specific nature and regional business opportunities of the region should also be taken into consideration in regards to the early period entrepreneurship supporting process.

194. In addition to handling entrepreneurship supports together with different aspects such as individuals' ages, genders and fields of interest, different entrepreneurship supports and trainings should be given to different entrepreneurship groups.

9.10 SOCIAL POLICY

195. Unless economic development is not developed proportionately and simultaneously with social development, one of the most important aspects of regional development policies, planned policies will not achieve desired goals. United Nations Development Programme highlights education and health indicators within its human development reports due to being measurable and accessible. Education and healthcare infrastructures and the quality of the services provided are directly related to the development of human and social capital development. Although important steps were taken towards improving education and healthcare infrastructure in the name of increasing quality of living in both regional plans and national plans; inter-regional inequalities and infrastructural deficiencies maintain their topicality. Local dynamics should be taken into consideration and solution recommendations should be developed.

9.10.1 EDUCATION

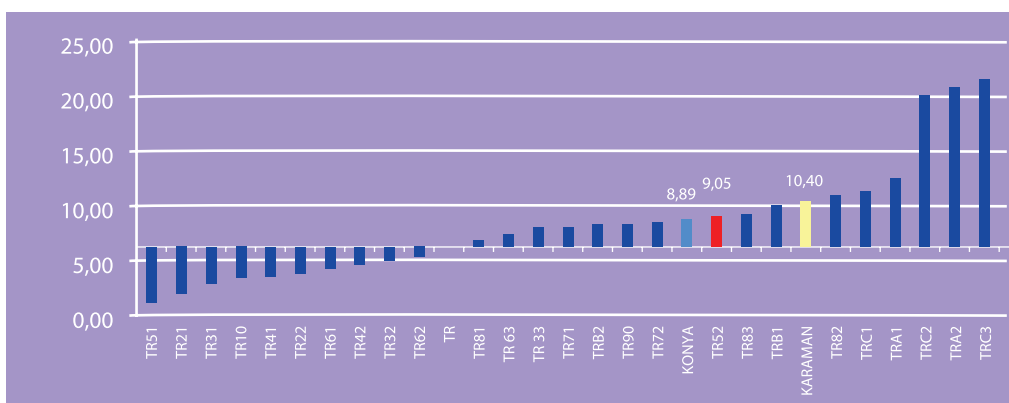
HOW ARE THE SCHOOLING RATIOS IN THE REGION?

When the change of schooling ratio –fundamental indicator of access to education– by years is examined, it is observed that the ratio in the region showed regular increase through the years and rose above Turkey average as of the year 2011. When secondary education schooling ratios are concerned, the region remains below Turkey average and fails to satisfy sustainability in education.

196. Konya is observed to display progress regarding vocational education. Concentrating on vocational education for the purpose of satisfying the human resource demand caused due to development in industrialisation and informatics sectors, Konya province is above the Turkey average of 35.59% with a provincial value of 41.61%. This ratio is behind both region and Turkey average in Karaman with 32.55%. A planned policy should be followed in Karaman for universalising vocational education. New sectoral demands and developing workforce fields should be taken into consideration regarding plans to be implemented in Konya towards vocational education.

197. Girls are attending education more in Karaman. When ABPRS data since 2007 are examined, it is observed that the most disadvantageous group regarding benefitting from education services is constituted by girls. Elementary education schooling ratio of girls in Konya-Karaman Region is above Turkey average. However, secondary education schooling ratio is seen to display a significant drop and remain below Turkey average in Konya, while the same ratio is observed to be above Turkey average in Karaman. Implementation of social policies and campaigns aiming to increase the schooling of girls with the participation of wide masses will positively affect the development of human capital in Konya-Karaman Region.

Figure 25: Change of Girls' Secondary Education Schooling Ratios Between the Years 2009 and 2011 (%)



Source: TurkSTAT, 2012

198. Within the region, Kâzımkarabekir, Başyayla, Ayrancı, Yalıhüyük, Hadim, Halkapınar, Tuzlukçu, Taşkent, Hüyük, Derebucak and Emirgazi display ratios below regional average regarding schooling ratios of girls. According to the girls' secondary education schooling ratios recorded in the region, Konya's Akören, Altınekin, Güneysınır and Derbent districts along with the abovementioned districts remain below Turkey and region averages. Akşehir, Ereğli, Seydişehir, Beyşehir, Kulu ve Karaman central district display performance above regional average regarding girls' schooling ratio parameter.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS THAT ARE INHERENT IN THE REGION REGARDING EDUCATION?

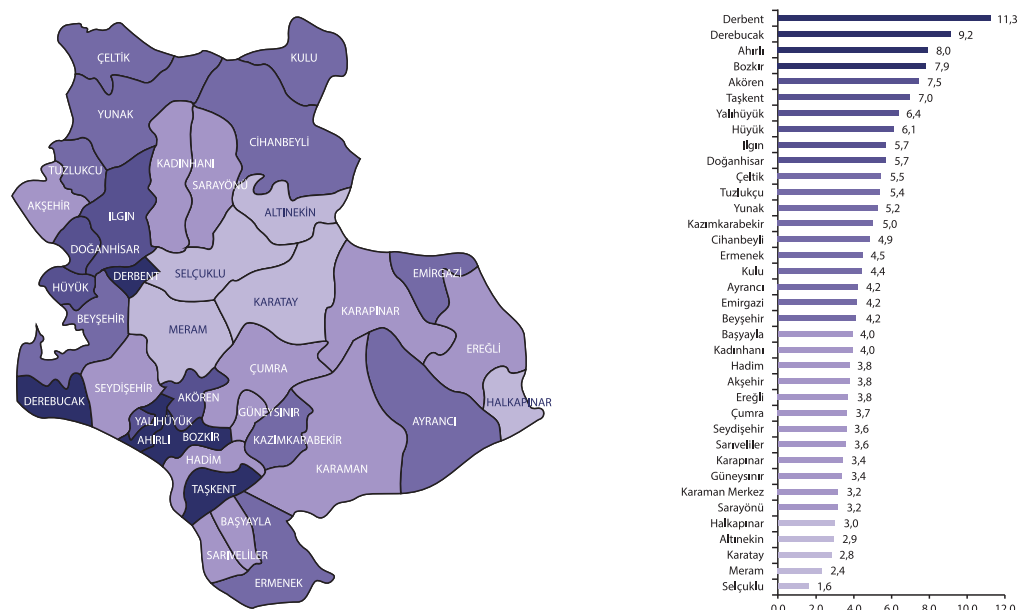
199. According to the region's ratios of students attending elementary and secondary education, 68% of all students attend schools in Konya and Karaman central districts. In this sense, the number of students in rural areas rapidly decline, and an education based migration is experienced due to lack of secondary education infrastructure.

LITERACY

200. The illiteracy ratio that is recorded as 4% throughout the country is observed to be around 3% in our region. Distribution of illiterate population according to age and gender reveals that women over 50 correspond to 74% of overall illiterate population in the region. In addition to difficult access to resources from rural areas, factors such as exclusion due to illiteracy, and inability to benefit from public services and social security put women in rural areas into disadvantaged groups.

201. As of the year 2013, the 50+ years aged population constitutes the region's potential elderly population. Distribution of illiterate people of 50+ years age by districts reveal that Derbent, Derebucak, Ahırlı, Bozkır and Akören are the most disadvantaged districts in this sense. Elderly population in rural areas being far from the healthcare, transportation, quality accommodation etc. facilities adversely affects the quality of living in rural areas. In this context, social policies aiming especially the elderly population in rural areas should be implemented in a planned manner.

Map 4: Ratio of 50+ Years Age Illiterate Population within Overall District Populations, 2011



Source: TurkSTAT, Prepared based on ABPRS Results.

9.10.2 HEALTHCARE

202. Preserving public health and strengthening preventive infrastructural services are fundamental components of development indicators. World Health Organisation defines this as *'the process of developing human quality of living'*.²⁸ In this sense, healthcare becomes the supplementary aspect to human and economic development in both the human development index and Millennium Development Objectives. Increased life expectancy, rapidly increasing population and urbanisation made the importance of health policies even more distinctive. In this framework, health demands of future generations should be taken into consideration and developing social policies towards increasing the public's present quality of living should be aimed.

HEALTHCARE INFRASTRUCTURE

203. As of the year 2012, there are a total of 3 hospitals in Karaman, and 36 hospitals in Konya, comprising of 1 maternity hospital, 25 public hospitals and 10 private hospitals. The number of family health centres where preventive healthcare and local health services are provided is 188 for Konya and 9 for Karaman. Number of emergency stations is 57 for Konya and 3 for Karaman.

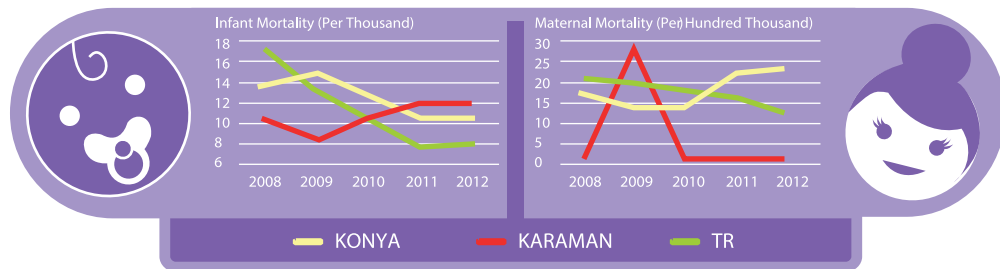
MATERNAL-INFANT MORTALITY

204. Pre-birth and post-birth maternal care services and resulting maternal-infant mortality rates constitute important indicators within the Millennium Development Objectives and OECD indexes. Both concepts are related to the countries' social-cultural levels. While infant mortality rate is around 4 per mille in Europe, the same parameter was found out to be 8 per mille in Turkey according to the Ministry of Health data. Because

present infant mortality rate data are calculated based on province and district hospital records, they do not cover unregistered infant mortality in rural areas. Regarding maternal mortality rates; 580 out of 100,000 births result in death of mothers per year in undeveloped countries, while the same value is calculated as 15 for developed countries and as 23 in Turkey.

205. Infant mortality rates in the region are above Turkey average. While Konya displayed a development in line with the development throughout Turkey and reduced infant deaths, Karaman has displayed increase since the year 2009. Regarding maternal mortality, Karaman maintains maternal deaths at zero in a stable manner excluding the increase in the year 2009. While there was a declining trend in maternal mortality throughout Turkey in recent years, Konya displayed increase in this regard.

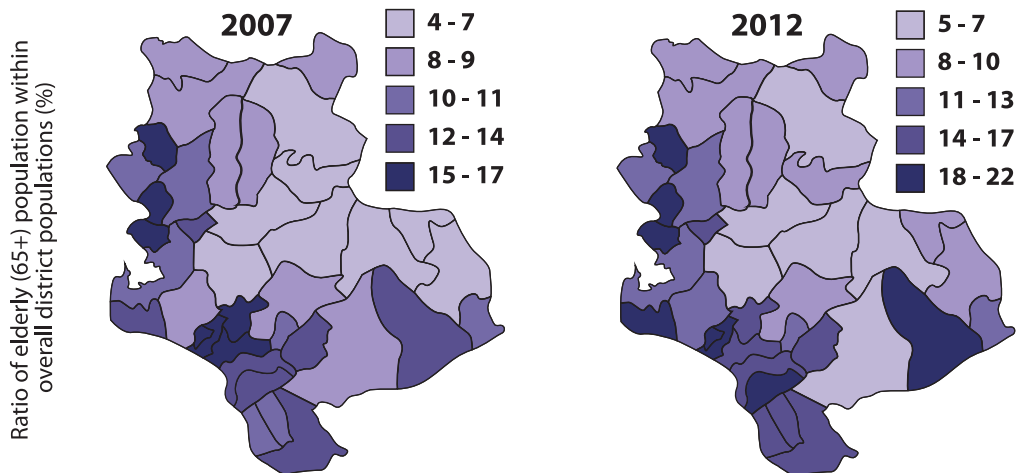
Figure 26: Maternal and Infant Mortality Ratios in Konya-Karaman Region by Years

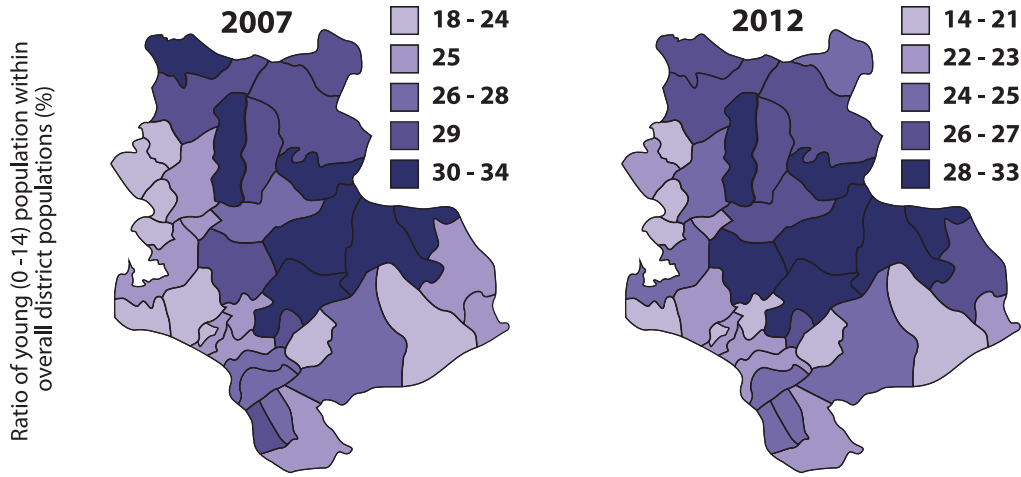


Source: Provincial Directorate of Health, 2012

206. Another health indicator is C-section births. World Health Organisation recommends approximately 15% of all births to be realised through C-section applications. Our country, where this ratio approached 50% in recent years, occurred to have one of the highest ratios in this regard throughout the world. Having one of the highest C-section birth ratios with a value of 46.6%, Turkey ranks at the third place in this regard, following Brazil and China. The region's C-section birth ratios do not seem to display a significant increase throughout the years. According to data obtained from Provincial Directorates of Health, one per every two births were realised by C-section in Karaman as of the year 2012, while the same value occurred to be 45% in

Konya, equal to Turkey average.





9.10.3 SOCIAL STRUCTURE

OLD AGE

207. The population of Turkey is expected to exceed 84 million as of the year 2023. During this period, Turkey will no longer be a country with young population potential and become a mature and aging society. Compared to EU that has an aging and diminishing population, Turkey –despite the decline of population increase rate in medium-term– will catch a large advantage with its young and mature population against EU.

208. As of the year 2012, 65+ years old age group constitutes 7.5% of the overall population countrywide. This ratio occurs to be 7% in our region.

209. Konya-Karaman Region is Aging Rapidly. According to the population projection realised by TurkSTAT, the elderly population ratio for the year 2023 is calculated to correspond to 10.2% of the overall population throughout the country, while this same ratio is estimated to be higher than the country average value. When the region district' aging maps valid for the 2007-2012 period are examined, it is observed that 65+ years old age group constitutes 20% of overall district population in districts such as Doğanhisar, Yalıhüyük, Derebucak and Hüyük. The aging rates of the southern and western districts of the region reveal that the ratio of elderly population within overall population in the region will be higher than Turkey average due to majority of the emigration out of the region consists of young population and the increasing life expectancy. Aging map also shows that our region is on a rapid aging trend.

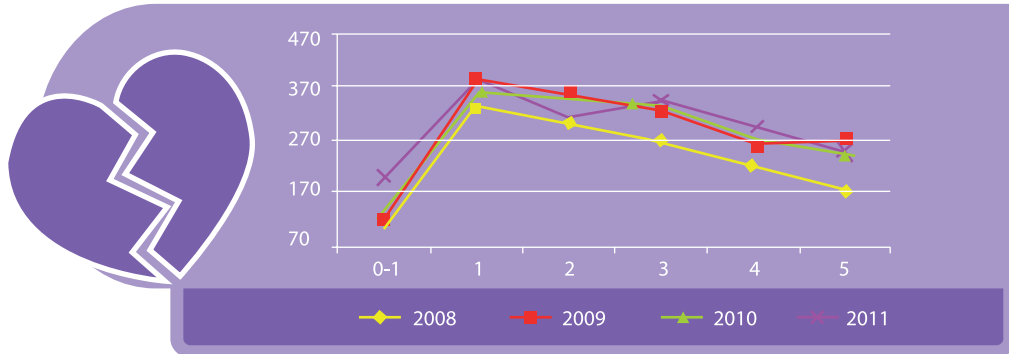
DIVORCE

210. As of the year 2011; Konya, with 8.32 marriages per thousand people rested above the Turkey average of 8.02, while Karaman rested below the average with a value of 7.83.

211. Regarding the region's divorce data, it is seen that there is a significant increase in the number of divorces during the first year of marriage. This ratio declines in the later years of marriage. The ratio of divorces during the first five years of marriage within overall number divorces is observed to decline in the

year 2010. As of the year 2011, 45% of all divorces within Konya-Karaman Region occurred during the first five years.

Figure 27: Numbers and ratios of divorces within Konya-Karaman Region by Years



Source: TurkSTAT, 2012

HANDICAPPED PEOPLE

212. Konya-Karaman Region handicapped people data has been obtained from relevant public institutions via information systems and mostly cover people utilising social benefits. There is no recorded data on people with any level of handicaps that did not make application to such benefits. When the present data for the year 2012 is examined, it is revealed that although 7% of the population of Konya are handicapped, 4% portion live in the regional development primary centres of Selçuklu, Meram and Karatay, while 3% portion live in districts with low development levels. When the statistics of Karaman are examined, it is seen that this total value is at 10%, living mostly in the sub-region centre Ermenek and districts with low development levels, Sarıveliler and Başyayla.

POVERTY

213. According to Millennium Development Objectives, poverty is highlighted as one of the most important problems throughout the world. Generally defined as the state that people are unable to satisfy their basic needs, poverty constitutes one of the most important obstacles against sustainable development. Although there is no official poverty study conducted at regional basis, guiding information was able to be obtained on poverty in result of social development technical committee studies and supports provided by the Agency.

214. On the basis of quality of living, poverty is closely related to migration and social violence. These three concepts reveal individuals' quality of living and a city's habitability quality. In a study conducted based on the General Directorate of Security for comparing the period of 2001-2006, it has been determined that crimes committed against individuals occurred to be higher in areas with low population and low urbanisation ratio, while crimes committed against property (property crimes) occurred to be higher in areas that have high socioeconomic levels and receive immigration.²⁹ Factors such as feeling of exclusion, marginalisation and social exclusion may push

29 - Yılmaz and Güneş, 2006

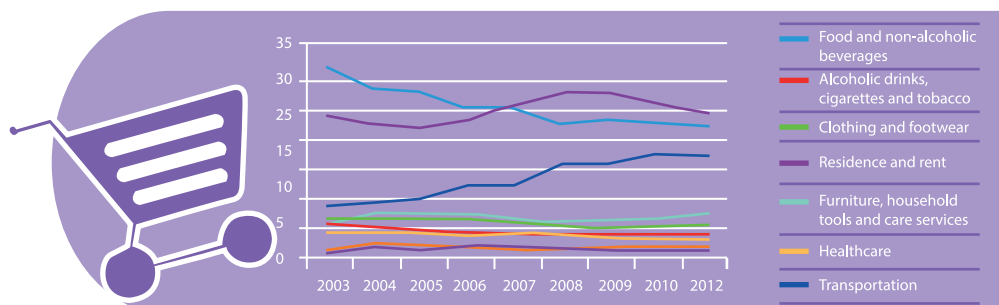
people towards crime. Presence of mechanisms that facilitate the integration of immigrants coming to city and accelerate their adaptation processes is a factor that prevents crime.

215. The most important reasons of the poverty in Konya-Karaman Region are production relations changing through increasing urbanisation and imbalanced structure of sectoral employment ratios. In the poverty analysis conducted by TurkSTAT, the social segment with the highest risk of poverty is revealed to be employees of agriculture sector. The expectation of rural area dwellers that they will have better quality of living at the place they immigrate to creates an adaptation problem in the region. Another aspect related to the region that has been highlighted in the study is that risk of poverty decreases as the level of education increases. Illiterate people who immigrate as unqualified workers are disadvantaged in regards to benefitting from accommodation, healthcare and education services.

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES OF PEOPLE LIVING IN THE REGION

216. Determining the specific consumption habits of people living in the region is important for the purpose of being able to calculate how disposable income is distributed throughout the region. According to Household Consumption Expenditures Statistics published each year by TurkSTAT based on regions, it is observed that people living in Konya-Karaman Region expend their disposable income mostly to residence and rents. On the other hand, the budget they allocate for food declines distinctly between the year 2003 and 2011. The fact that budget allocated by households to transportation rose from 9% to 17% within 10 years is striking issue. This situation points out to cost increases in transportation services throughout the country or that people are now more mobile. Likewise, expenditures of households within Konya-Karaman Region such as hotel and restaurant rose from around 3% to 5.5% in recent years, which points out that higher budget shares are allocated to social living expenditures. Similar to the situation in developed countries, almost 63% of overall country and region consumption expenditures correspond to the basic needs of accommodation, food and transportation. The lowest ratios in consumption data belong to social activities such as education, entertainment and culture. This value corresponds to approximately 12% in our region, which may be interpreted as people of the region facing either time related or money related problems.

Figure 28: Change of Consumption Expenditures of People Living in the Region Between the Years 2003 and 2011 (%)



Source: TurkSTAT, Consumption Expenditures Statistics

10 - PRIORITIES AND MEASURES

3.1	INCREASING THE SKILLS OF WORKFORCE TO THE LEVEL SATISFYING THE DEMANDS OF PRIVATE SECTOR
3.2	ENCOURAGING ENTREPRENEURSHIP
3.3	EMPOWERING SOCIAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE
3.4	EMPOWERING WOMEN'S STATUS REGARDING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE
3.5	INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BASIC PUBLIC SERVICES
3.5	ESTABLISHING SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

PRIORITY 3.1. INCREASING THE SKILLS OF WORKFORCE TO THE LEVEL SATISFYING THE DEMANDS OF PRIVATE SECTOR

Individual knowledge, skills and abilities have been becoming the main driving force of developing and growing economies instead of other factors, and outstanding among the factors required worldwide by enterprises to realise production in the recent years. Hence, these regional economies are capable of making more inventions and innovations thanks to their higher knowledge accumulation, and such economies occur to have higher workforce efficiency. Lack of workforce skill regarding computer use and foreign languages decreases enterprises' national and global competitive advantages. Taking this fact into consideration; Konya-Karaman Region Plan shall focus on medium and high technology sectors under the leadership of private sector, and prioritise increasing the skill level and innovation capacity of the workforce in the region towards the purpose of transitioning into high value added sectors.

MEASURE 3.1.1. Cooperation Between Education Institutions and SMEs Shall Be Developed for Increasing the Knowledge and Skill Level of Workforce, and Activities Aimed Towards Increasing the Quality of Education Provided by Education Institutions and Providing Coordination in This Regard Shall Be Supported

217. Region Plan shall focus particularly on increasing the skill and knowledge level of the workforce employed in the key strategic sectors revealed in the Situational analysis section regarding the region's competitiveness.

218. Students graduating from vocational and technical education institutions in the region remain insufficient for satisfying the demand of enterprises for qualified intermediate personnel. Thus, the higher education institutions and vocational education institutions in the region shall be supported as to specialise for raising the qualified workforce demanded by

the region, and universities of the region shall be encouraged to include entrepreneurship programmes in their curriculum.

219. Bringing in necessary skills to the workforce is related not only to the achieved level of education but also about the effectiveness of the education received. Therefore, regional universities' technical skill programmes aiming to increase the skill levels of the workforce shall be encouraged. Also, contribution shall be made to the task of providing optional courses, trainings and similar opportunities aiming at developing also the non-technical skills of the workforce such as leadership and foreign languages.

220. Contributions shall be made to establishment of graduate programmes aiming towards the qualified personnel demands of the industry in the region with the cooperation of universities and private sector organisations.

221. In the name of being able to measure the effectiveness of vocational education classes provided by different institutions and organisations in the region, monitoring and assessment mechanisms shall be developed regarding employment of trained people.

222. In the name of single handed coordination of the vocational education classes provided at regional scale, they shall be tracked under the leadership of "Provincial Employment and Vocational Education Council".

223. Efforts and activities to be realised towards establishing a web environment where people not informed of present work opportunities may track and apply to all job postings for benefitting from regional opportunities shall be supported.

MEASURE 3.1.2 Programmes Aiming to Develop the Skill and Knowledge Level of the Workforce Shall Be Developed

224. Training courses aiming to bring further skills to the workforce in Konya-Karaman Region shall contribute to effective implementation of active workforce policies, elimination of demand-supply incompatibilities in the market towards reducing unemployment, and benefitting from the workforce potential embodied by the economy in the best manner, thus accelerating development.

225. In this context, skill programmes that are sensitive to workforce demands and capable of being shaped according to the changing demands of workforce market shall be developed. Institutions and organisations managing such applications shall be supporting. Skill programmes should be open and accessible to everyone. Cost of such programmes shall be as low as possible and returning to employment at the end of trainings shall be easy, enabling trainees to be employed at better conditions compared to non-trained people. Finally, such programmes shall be ensured to provide desired education opportunities to the individuals dwelling in the region, to certify the skills gained through the trainings and make such certificates valid in the workforce market.

PRIORITY 3.2 ENCOURAGING ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneurs and small scale enterprises take up place at the core of economy due to playing an important role in all sectors in general sense. When criteria such as growth, survival of enterprises, innovation, employment creation, technologic changes, production increase and export are taken into consideration, the presence of a significant correlation between entrepreneurship may be clearly seen. Thus, Konya-Karaman Region Plan shall specifically highlight the issue of entrepreneurship and form different entrepreneurship strategies at short, medium and long-term.

MESURE 3.2.1 Among Potential Entrepreneurs Striving to Establish Their Own Businesses, Prioritised Target Entrepreneur Groups Shall Be Determined According to Individual Qualities, and Different Entrepreneurship Models Shall Be Developed Accordingly

226. Since diversifying and universalising the mechanisms to support especially early period entrepreneurship in both financial and administrative sense is an obligation not only for the competitiveness of our country but also for the regional competitiveness of our region where there is a significantly high number of entrepreneurs present, prioritised target entrepreneur groups shall be determined and supported according to individual qualities.

227. On the other hand, diversification of entrepreneurship models is a necessary measure also due to Konya-Karaman Region embodying different regional potentials and workforce market qualities compared to other regions.

228. Financial and technical support programmes shall be universalised, supplementing other institutions' entrepreneurship supports for potential entrepreneurs with a desire to invest in the region.

229. For the purpose of increasing the level of success of the enterprises that are to be established by entrepreneurs with a desire to set up their own business on a certain business plan, applied basic entrepreneurship trainings and consultancy services shall be provided and any institutions and organisations providing such trainings shall be supported.

230. Alternative financing opportunities for entrepreneurs shall be searched and developed.

MEASURE 3.2.2 Regional Entrepreneurship Strategy Shall Be Prepared

231. In this context, a **"Regional Entrepreneurship Strategy"** shall be prepared under the coordination of the Agency and with the participation of stakeholders related to the issue at first degree for medium and long-term, taking into consideration the region's specific development potentials and local workforce market characteristics.

MEASURE 3.2.3 Social Entrepreneurship Shall Be Supported

232. Social entrepreneurship that acts based on voluntariness principle and finds innovative solutions to social issues is an entrepreneurship model that is rapidly gaining significance throughout the country.

233. With conferences and panels to be organised at region scale, awareness of particularly regional decision makers and civil society on social entrepreneurship shall be raised.

234. Lack of regular income, which is a common problem of non-governmental organisations, obstructs the continuity of the projects implemented by such organisations. Therefore, regular income opportunities shall be created for NGOs through social entrepreneurship activities by using internet and social media, thus increasing the effectiveness of NGO activities.

235. Seminars depicting the importance of social entrepreneurship shall be given to elementary education students in the region, ensuring children to become more sensitive to social issues.

PRIORITY 3.3 : EMPOWERING SOCIAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Another one of the most fundamental priorities that will accelerate regional development is the level of development of “acting together” and “making joint business” culture of all kinds of institutions and organisations or individuals dealing in certain fields in that region. Also known as social capital, this concept is observed to be significantly effective in explaining why regions with similar physical, human and natural capital accumulations have different development levels in recent years.

Specifically highlighting the importance of social capital structure, Konya-Karaman Region Plan aims to develop the joint business making awareness and acting together culture between all stakeholders in the region in line with this priority.

MEASURE 3.3.1 : Cooperation with Neighbouring NUTS 2 Regions with Close Functional Relations on Common Problems and Opportunities Shall Be Developed

236. Due to Konya-Karaman Region spreading over a very wide geography, districts farther from city centres tend to supply the goods and services they demand from provinces outside the region, and establish functional relations with districts outside region borders. Therefore, cooperating with neighbouring NUTS 2 Regions is of crucial importance for the region.

237. Villages and counties of region’s northwest districts of Akşehir, Yunak and Çeltik have dense daily economic relations with the neighbouring counties, villages and district centres of TR33 NUTS 2 Region.³⁰ These settlements are influenced intensely by the Emirdağ and Sultandağı districts under Afyonkarahisar province regarding market exchanges or other goods

30- District Strategic Development Reports, 2012

and services demands. Therefore, special cooperation initiatives shall be developed with TR33 Region for the villages and countries of the districts bordering the two regions under the coordination of the development agencies of the regions.

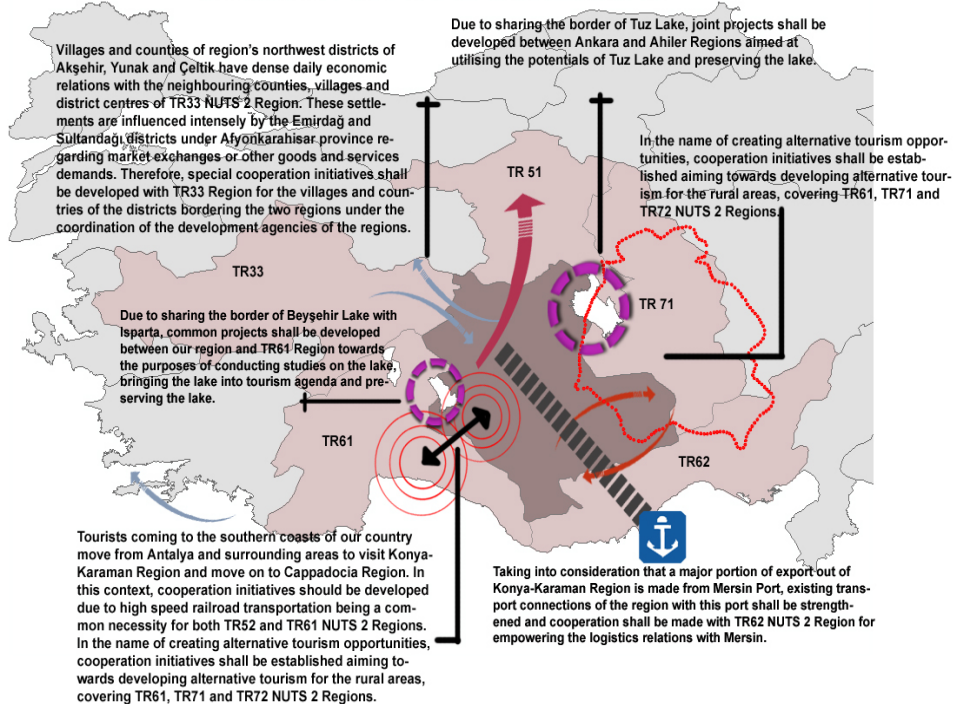
238. Tourists coming to the southern coasts of our country move from Antalya and surrounding areas to visit Konya-Karaman Region and move on to Cappadocia Region. In this context, cooperation initiatives should be developed due to high speed railroad transportation being a common necessity for both TR52 and TR61 NUTS 2 Regions. In the name of creating alternative tourism opportunities, cooperation initiatives shall be established aiming towards developing alternative tourism for the rural areas, covering TR61, TR71 and TR72 NUTS 2 Regions.

239. Due to sharing the border of Tuz Lake, joint projects shall be developed between Ankara and Ahiler Regions aimed at utilising the potentials of Tuz Lake and preserving the lake.

240. Cooperation between our region and TR51 (Ankara) NUTS 2 Region shall be developed in the name of searching for further cultural and scientific communication opportunities between Konya and Ankara, connecting industrial infrastructures to a new vision with a perspective supporting each other along with laying foundation for new cooperation efforts regarding defence industry in this context.

241. Due to sharing the border of Beyşehir Lake with Isparta, common projects shall be developed between our region and TR61 Region towards the purposes of conducting studies on the lake, bringing the lake into tourism agenda and preserving the lake.

NUTS 2 Regions With Intense Functional Relations COMMON SPATIAL SCHEMATIC



242. Finally, taking into consideration that a major portion of export out of Konya-Karaman Region is made from Mersin Port, existing transport connections of the region with this port shall be strengthened and cooperation shall be made with TR62 NUTS 2 Region for empowering the logistics relations with Mersin.

MEASURE 3.3.2. Effectiveness and Responsibility of Non-Governmental Organisations on Decision making Processes Shall Be Increased, and Participative Democracy Culture Shall Be Developed

243. Communication networks and activity strategies shall be established towards the aim of conducting studies together with non-governmental organisations. With these studies to be conducted, successful examples of social responsibility projects shall be spread throughout the region.

244. Institutional capacity of public institutions and non-governmental organisations shall be strengthened.

245. Utilisation of information and communication technologies shall be universalised and employees informatics technology utilisation skills shall be developed.

MEASURE 3.3.3 Local Networks, Participation and Cooperation Shall Be Developed and Joint Business Making Culture Shall Be Raised

246. Embracing, implementation of the purposes and objectives formed within the context of Region Plan along with bringing forth their sustainable effectiveness are directly related to the human, physical and social capitals of local stakeholders. Human and physical capital of Konya-Karaman Region shall be empowered through joint cooperation and interaction, and rendered suitable to national and international competitiveness and risk management.

247. Authorisation and compatibility within administrative units shall be ensured through inter-institutional specialisation, enabling sustainable communication.

248. Actualisation of institutional structure and process shall be ensured for local administrations and other public institutions within the framework a multi-partner and multi-sectoral working culture, and institutional capacity shall be developed, particularly for planning and implementation processes.

249. Investors included under different stages of production process shall be enabled to implement joint future plans, and they shall be supported for taking steps towards branding.

PRIORITY 3.4.1 EMPOWERING WOMEN'S STATUS REGARDING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

Designed for the purpose of supporting women towards playing more active roles in business life and economic development as entrepreneurs, this priority also acts on the basic assumption that regional development

may be possible through providing equal economic opportunities so that women become stronger in economic, political and social life and increase their prosperity.

MEASURE : 3.4. Women's Entrepreneurship Shall Be Supported

250. Institutional structures in the form of non-governmental organisations such as associations, foundations etc. aiming to develop women's entrepreneurship in the region shall be supported, and regional and national cooperation initiatives shall be developed.

251. Entrepreneurship training and consultancy services shall be provided for women with desire to set up their own business and business development training and consultancy services shall be provided for women who own small scale enterprises.

252. Awareness raising activities such as meetings and workshops aiming to highlight the importance of women's entrepreneurship shall be held in the region.

MEASURE 3.4.2 : Sustainability of Women's Employment Shall Be Increased

253. Taking into consideration the change and instability of women's employment in Konya-Karaman Region, long-term vocational skills shall be developed to create employment opportunities rather than searching for job positions as short-term solutions.

254. Joint studies shall be conducted between public institutions and employers on women's employment and entrepreneurship, women's fields of employment shall be expanded, part-time job opportunities and childcare facilities shall be universalised, increasing women's workforce participation ratios.

255. Informal employment ratios in the region shall be reduced with the cooperation of especially public institutions and private sector, and working women devoid of social security shall be enabled to take their share from social prosperity.

256. Cooperation and joint efforts shall be realised between institutions in the region in regards to finding solutions to issues such as women's workforce participation and presenting equal rights and opportunities to girls in education, and developing policies to support the entrepreneurship of particularly poor people. National and international publicity to such studies shall be realised, ensuring to establish examples to many different employment models.

MEASURE 3.4.3. : Knowledge and Skill Levels of Particularly Young and Women Workforce Who Left Agriculture Sector to Settle in Cities Shall Be Improved and Employment Opportunities in Shall Be Created in Non-Agricultural Sectors

257. On the other hand, rural areas of the region suffer from significant yield and quality problems due to drought hazards and thus agricultural population losses. Therefore, a situational determination shall be conducted on the employment of particularly young and women workforce, who left agriculture to settle in cities due to immigration and failure to obtain regular income from agriculture sector, in non-agricultural sectors, support programmes and training activities shall be held, and organisations and institutions holding such activities shall be supported.

258. For the purpose of more effective use of cooperation opportunities between industry and education institutions present in the region towards increased employment opportunities and a stronger socioeconomic structure, the demands of industry, agriculture and service sectors shall be defined and raising workforce in line with such demands shall be encouraged.

PRIORITY 3.5. : INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS OF BASIC PUBLIC SERVICES

When OECD and UN health and economy indexes are examined, it is observed that life expectancy and economic growth increases in direct proportion to each other. Increase in the living quality of human capital that constitutes the basis for economic development supplements both social and economic development. Therefore, development of human capacity and a more habitable society may be possible only through improvements to be made in basic public services.

Citizens should not only be consumers regarding public services but also play an active role in decision making processes, inspect the quality and scope of rendered services and checks the servicing institution. Citizens being able to play active roles in the framework of governance concept and being included within inspection mechanisms shall increase the efficiency of public services. It is necessary to establish effective scientific monitoring mechanisms in the region regarding applications that will reduce disruptions in services provided by institutions.

MEASURE 3.5.1. : Equal Opportunities Shall Be Provided in Education Field and the Educational Infrastructure Shall Be Strengthened

259. A structural analysis of the region regarding education shall be conducted, and local scale solution projects shall be actualised. Short, medium and long-term strategies shall be defined and implemented towards enabling the participation of all actors in order to eliminate the structural problems experienced in education.

260. In line with the increasing population at city centres, certain increases are experienced also in the number of students per classroom in education institutions. Efforts on activating volunteer organisations, non-governmental organisations and charitable citizens shall be made towards increasing the number of schools and classrooms, thus reducing the number of students per teacher and classroom and intraregional imbalances. Together with

these efforts, national scale education success of Konya-Karaman Region shall be increased.

261. Innovative projects aiming to eliminate the rural-urban area education inequality shall be supported. Activities towards eliminating the problems due to wide surface area of Konya-Karaman Region and structural deficiencies of rural settlements in education field shall be realised. Infrastructure services aiming to provide the same education simultaneously at city centres through IPTv-Online Classroom applications shall be developed.

262. Girls unable to attend school at all stages of education along with the obstacles against their attendance should be determined and preventive activities in this regard should be realised. Sustainable resolution projects such as increasing cooperation and communication between stakeholder institutions related to this issue and convincing families that do not send their daughters to school shall be implemented, and these efforts shall be monitored towards ensuring equality in regional education. In districts where the girls' schooling ratio is lower than Turkey average, emergency action plans and emergency intervention programmes shall be developed, enabling female students left outside educational process to be brought back into education.

263. Although literacy ratio of Konya-Karaman Region is 1 point above country average, there are also districts with literacy ratios below Turkey average. These are districts with particularly low development levels. Literacy (reading/writing) training courses organised by Public Education Centres shall be universalised especially in these districts with low averages and number of attending people shall be increased. The contents, timing and scope of such courses shall be planned taking into consideration the socio-cultural factors that create differentiation throughout the region.

MEASURE 3.5.2. Accessibility to Healthcare and Healthcare Infrastructure Shall Be Strengthened

264. Healthcare system aims to produce solution for battling existing health issues and preventing new problems. In this context, reducing basic costs of healthcare system through preventive medicine, raising social awareness on health and universalising the right to access high quality healthcare services shall be aimed.

265. Due to healthcare insurance costs being high in European countries, people from many different social segments travel to countries where they can make more economical healthcare expenditures. Taking into consideration aspects such as the region's specialisation in healthcare field, increased bed capacity, neighbouring cities airport capabilities along with the high speed railroad connections from Eskişehir and Ankara, the region possesses the potential to become a significant destination for national and international health tourism. In line with this, activities towards increasing the nationwide recognition of the region's existing healthcare investments

and potentials shall be realised.

266. Education on maternal and child care issues shall be universalised for improving maternal health and reducing maternal-infant mortality ratios, while also preparing materials (printed and visual) and trainings shall be prepared for pregnant mothers and pregnancy candidate women on the issues of importance regarding both their own health and their babies' health along with birth methods.

267. Activities aimed at universalising health literacy, which may be defined as a concept that covers people other than healthcare employees being able to assess health concepts, to benefit from medicinal services and participate in treatment processes with good decisions, throughout the region shall be supported. Development of health literacy is of significance in terms of reducing the load on healthcare system, effective use of resources and universalisation of preventive medicine applications.

268. In order to increase the effectiveness of emergency healthcare interventions in rural areas of Konya-Karaman Region along with eliminating problems experienced during transportation, pilot applications of new plans based on geographical conditions shall be tested and, if successful, shall be universalised throughout the region.

MEASURE 3.5.3 : Institutional capacity shall be increased

269. On-the-job training programmes suitable to the demands of personnel in public institutions and organisations shall be arranged and activities in this direction shall be supported.

270. Efforts aimed at developing and improving human resources plans, policies, programmes, and decision making processes shall be realised and activities in this direction shall be supported.

271. Establishment of computer based information systems shall be supported.

PRIORITY 3.6. : ESTABLISHING SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

In addition to its benefits and opportunities it brings, globalisation also constitutes certain risk fields. The developing technology and the rapid transformation in transportation field creates positive developments such as new processes eliminating intermediaries for accessing information, while also creating unplanned urbanisation, new social issues and risk fields. Together with these risk fields, the issue of importance highlighted by the United Nations is increasing the qualification level of individuals (human empowerment). Human empowerment is defined as increasing the effectiveness of particularly the socially disadvantaged and excluded segments within decision making processes. Increasing the qualification level of individuals is an important objective regarding implementation

of policies aiming for social inclusion. Within the context of this priority, measures related to the battle against potential social risks within Konya-Karaman Region were taken.

MEASURE 3.6.1. Immigration Management and Combat Against Poverty Shall Be Implemented

272. Measures towards reducing socio-cultural adaptation problems emerged due to intense immigration should be taken, social problems in settlements created due to immigration should be determined, and projects aiming at the resolution of such problems should be implemented. Academic field studies should be conducted for defining the socioeconomic and socio-cultural obstacles against workforce participation and joint intervention action plans should be prepared with the participation of relevant stakeholders. Through studies to be conducted, the emigrant qualified workforce shall be brought into business life in a faster manner.

273. Because state supports are distributed in the region by different institutions, duplicate supports may occur from time to time. Lack of a joint database between institutions, certain supports not being based on statements and deficiencies in inspections cause flaws to occur in bringing aimed supports to the necessary points. Also, support eligibility criteria show difference among many institutions, and thus lack for an objective assessment.

274. When implementing poverty preventing policies for families and individuals facing poverty risks, long-term and planned programmes shall be defined rather than palliative/short-term solutions. Also, an objective scoring index shall be developed for beneficiaries in order to be able to determine social supports deemed necessary.

275. Local workgroups shall be established for the purposes of determining strategies aimed at elimination of income distribution inequalities, realising communication and coordination between institutions, and developing alternative strategies and programmes for combat against poverty, and an information network shall be set up for implementing such activities under a comprehensive plan and coordination.

276. Social aids and services for poor people capable of working shall have the characteristics to prevent a poverty culture and to enable poor segments to become productive, while poor people unable to work shall be supported via regular social aids. Social aids shall be distributed in a relevant, correct, effective and objective manner. A joint database shall be set up towards realising this purpose.

MEASURE 3.6.2. :Spatial Compliance for Physically and Mentally Handicapped People Shall Be Increased, and Socioeconomic Inclusion Shall Be Realised

277. Spatial arrangement play a significant role for enabling handicapped people to participate in social life at least with equal opportunities as non-handicapped people. Handicapped people are unable to benefit from the most basic healthcare, education and rehabilitation services or attend sportive and cultural activities unless suitably structured environmental conditions are met. Public facilities, particularly facilities and buildings belonging to public institutions and organisations along with municipalities, shall be made suitable for access of handicapped people.

278. Social policies aiming to eliminate any potential social prejudice against disadvantaged groups shall be implemented and public opinion shall be meld regarding this issue.

279. Projects that will prevent social exclusion of disadvantaged groups and enable social inclusion shall be supported. Mechanisms that will enable and encourage participation of disadvantaged groups such as handicapped people, women and seasonal workers into the workforce shall be developed at local scale and national and international partnerships shall be established.

MESAURE 3.6.3An Elderly-Friendly City and Society Structure Shall Be Established

280. For the purposes of providing healthy aging, elderly prosperity, improving the living quality of elderly people, increasing solidarity between generations, and for elderly people along with institutions and family members caring for elderly people, innovative models and applications shall be developed.

281. A platform comprising of NGOs and public institutions shall be established. The increase of elderly population ratio in rural areas shall be taken into consideration through this platform, and informative activities (health, culture, leisure activities etc.) shall be realised particularly towards elderly people within the context of concepts such as healthy aging, conscious aging, second spring etc.

282. Home care services shall be provided to elderly people within the context of improving income distribution especially in rural areas of the region and combatting poverty.

283. Besides the traditional nursing home model, active, participative, productive nursing home models shall be developed as a sub-component of lifelong learning model.

284. Majority of illiterate elderly people in the region dwells in rural areas. Visual materials (videos, clips etc.) shall be prepared in the form of public service announcements for this social segment unable to benefit from regular informative materials on public services, from posters or brochures. Such materials to be prepared shall be ensured to be displayed in village mukhtars' offices.

MEASURE 3.6.4 Family Structure Shall Be Empowered

285. Educative activities such as consultancy, guidance, panels and symposiums aiming to inform the individuals and public on the importance of family shall be realised and made accessible to all individuals within the region.

286. The importance of the social role of family shall be highlighted with the cooperation of local and national stakeholders in various workshops and educative activities, empowering the family structure.

287. Periodical (before marriage, 1st year of marriage, 5th year of marriage) family schools applications shall be realised in order to maintain family unity and halt the rise of divorce statistics.

288. In order to prevent crime and reasons behind committing crimes, along with suicides, and social deviations such as early age substance addictions; determining structural and individual factors creating the problems is of significance in terms of providing and maintaining social order. Although crime and suicide may be explained through individual reasons, it is well known that social factors constitute a significant factor in creating the root of such problems. In this context, social structure shall be empowered, and values maintaining society shall be kept alive –beginning from family and extending throughout education life– and cooperation between local stakeholders shall be developed as to contribute to these efforts.





4 purpose

**REDUCTION OF INTRAREGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT DIFFERENCES AND
REVITALISING LIFE IN RURAL AREAS
OF THE REGION**

At the first stages of development process, large cities that function as development centres (natural growth terminals) are attraction centres for all production factors due the goods, services and employment opportunities they provide. Other regions seem to not be able to catch up to this attraction and even decline. Although this is a natural and expected process, it also brings forth certain disadvantages for underdeveloped settlements, at the lead of which come population losses. The dynamic and high-quality workforce in these undeveloped regions immigrates into developed areas; which on one hand causes decrease of employment and economic incomes in districts and rural areas, leading to underdevelopment of healthcare, education and similar social services and on the other hand increases the pressure towards city centres.

Social imbalances that find their roots on economic reasons will also be the source of significant unrest. Constant increase of the economic and social differences between developed and underdeveloped regions may even lead to alienation of such regions against each other.

This issue has also been highlighted under the 10th Development Plan. It has been mentioned that the risks brought forth due to population decline and aging in rural settlements within our country increased, distinct differences may be observed between near and far rural areas, because of which it was necessary to diversify rural area policies and applications and to develop an approach not merely limited to villages and reliant units of such in policy design and practice stages.

When our region is analysed in this framework; it is observed that most districts excluding central districts and certain developed districts are prone to significant amounts of population loss. When it is evaluated based on development levels and spatial analyses are also utilised; the fact that even the developed districts with sub-region centre potential experience this population loss means a serious threat for our region. The fact that most of the population losses in our region occur to be within 15-29 years age group is an indicator that districts are rapidly losing their young populations and thus are aging constantly. In result of this, the districts that are dominated more and more by elderly population lose their dynamic and high-quality workforce, which leads to problems in producing economic income. In addition to these, at the lowland section where agricultural activities in the

region are more intensely realised; workforce demand has decreased due to rising of mechanisation, which made the agricultural population to cities.

Thus, Konya Karaman Region Plan shall support policies aimed at revitalising economic life in rural settlements with lower development levels and rapid population loss in order to reduce intraregional development differences, establishing non-agricultural alternative sectors to produce income sources and increasing incomes received from agriculture as priority. With the increase of incomes, social imbalances will have been eliminated and social revitalisation at rural parts of the region will have been realised.

On the other hand, our region possesses semi-arid climate characteristics and is considerably far from being able to meet its own needs via either precipitation or water reserves. Underground water resources declined significantly especially at the lowland due to reasons such as increasing aridity and excess water usage, leading to increasing agricultural irrigation costs. Water constraints being experienced in the region have adversely affected agricultural yield, causing reduced income obtained from agriculture based on unpaid family labour at rural parts of the region. In mountainous regions, income obtained per unit area has been reduced due to small and fragmented nature of lands, making emigration compulsory. This situation in turn caused further deepening the intraregional development differences.

Although there is a general assumption that increasing income and prosperity per capita necessitates economy to be rather based on industry, technology and information; agriculture retains its importance especially at the region's rural areas at all times. Because agricultural products are among indispensable consumption goods, the demand for such will never end at both rural and urban areas and will even increase in line with the population increase rate. Konya-Karaman Region Plan, considering this fact, shall handle agriculture sector as a strategic sector independently from all other sectors in terms of national and regional food supply safety. In addition to this the plan has defined prioritised intervention fields towards the purposes of reducing intraregional development differences, realising medium and long-term structural transformations in agriculture, and revitalising rural life, as; "Increasing Yield and Quality of Plant and Animal Based Production, Development of Tourism and Utilisation of Tourism Potentials for Creating Alternative Income Sources in Rural Parts of the Region, and Development of Agriculture and Diversification of Agricultural Activities for Creating Alternative Income Sources in Rural Parts of the Region".

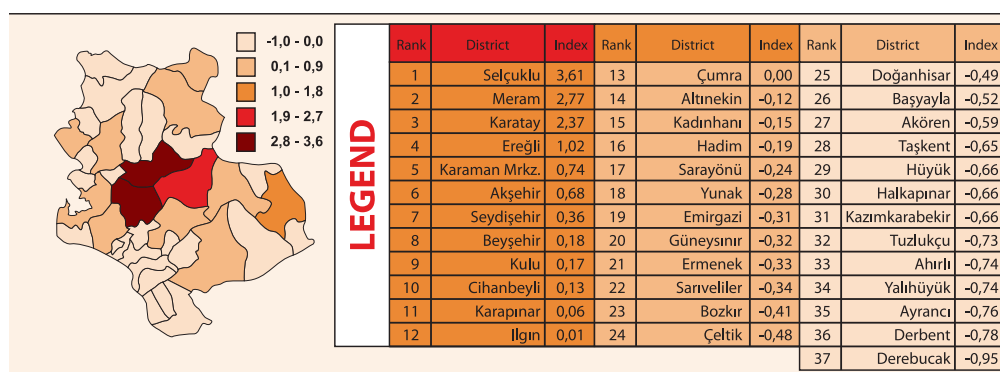
11 - TRENDS

11.1 INTRAREGIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIFFERENCES

289. The policy of reducing intraregional development differences is one of the fundamental components of regional development issue. There are significant development differences experienced among districts within Konya-Karaman Region that house a total of 37 districts. The physical accessibility means between rural and urban areas being limited due to wide surface area of the region and related failure to provide a high-quality and efficient service regarding goods, services and human flows further increase these development differences.

290. The results of the Socioeconomic Development Index study conducted based on districts are summarised on the map below.³¹

Map 5: Socioeconomic Development Index of Districts, 2012



291. The most developed districts in the region are observed to Selçuklu, Meram and Karatay central districts that constitute the metropolitan area of Konya province. Regarding non-central districts, at the top of most developed districts comes Ereğli, followed by Akşehir, Seydişehir and Beyşehir. Within Karaman province, Karaman centre district occurs to be the most developed settlement, while the most developed non-central district is Ermenek. The most socioeconomically backwards districts of the region are Ayrancı, Derebucak and Derbent.

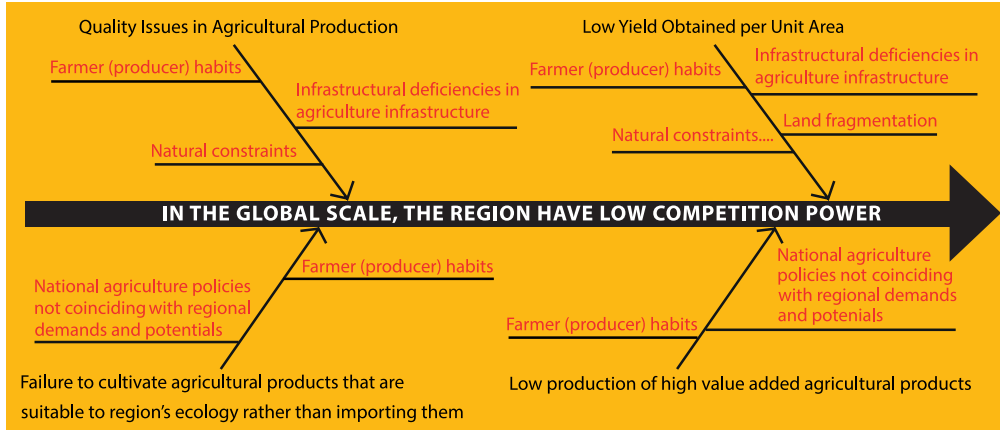
292. The most important one of these findings that have been supported also by previously conducted studies is that districts of Konya province were more developed than districts of Karaman province. It is observed that districts with limited agricultural lands viable by geography, with majorly mountainous and steep terrain were more backwards regarding development.

11.2 WHAT IS THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE ON THE EMERGENCE OF INTRAREGIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIFFERENCES AND ON THE REGION'S GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS?

³¹ - Detailed explanation on the study is provided under ANNEX-6.

293. In this section, the directly determinant impact of national agriculture policies on our region's agricultural activities, agriculture related issues on the emergence of intraregional development differences, and opportunities presented in terms of the region's national and global competitiveness shall be studied.

Figure 29: Fundamental Aspects of Regional Agriculture That Influence Competitiveness



294. Fundamental agriculture policies in our country are determined at national scale, and directly affect regional and local scale agriculture applications. However, certain national decisions fails to adequately handle the region's agricultural demands, priorities and issues.

295. In addition to Agricultural Basins Production and Support Model (Tarım Havzaları Üretim ve Destekleme Modeli – THÜDM), there are also different subsidies intended for national scale fruit growing, vegetable growing and animal based production (including fodder crops). Implementation of such subsidies regardless of regions' climate conditions, soil and water resources and topographic characteristics is a determinant aspect of also our region's agriculture policies.

11.3 ARIDITY AND WATER ISSUES THREATEN THE REGION

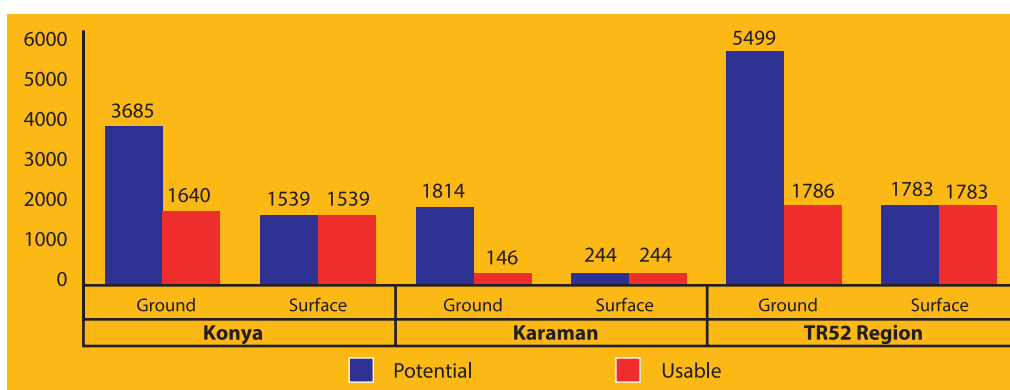
296. Konya-Karaman Region is one of the geographies of intense agricultural activity implementation in our country. Due to the fact that agriculture-suited lands are in abundance, water resource potential is limited -in addition to the serious aridity risk present- it is of much importance to establish production patterns in accordance to limited water resources.

297. Another one of the plans created towards the purpose of developing our country's soil and water resources is Konya PlainKonya Plain Project. In order to fulfil the programming, project designing, monitoring, assessment and coordination services of Konya PlainKonya Plain Project in this context, the Konya PlainKonya Plain Project Regional Development Administration was founded in the year 2011. Konya Plain Project Regional Development Administration, covering also Niğde and Aksaray provinces along with

our region's provinces, works in coordination with development agencies and conducts joint projects and activities towards the aim of providing coordination to public investments in order to develop soil and water resources, and contribute to regions' development, particularly regarding public investments, projects and activities.³²

298. Considering the fact that the region's usable water potential will reach only 4 billion m³ even with the 400 million m³ water to be obtained with KOP project's full capacity implementation planned for the year 2016, it is obvious that the water resources of the region should be used in the most rational manner as to produce the highest yield, quality and profit.

Figure 30: The Region's Existing Water Resources Potential (million m³)



Source: KOP Region Socioeconomic Indicators Report, 2012.

299. Currently irrigated lands correspond to 31% of the region's overall agriculture lands. Although the total ground and surface water potential of Konya-Karaman Region is approximately 7.2 billion m³/year, it is known that usable water resources potential is 3.6 billion m³/year.

300. While 75% of the existing water resources throughout the country is used for agricultural irrigation purposes, this value corresponds to 84% in our region. Socioeconomic pressures and factors such as climate change, of which impact is constantly growing, made it mandatory for water to be effectively used for food production. It is seen that the amount of water to be conserved with modernisation works and correct irrigation programmes to be realised on existing irrigated agriculture lands is much higher than the additional water resource of 400 million m³ to be obtained through the blue tunnel project.

301. Ecologic factors such as climate, soil and water should be taken into consideration in the agriculture policies implemented in the region. In addition to Karapınar district where activities against desertification and erosion have been initiated, other threatened, most arid districts in the region are Ereğli, Çumra and Cihanbeyli along with Karaman centre and Konya centre districts³³, and these are also the districts where fodder crops cultivation is most intensively carried out, which has a relatively higher water

32- National Strategy for Regional Development, 2013

33-TR52 Region Aridity Index Report, 2012

utilisation. This situation renders execution of a strategic decision, taking into consideration potential trends in regards to the region's future.

11.4 IS THE REGION SOIL ADEQUATE REGARDING QUALITY?

302. Lack of quality inherent in the region soil causes low yield and quality in agricultural production. Towards the purpose of providing effective utilisation and sustainability of our region's soil resources, studies to be conducted for revealing and updating the existing status of our region in terms of physical, chemical, plant nutrient and heavy metal content parameters are of crucial importance.

303. In our region's high pH and lime soils that already have low organic matter; poor structure, low levels of macro nutrient nitrogen and low levels of micro nutrient iron, zinc, manganese and boron contents are observed.³⁴

304. Especially in Konya province of our region, agricultural lands experience high salinity, sodification and drainage problems. Salinity and sodification usually occur due to high groundwater level due to insufficient drainage, arid climate, high temperature, excess irrigation done with low-quality water, low precipitation, and insensible fertilisation. In this context, effective drainage channels should be formed within fields and on lowland, irrigation water quality should be increased, and along with soil leaching activities on necessary areas, balanced and adequate organic and inorganic fertilisation should be implemented according to soil analysis results.³⁵

305. Region soils face desertification hazard. There are serious erosion and rockiness problems experienced on region's agricultural lands, and particularly Karapınar, Kulu and Cihanbeyli face significant wind erosion.³⁶

11.5 AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM REGARDING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: LAND FRAGMENTATION

306. On areas with land fragmentation and rapidly diminishing plot sizes in our region; land consolidation efforts should be accelerated in coordination with public investments (irrigation, transportation etc.) and in a holistic manner.

307. Fragmentation of agricultural lands into very small plots due to inheritance within our region emerges as a significant problem also regarding orchards. As is known; unit costs decrease and income increases as the land size increases in agricultural production. As land sizes diminish, farmers tend to set up mixed orchards rather than fruit orchards. Due to the demands of the fruit types used in such gardens being different from each other, adequate yield and quality cannot be obtained. Also, decrease of land sizes cause farmers to plant fruit trees more tighter than normal, which also reduce yield and quality.³⁷

³⁴-Soil and Fertilisation Issues in Konya Province, Konya Citry Symposium.

³⁵-Soil and Fertilisation Issues in Konya Province, Konya Citry Symposium.

³⁶-Soil and Fertilisation Issues in Konya Province, Konya Citry Symposium.

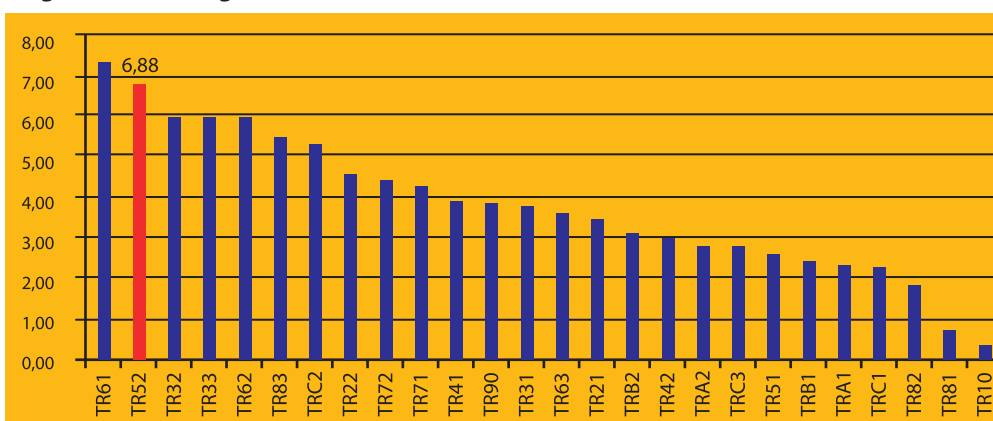
³⁷-Feasibility Report for Production of High Value Added Agriculture Products in Ereğli District, 2012

11.6 VALUE ADDED AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION VALUE

308. When the region's gross value added parameters are analysed, it is observed that it is an agriculture-focused region and that income from agricultural establishments tend to be higher than that of country average.

309. Our region produces 6.88% of our country's overall agricultural production value. Our region possess a significant place with its agricultural production value both regarding its national contribution and among other sectors in the region. Having a relatively better status regarding agricultural production value compared to other regions, our region –when compared to Antalya Isparta Burdur Region- ranks at the 13th place in regards to its wide agricultural lands while ranking at the first place in terms of its agricultural production value. In this context, it is considered that our region is not at the desired place in terms of its agricultural production value.

Figure 31: Total Agricultural Production Value (%)

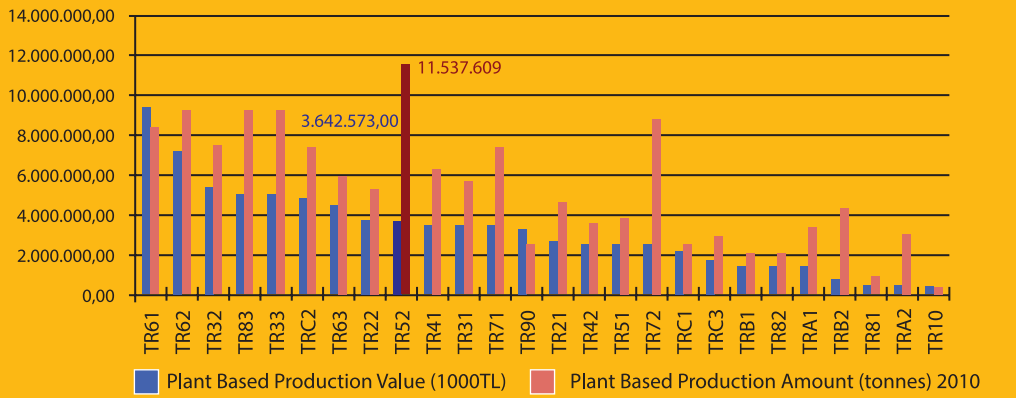


Source: TurkSTAT, 2013

310. Agricultural production value comprises of the sum of plant based production, livestock and animal based production value. Although our region ranks at the first place regarding amount and planting area parameters for many product items, production values tend to be low due to reasons such as low yield and quality along with dominant production of low value added products.

311. With 55% of the total agricultural production value obtained from plant based production, it is obvious that our region has a structure dominated by plant based production.

312. Although ranking at the 1st place regarding plant based production amount, our region ranks only at the 9th place regarding production value. This situation points out to problems related to yield and quality along with the fact that high value added products could not be produced at sufficient amounts.

Figure 32: Comparison of Regions' Plant Based Production Values

Source: TurkSTAT, 2011

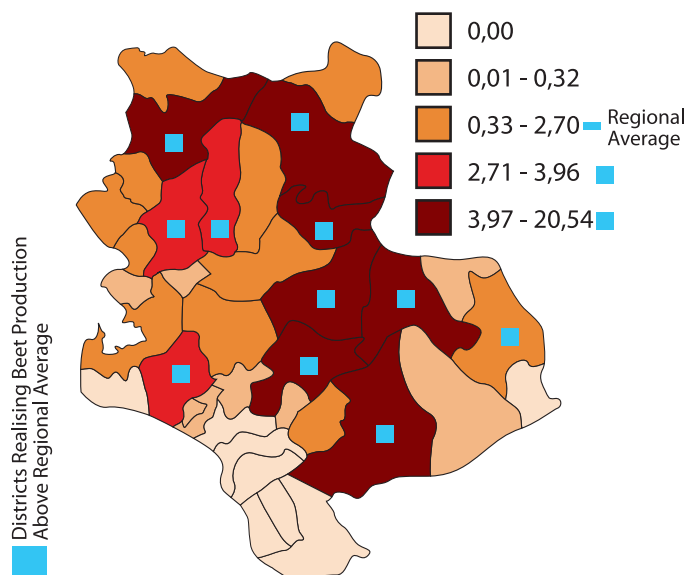
313. Agriculture sector in Konya-Karaman Region maintains its standing as a critical sector regarding the value added created at national scale, and its production value, agricultural income per capita and employment parameters. Therefore, the subject of agriculture should be studied with care under national and regional development policies to be designed. This situation makes it necessary for producing correct agricultural policies that will ensure most rational utilisation of limited agricultural resources and make the most contribution to regional development during the preparation of new period regional development measures for Konya-Karaman Region.

11.7 WHAT IS OUR PLANT BASED PRODUCTION POTENTIAL?

FIELD CROPS

314. Konya-Karaman Region produces approximately 12% of the overall field crops produced throughout the country.

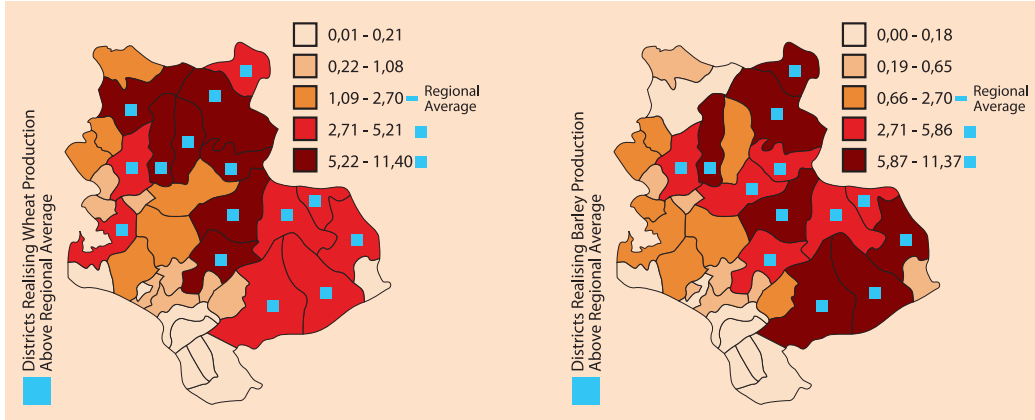
Map 6: Distribution of the Top 3 Field Crops Most Cultivated in the districts of Konya-Karaman Region, by Districts, 2012



315. Due to constrained water resources in our region, dominantly dry farming applications are implemented and majorly field crops are cultivated. When the field crops cultivated in the region are examined, it is observed that grains fields comprise 65% of the overall

plant based production areas. In irrigated farmlands, dominantly sugar beet, alfalfa and corn are planted.

Map 6: Distribution of the Top 3 Field Crops Most Cultivated in the districts of Konya-Karaman Region, by Districts, 2012



316. The highest shares among the field crops cultivated in our region belong to beet, wheat, silage corn, alfalfa and barley respectively. Regarding the shares within overall country production values, our region ranks at the 1st place regarding sugar beet and barley production and 3rd place regarding wheat production. Although 8.64% of all wheat produced throughout the country is produced within our region, adequate quality production for flour sector could not be realised in the region.

317. Yield and quality improving efforts for wheat production should be emphasised. In addition to measures to be taken towards eliminating quality issues, wheat production yield will increase through adequate support policies to be implemented.

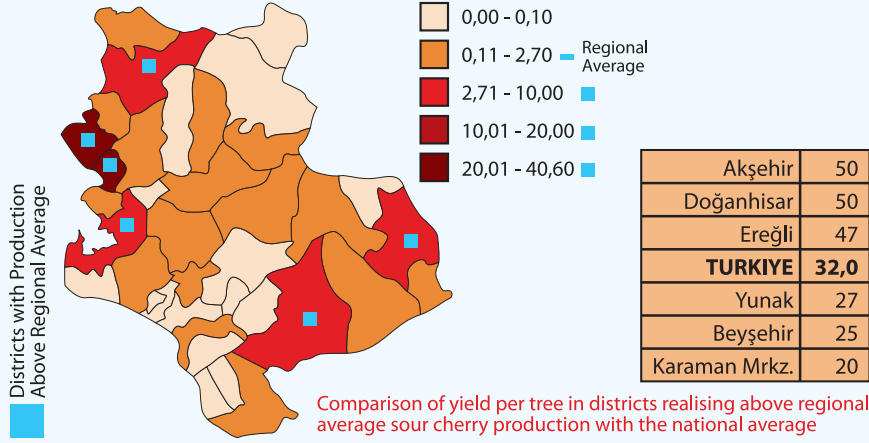
318. Sugar beet, silage corn and alfalfa cultivations are densely realised on lands opened to irrigated agriculture. Especially in result of the support policies implemented at the beginning of 2000s, grain/silage corn, alfalfa and oil-purpose sunflower cultivations displayed increase on irrigated areas. When the cultivation areas of such products with relatively high water demands are examined, it is seen that they concentrate in Karapınar, Karaman centre, Konya centre, Ereğli, Çumra and Cihanbeyli districts where the impact of aridity are most significantly felt. This situation is an indicator that resources are not utilised correctly and sensibly, pointing out the necessity of regional and national agriculture policies.

319. Our region has the production potential that could eliminate the oil seed plant import deficit that approaches 3 billion Dollars. The oil seed plant most dominantly cultivated in our region is sunflower. In addition to sunflower, cultivation areas for opium, safflower and canola plants have also begun to increase in recent times. Also, our region takes the top place regarding hybrid sunflower and safflower seed production throughout Turkey, realising 8% of the overall oil seed crop production of our country.

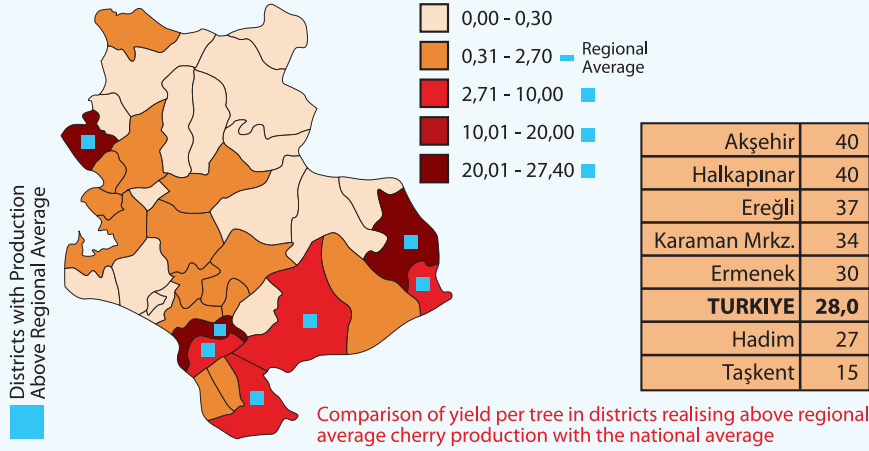
WHERE ARE WE AT FRUIT CULTIVATION (ORCHARDING)?

Map 7: Spatial Distribution of Fruits Most Produced within the Region, by Districts, 2012

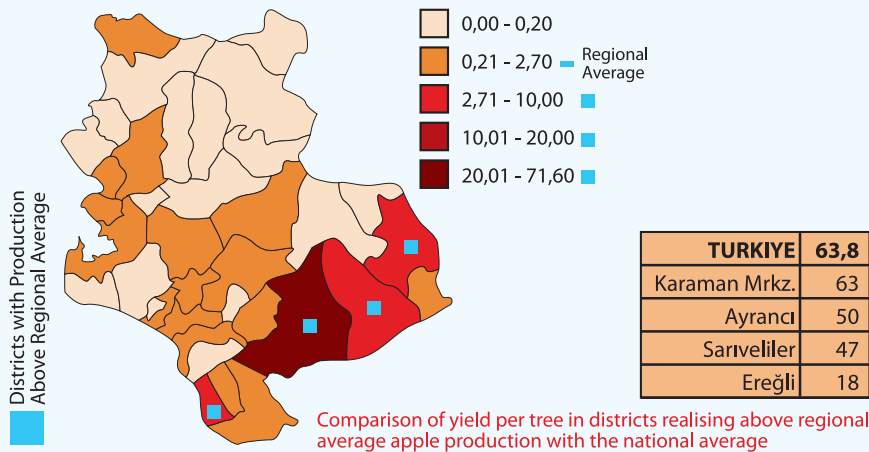
Distribution Of Overall Sour Cherry Production In The Region By Districts (%) 2012



Distribution Of Overall Cherry Production In The Region By Districts (%) 2012



Distribution Of Overall Apple Production In The Region By Districts (%) 2012



%71 of the apples produced throughout the region are produced in Karaman Centre district.

320. With a production amount nearing 700 thousand tonnes, Konya-Karaman Region realises 5% of our country's fruit cultivation. Although at a fine place regarding production value, our yield per tree values remain below country average.

321. Apple, grape, sour cherry and cherry are our main products with national scale competitiveness in the region. The production of these four products corresponds to 90% of the region's overall fruit production.

322. Concerning the region's share within overall country production amounts, our region comes at the 3rd place regarding cherry and sour cherry production and 2nd place regarding apple production.

323. In recent years, significant increases are also observed regarding apple, cherry, sour cherry, walnut, almond, strawberry and olive plantation areas.

324. Although Konya-Karaman Region has an important place within Turkey regarding orcharding and viniculture and produces products with high national/international demand, it experiences yield, quality, standardisation and marketing problems. Although apple and cherry among the outstanding fruits of the region have competitive advantage in terms of production area size and total production amount parameters, their yields are below Turkey average as is the case with many produced products.

325. Because our region covers a wide geographical area, the ecologic characteristics of each district display significant differences from each other. Thus, production, yield and quality of fruit types of which ecologic demands differ from each other display wide differences in different districts.³⁸ For instance; although as a region we have yield below Turkey average regarding walnut and strawberry, some of our districts show significantly high yields above country average.

326. Through determination of suitable product patterns in agriculture basins to be formed taking into consideration the ecologic conditions, not only will optimum utilisation of resources be ensured but yield and quality will also increase. This way, income per unit area will be increased and contribution will be made to reduction of intraregional differences. Through preference of product patterns formed by paying regard to the region's existing qualifications, the region's national and global scale competitiveness shall be increased.

VEGETABLE FARMING

327. Due to vegetable farming being a type of production dependent on irrigation and water resources being constrained in the region, it is observed that we are not a very competitive region in vegetable farming compared to other regions. However, the region comes at the first place regarding carrot production, realising approximately 67% of countrywide carrot production, and almost entire export-oriented black carrot production of

38-Konya Province Fruit Cultivation Action Plan, 2013, Konya, p.4

the country. Regarding plantation areas, it is observed that this product is densely cultivated in Meram (Kadınhanı), Çumra and Ereğli that are among the districts of the region facing aridity threat.

SEED SECTOR

328. The region ranks at the first place regarding seed production throughout the country. Wheat, barley, hybrid sunflower, potato, safflower and fodder crop seeds come at the top places regarding the region's seed production. Approximately 36% of the overall seed production in our country is met by the region –34% singlehandedly by Konya province.

Table 5: Seed production in Konya Karaman Region

	Production Area (da)	Production Amount (tonnes)	Production Share %
Konya	648.158	217.500,0	33,7
Karaman	13.314,0	9.103,3	1,4
Region	661.472,0	226.603,3	35,1
Turkey	-	644.790,0	100

Source: GTHM, 2012

329. When we look at the number of institutions and organisations dealing in seed production in the region, it is observed that private sector is more dominant in this regard and seed sector is becoming a power in commercial sense. There are approximately 60 companies in Konya and 14 companies in Karaman active in this field. In addition to these, Regional Directorate of Agricultural Credit Cooperative and Pankobirlik realises contracted seed production activities. Also, because many companies with facilities and headquarters outside of Konya actually realise their production in the province but execute certification and packaging processes outside, certain deviations may occur regarding the real share of Konya in this field.³⁹

330. A region's suitability to seed production is closely related³⁹ to that region's climate structure. Our region's ecologic suitability for pollinating plants, isolated and clean lands for seed production, R&D accumulation, geographical position, irrigable agriculture lands and existence of modern seed processing plants are the most important reasons for the region's gradually increasing power as a seed production centre.

WHERE ARE WE AT ANIMAL BASED PRODUCTION?

331. Our region houses 6% of overall bovine and ovine livestock assets throughout Turkey. Regarding animal types,, it is observed that dominantly ovine livestock farming is realised. Approximately 70% of the ovine animal assets in the region comprises of sheep.

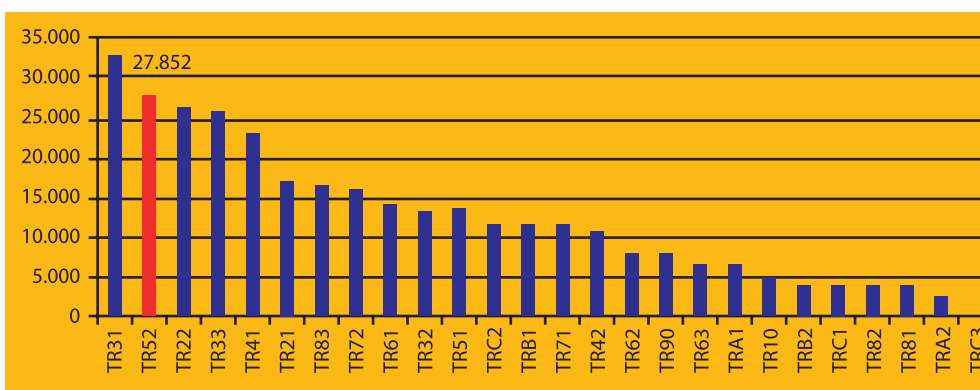
332. When the change of livestock assets in the region is analysed by years, it is seen that ovine livestock farming and apiculture activities displayed decline, while particularly bovine livestock farming displayed a rising trend.

39-Feasibility Study on Determining the State and Potential of Konya Province Seed Production, 2013

BOVINE LIVESTOCK FARMING

333. 5% of Turkey's overall bovine livestock assets are located inside the region. While our region ranks at the 8th place regarding number of animals and milk production, it ranks at the 2nd production regarding overall meat production among all regions. The region has a significant place throughout the country in terms of number of bovine animals and amount of animal based products.

Figure 33: Konya-Karaman Region Bovine Meat Production (tonnes)



Source: Agricultural Indicators, TurkSTAT, 2009

334. Existing plantations fail to meet the fodder needs and this situation adversely affects the fodder costs, which is the most important input of livestock establishments. After the year 2000, fodder crops cultivation area and bovine animal count displayed a certain increase in result of national support policies. Compared to the year 2001, a 3.5 times increase in fodder crop cultivation area and 1.4 times increase in bovine animal count occurred as of the year 2011.

335. Livestock farming establishments in the region attempt to satisfy their roughage demand deficit through purchasing. Considering that over 70% of milk production costs consist of fodder expenses, it is obvious that plantation of sufficient amounts of roughage is of crucial importance for livestock farming establishments.

336. In addition to fodder crops, pastures also constitute an important foraging source. Although 21.2% the region's overall land assets consist of pastures, these are unable to be used effectively. In our already semi-arid region, pastures' grazing capacities are disregarded, and early and excess grazing is realised. Due to such reasons, usable vegetation cover of our region's pastures does not exceed 25%, and thus these pastures are defined as weak pastures. Total pasture area of our region is 1 million hectares, while total fodder crop cultivation area is around 50 thousand hectares. Fodder crops cultivation in our region is dominantly realised in irrigated agricultural lands. Through the water allocation constraints to be implemented by DSI General Directorate according to Groundwater Regulation it is considered that fodder crops production will decline and the pressure on pastures will increase further.⁴⁰

⁴⁰-KOP Region Land Energy Production Planning Report, 2012.

BOVINE LIVESTOCK FARMING

337. 6% of Turkey's overall ovine animal production is realised in the region. Throughout the country, our region takes the 5th place regarding number of animals, 4th place regarding milk production while only 9th place regarding meat production.

338. Particularly sheep breeding is dominant in our region. Sheep breeding is an activity based on pastures, and decline in the existing pasture areas along with the low yield of such areas adversely affect the supply of roughage demands of herds. When the districts with the most dense ovine animal farming activities are examined, these districts are seen to be advantageous also in terms of pasture areas.

339. Approximately half of ovine animals in the region are located in Karapınar, Karaman centre, Ayrancı, Ereğli, Karatay and Çumra districts. Regarding pasture areas, these districts are observed to house approximately 55% of the overall pasture area.

340. In MoFAL 2013-2017 Strategic Plan, it has been indicated under agricultural production and supply safety strategic field that ovine animal production in our country shall be encouraged. Under the same field, it has also been indicated that our country is more suited to ovine animal farming due to criteria such as vegetation, terrain slope, elevation, precipitation regime and pasture ownership. Similarly, our region has been considered to be more suited to ovine animal production.

POULTRY FARMING (EGG, WHITE MEAT)

341. In terms of number of animals and amount of animal based products, the region has a significant place at national scale. 5.2% of the overall poultry animals throughout Turkey are housed in the region. Although our region is not effective in white meat production, it comes at the 2nd place regarding egg production, following Manisa, Afyon, Kütahya, Uşak Region. Eggs production is observed to be realised dominantly in central districts and it corresponds to 16% of overall country production in this field.

342. Making decisions aimed at increasing white meat production in the region is of importance. Our region deals dominantly laying hen production and broiler hen production is observed to be only made in Akşehir district. Our region employs all infrastructural opportunities required for laying hen oriented production, and has a significant potential also for broiler hen production with the use of current infrastructure investments or through incentives to be provided for new incentives⁴¹

APICULTURE

343. 2.1% of overall Turkey honey production is realised from our region. Regional apiculture activities are dominantly realised in Karaman centre, Sarıveliler and Bozkır districts; providing around 2000 tonnes of honey from

approximately 127,000 beehives in the region.

344. Apiculture activities are realised in all districts of the region. Due to having a wide geography, our region accommodates different floras. Realisation of apiculture activities in the region while taking into consideration the natural conditions, particularly floral structure, is of importance.

Figure 34: Production shares of Honey Production at National and Global Scale

Product	World (tonnes)	Turkey (tonnes)	Region (tonnes)	Region / Turkey (%)	Region / World (%)
Honey	1,521,930*	94,245	1,937	2.1	0.012

Source: TurkSTAT, 2011 *FAO, 2009

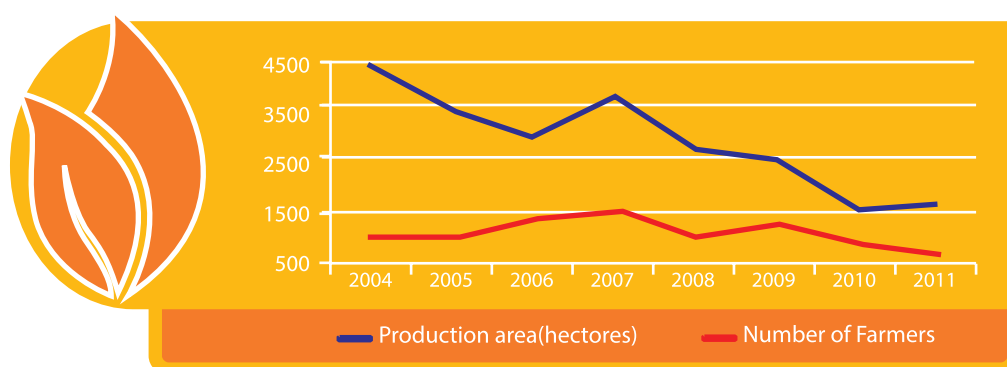
11.8 IS A SPATIAL POLICY NECESSARY FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE APPLICATIONS?

345. According to TurkSTAT regional data, organic production areas and number of farmers in this field have declining trends within our region.

346. Organic agricultural production within the region is realised dominantly in Meram, Sarayönü, Derbent, Akşehir, Doğanhisar and Hüyük districts.

347. Due to these districts being located mostly at the mountainous parts of the region, it is important to encourage organic agriculture applications on these geographies as a priority. Organic produce with the highest amounts occur to be carrot, potato, silage corn, strawberry, cherry, wheat and apple.⁴²

Figure 35: Change of Organic Agriculture Areas in the Region (ha)



Source: TurkSTAT, 2011

11.9 AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION

348. Our region has a significant place within the country regarding agricultural organisation level. Approximately 14% of the existing irrigation

⁴² - Provincial Directorates of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, 2013.

cooperatives in our country are located in our region. Approximately 60% of our region's irrigated agriculture lands remain within cooperative and union areas.

349. Our region is revealed to have a structure dominated by small scale family establishments especially in mountainous areas. Collecting such establishments under an effective agricultural organisation umbrella will make it possible for them to obtain an efficient and competitive structure.

11.10 WHAT KIND OF ALTERNATIVE TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES DO WE HAVE?

350. In recent years, tourism has become one of the sectors that develops and expands most quickly within global economy. Tourism has been used many times as a tool for regional or national development just like many other industries. Commonly contributing to obtaining business and tax incomes, alleviating balance of payment problems, and regional and national economic developments, tourism sector is an important sector also within the economic development strategy of Turkey.

351. Due to various reasons such as rapid population increase and agricultural mechanisation, incomes obtained from agriculture in rural areas constantly decrease, which leads to an increase of immigration from rural to urban areas. Increase of immigration, in turn, causes rapid population decrease in rural areas, increase of pressures on cities and emergence of various problems. Tourism is an important sector for our region due to creating an alternative employment field outside agriculture especially in rural areas and thus contributing to the reduction of immigration to cities and thus, in long-term, to the reduction of intraregional development differences.

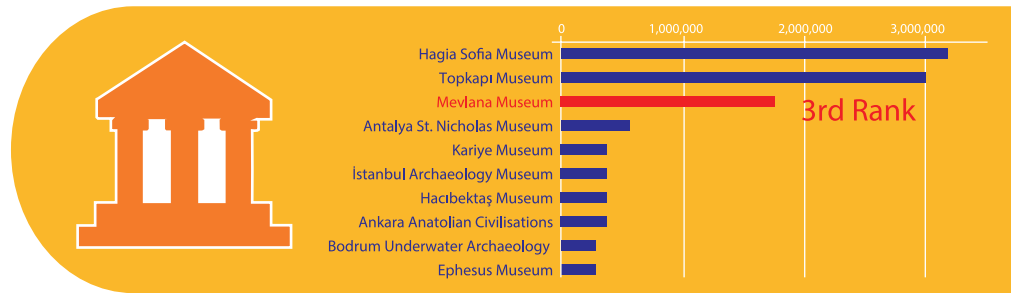
352. Global trends observed in tourism sector reveals that; the increasing competition in tourism sector, similar to other sectors, will also bring along concepts such as technologic innovation, service quality, consumer awareness and satisfaction causing tourism sector to renew itself and the importance of destinations will increase accordingly, and image shaping for touristic product diversification and reinforcement will become a prerequisite for many destinations. In addition to this, mass tourism that is realised in a relaxed and passive manner by large groups and harms environment the most is gradually being replaced by eco-tourism that highlights individual interests instead.

353. As was mentioned regarding global trends, destinations and image shaping that will reinforce such constitute a significant aspect also for our region. Our region is a neighbour to tourism destinations such as Nevşehir, Afyon, Isparta and Antalya. Antalya is one of the country's leading provinces regarding tourism potential. Nevşehir is a settlement that outstands with its natural formations and various handcrafts. Afyonkarahisar has a high thermal tourism potential. When the tour routes of the tourists who visit the

region dominantly via tours are examined, it is observed that our region is a frequent stop between Antalya and Nevşehir destinations. Aspects of each region that may be turned into mutually beneficial potentials via cooperation initiatives to be realised with neighbouring destinations should be utilised, and an integrated and planned development should be realised.

354. Regarding the museum visits throughout the world, it is seen that Mevlana Museum ranks at the 3rd place, which received approximately 1.74 million visitors. As is seen here, belief tourism outstands among tourism types of the region. However, winter months are when visits to museums are least frequent. In order to spread tourism throughout the whole year and increase the incomes received from tourism sector; other tourism potentials our region has in fields such as nature tourism, cave tourism, health tourism, hunting tourism and convention tourism shall be utilised for diversifying the regional tourism.

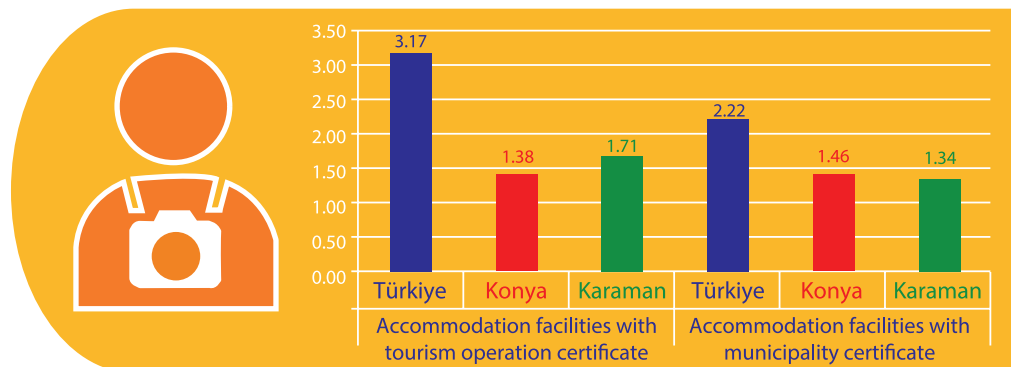
Figure 36: 10 Museums Not Visited in the Year 2011



Source: General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, 2011

355. According to year 2011 data, the number of tourists visiting Mevlana Museum occurred to be approximately 1.74 million. Majority of the foreign tourists visiting the region do so through the package programmes of travel agencies and do not stay here. Within the context of these programmes, Konya is a stopover or break point. The wide gap between the daily museum entry statistics and staying statistics of both domestic and foreign tourists clearly reveal that tourists visiting Konya leave without staying the night after visiting various locations , particularly Mevlana Museum.

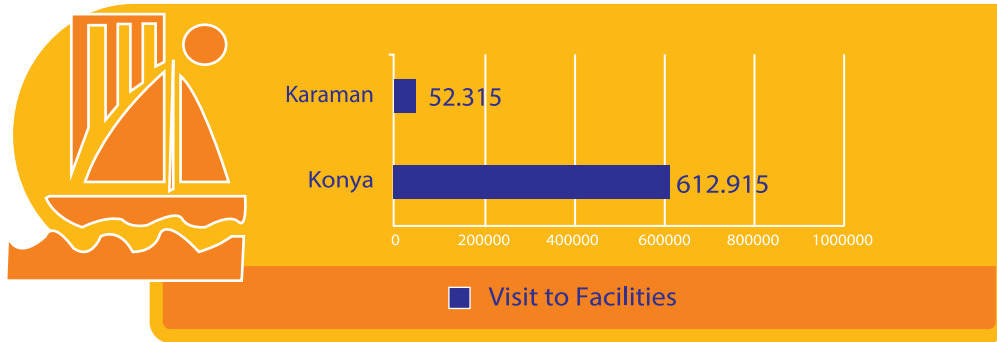
Figure 37: Average Overnight Stay Durations of Visiting Domestic and Foreign Tourists



Source: TurkSTAT, Regional Statistics, 2011

356. In regards to overall overnight stay durations, more tourists stay in Konya compared to Karaman. When the average overnight stay duration of visiting tourists are examined, it is observed that visiting tourists stay for about 1 night, leaving our region below country average in this regard.

Figure 38: Number of Tourists Staying in Facilities



Source: TurkSTAT, Regional Statistics, 2011

357. In Karaman province, number of museum visitors according to year 2011 data occurred to be approximately 14,500, and it is revealed that the number of overnight staying domestic and foreign tourists is higher than museum visitors in contrary to Konya.

Table 6: Tourism Establishments in the Region By Type

Type of Establishment (Karaman)	Count	Type of Establishment (Konya)	Count
Beds with Tourism Operation Certificate	507	Beds with Tourism Operation Certificate	4,032
Beds with Investment Certificate	120	Beds with Investment Certificate	4,451
Hotels with Tourism Operation Certificate	6	Hotels with Tourism Operation Certificate	24
Accommodation Facilities with Municipality Certificate	7	Accommodation Facilities with Municipality Certificate	71
Beds with Municipality Certificate	235	Beds with Municipality Certificate	3,044
Restaurants with Tourism Operation Certificate	-	Restaurants with Tourism Operation Certificate	14
Restaurants with Investment Certificate	-	Restaurants with Investment Certificate	8
Group A Travel Agencies	7	Group A Travel Agencies	84
Group B Travel Agencies	-	Group B Travel Agencies	3

Source: Konya - Karaman Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2013

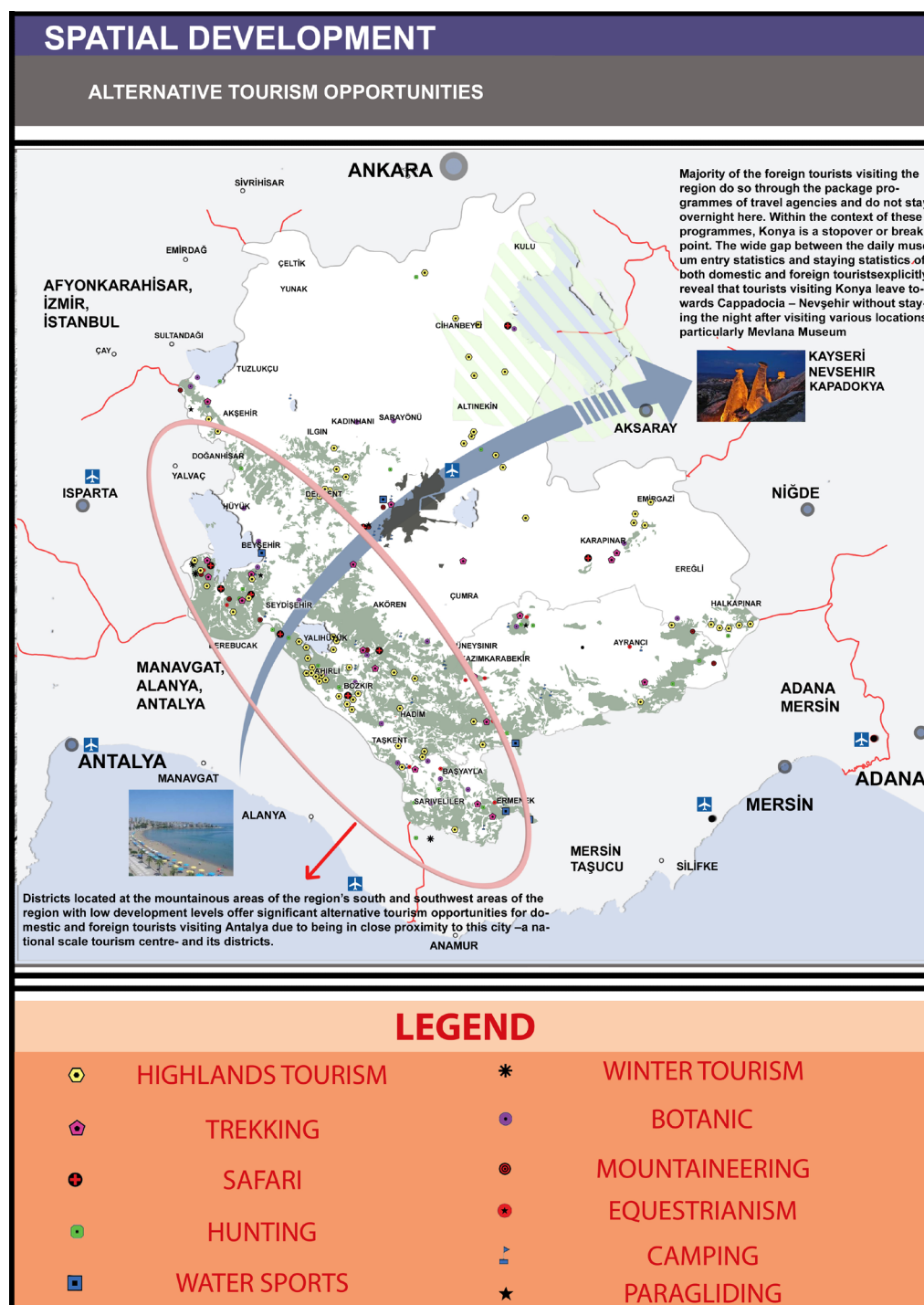
358. It is observed that the number of tourism support enterprises in the region is not sufficient, and those present lack in quality. Increasing such facilities' quantities and qualities shall provide development also to alternative tourism. There is field of application for several tourism types in Konya and Karaman in addition to culture and belief tourism. Intensifying accommodation services in these fields shall increase demand, and thus accelerate dynamism of tourism.⁴³

359. Although the travel agencies in Konya and Karaman seem sufficient in regards to their quantities, they lack in many fields such as international networking, supporting regional promotion activities and providing services

43 - Tourism Technical Committee Report, 2013

in compliance to quality standards. Enterprises should be improved and steered towards supplying effective touristic activities. In this way, travel agencies shall be able to make important contribution to the increase of domestic and foreign demand on touristic products.

Map 8: Alternative Tourism Opportunities in the Region



Promotion/publicity activities are not adequate in our region. It is observed that the number of competitions, and other national and international organisations that are defined as promotional activities in our region is not adequate.

360. It is also seen that the region's tourism infrastructure is not sufficient, that investments concentrate mostly in central areas and not spread to rural

areas. It is revealed that tourism support facilities aimed at eating-drinking, entertainment and other needs, along with qualified tourism companies and human resources are also lacking.

It is observed that there is an excess emigration out of the settlements at the south and southwest areas –mountainous parts- of our region towards outside the region or into the cities. One of the main reasons behind this is the limited nature of means of living. Inadequate terrain status, failure to utilise mechanised agriculture and failure to realise development in non-agricultural alternative sectors in these areas cause economic worries, leading to emigration.

361. Although there are significant potentials towards alternative tourism in the mountainous parts of the region, these are not utilised properly. Regarding global trends, mass tourism that is realised in a relaxed and passive manner by large groups and harms environment the most is gradually being replaced by eco-tourism that highlights individual interests instead. To that end, it is necessary to activate tourism potentials and establish tourism spots especially in the mountainous parts and areas of high tourism potential in the region in order to create further employment opportunities. Within such tourism spots to be established; technical and social infrastructure related to the relevant activity should be prepared, awareness of the local populace should be raised and human resources to deal in the sector should be formed.

12 - PRIORITIES AND MEASURES

4.1

REALISATION OF IMPROVEMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION IN AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES

4.2

UTILISATION OF TOURISM POTENTIALS FOR THE PURPOSES OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AND CREATING ALTERNATIVE INCOME SOURCES IN RURAL AREAS OF THE REGION

4.3

DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CREATING ALTERNATIVE INCOME SOURCES IN RURAL AREAS OF THE REGION

PRIORITY 4.1 : REALISATION OF IMPROVEMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION IN AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES

Agriculture has been done throughout the world for thousands of years for the continuity of human life. The fact that agriculture, with an obligation to feed many more people in our day, is a strategic sector is being more and more understood with each passing day. Our aim is to develop and make widespread superior, efficient, high-quality and marketable types, species, strains and races. New types and species along with modern technologies demanded by domestic and foreign markets shall be brought into the sector and made widespread through the support of mass communication tools. This way, both yield and quality shall be increased, leading to further contribution to product diversity.⁴⁴

Providing sustainability to plant and animal based production activities that have a strategic importance regarding realising food safety and security is a

strategic issue of national scale. When agricultural production is evaluated in terms of the gross value added created, it should be considered not as merely an economic activity but as a strategic resource without alternative through which the raw material demands of all humankind and relevant industrial branches are met. Our region has a significant place regarding providing food supply safety in our country due to its vast geography and diverse ecologic properties, and ranks at the first place within national production. Impacts caused by global climate change, increasing population, changing and diversifying consumer habits lead to an obligation to develop plant and animal based production activities.

MEASURE 4.1.1 : Environment-Friendly Production Processes Harmless to Ecologic Balance Shall Be Supported

362. Within the context of realising plant health studies throughout the world in an integrated manner that is sensitive towards human and environment, executing quarantine measures and implementations in a coherent approach and universalising biological and biotechnical methodologies are of importance.

363. Regarding methods of battling crop diseases, weeds and other harmful factors, cultural measures, mechanical and biological techniques harmless against nature and biological balance and integrated combatting methods reducing chemical pesticide use shall be universalised.

364. Activities aimed to taking measures regarding prevention of pesticide remains for providing food safety shall be supported.

365. The foundation beneath the live resources that have an unavoidable place regarding satisfying the basic demands, particularly food demands, of humans is biologic diversity. The origin of all produced agricultural products -in other words, of all plant and animal species taken into cultivation- lies in their wild relatives found in nature. In our day, still wild species are utilised for the purposes of obtaining new agricultural strains or improving existing strains according to human demands.

366. Constantly diminishing live resources, which are important for food and agriculture, are considered among the most important advantages a country could have in our day. Lands suited for agriculture and water resources of the world are rapidly being polluted and destroyed. Scientists are of the opinion that humankind will face a serious food crisis in the near future. In the light of these developments, the biological diversity that countries possess becomes a significant source of power especially in terms of genetic resources.

367. In this context, studies aimed at determining the biological diversity aspects important for our region shall be conducted, and measures shall be taken towards reducing the pressures and threats on biological diversity.

368. Taking into consideration the impacts of the climate change that constantly increase its influence throughout the world and in our region, preservation and improvement efforts shall be made on genetic resource aspects of high resistance to aridity, high yield efficiency and of importance regarding plant and animal based production.

MEASURE 4.1.2 : Production, Storage and Processing of High Value Added Products within the Region Shall Be Supported

369. Due to both quality issues and raw material purposes, our country makes agricultural product import. When import products are examined, it is observed that products that are or could have been produced at region conditions are imported. Region Plan aims to contribute to our country's foreign trade balance through supporting production and processing of high value added products within the region.

370. Enabling addition of new, high value added products into the present product pattern, and increasing the yield and quality of nationally-strategic products that are dominantly produced in the region shall provide significant contribution to the region's economy.

371. Products that will provide the highest value added and the most contribution to export shall be taken into product pattern as a priority, production of agricultural goods suited to region's ecologic conditions and/or goods imported shall be encouraged, realising a transition to high value added products. Especially the production of oil seed plants that have demand deficit shall be increased to satisfy the raw material demand of the country's oil sector and to contribute to reduction of imports.

372. Contracted production models that will contribute to the improvement of supply-demand balance and the satisfaction of raw material demands of agriculture-based industry shall be supported.

373. In rural parts of the region and particularly where agricultural lands are small and fragmented, production of plant based products such as walnut, almond, olive, strawberry, ornamental plants, medicinal and aromatic plants along with high value added products such as ovine livestock and apiculture products as suited to rural settlements' potentials shall be supported; and their effectiveness shall be increased through training and informing activities. This way, the efficiency of agricultural establishments in the region along with the agricultural production value per unit area shall have been increased.

374. Investments on processing, storing and packaging of agricultural products that will increase the value added of products shall be supported and contribution shall be made to rural employment. In order to realise agricultural production and agriculture-industry integration; small and medium scale enterprises shall be supported, and organised agriculture and

livestock zones shall be established for the purpose of regular and sanitary structuring of agriculture based industry.

375. Necessary measures aimed at having high value added products processed within the region shall be taken, enabling the value added escaping to outside of the region to remain inside the region and leading to an increase of the competitiveness of agriculture sector. Regarding incentives and subsidies to be implemented regarding the installation of facilities that will create value added; sub-region centres shall be utilised as a priority.

MEASURE 4.1.3 : The Region Shall Be Made into a Certified Seed Production Base

376. As plant based production's raw material, seed has a strategic importance for countries' agriculture sectors. In our day, seed is not merely an agricultural input but also a product obtained through use of technology with economic value that brings high income revenues.⁴⁵

377. It is a fact proven through scientific research that the contribution of a high-quality and certified seed in increasing the yield efficiency is around 20-30% for self-pollinating cleistogamic plants such as wheat and bean, and over 100% for foreign-pollinating chasmogamic plants such as corn and sunflower. In addition to these, the impact of new plant strains and use of high-quality seeds is significant in the increase of agricultural production observed throughout the country and the world especially in recent years.⁴⁶

378. Increasing production to eliminate seed deficit, accelerating R&D and innovation studies, and supporting improvement and strain development efforts shall contribute to alleviating the foreign trade deficit regarding seeds.

379. Our region has a very suitable climate and soil structure for seed production; and development of high value added seed production in our region is of crucial significance. Development of strains capable of satisfying the increasing population pressure and resisting aridity effects shall be supported regarding seed production to be realised in the region.

380. Activities aimed towards the determination, preservation and improvement of genetic resources open to seed production in addition to the plant species already used for seed production in the region shall be supported.

381. R&D and innovation studies aimed at improvement and strain development regarding seed production in the region shall be encouraged; and efforts to be conducted in regards to developing cooperation between public sector, private sector and universities shall be supported.

382. Training activities aiming for the producers dealing in contracted seed production in the region to meet quality standards regarding seed production shall be supported.

⁴⁵ - Tigem Seed Production Sector Report, 2011

⁴⁶ - Tigem Seed Production Sector Report, 2011

383. Seed production related mechanisation, packaging, storing and transportation infrastructures of the manufacturers, private sector, university and public sector organisations dealing in seed sector within the region shall be supported.

384. Continuity of the seed fair organise in our region during the years 2011 and 2012 shall be realised, national and international fair activities shall be supported and region's recognition shall be increased. Clustering activities of the institutions and organisations dealing in seed production in the region shall also be encouraged.

385. Within the context of this measure, seed production shall be supported in areas suitable regarding irrigation infrastructure, particularly in Akşehir, Altınekin, çeltik, Çumra, Ereğli, Güneysınır, Ilgın, Kadınhanı and Yunak districts.

MEASURE 4.1.4 : Effectiveness of Educational Activities on Agricultural Production Shall Be Increased

386. Significant levels of yield and quality losses occur in our region especially due to adverse conditions experienced in production processes. Manufacturers do not have the adequate knowledge and practical skill level regarding the plant production processes on the suitability of plant species to regional conditions, plantation-cultivation spacing, plantation time, fertilisation, pesticide use, irrigation, harvest etc. plant cultivation techniques. In result of all these reasons, products at different quality levels emerge in plant production.⁴⁷

387. In this context, training and demonstration activities to be organised for the producers in the region on the subjects of plant cultivation techniques that are related at first degree to yield and quality of plants such as selection of suitable species, proper soil tillage and seed bed preparation, plantation time, spacing, optimum irrigation and fertilisation programmes, disease and pesticide combatting methods and harvest shall be supported.

388. The prerequisite for being competitive generally on all food products and specifically on animal based products is high-quality and hygienic production. At the top of the responsibilities of animal product manufacturers to consumers when satisfying consumers' animal based product demands and gaining profits against this activity comes the production and marketing of products that protect and favour the health of consumers.⁴⁸

389. Lack of knowledge of the manufacturers regarding animal care and feeding not only constitutes an obstacle against increasing the yield levels of animals but also prevents implementation of high-quality production at hygienic conditions. Another issue subject to the most complains of animal product based industry is inability to obtain raw materials produced at hygienic conditions. This situation does not only limit product export

⁴⁷ - Plant Based Production Technical Committee Report Technical Committee Report, 2013

⁴⁸ - Animal Based Production Technical Committee Report, 2013

opportunities but also cause consumers to have to consume unhealthy foods. In addition to this, the number of culture race animals in Turkey constantly increase day by day. Receiving desired yield from such animals may only be possible through care and feeding at suitable conditions. In short, however the genetic quality is increased, desired success may not be obtained if knowledge transfer required for care and feeding issues to producers remain inadequate.⁴⁹

390. All training activities aimed at elimination of problems experienced regarding animal based production along with development of cooperation between relevant stakeholders shall be supported.

391. Another one of the most important means of increasing the competitiveness of agriculture sector in the region is development of joint action culture among producers. This is a region where the impact of aridity is felt more intensely, and thus risks on production processes exist more heavily compared to other regions. Optimum resource utilisation, reduction of production costs and empowerment of marketing skills towards the purpose of increasing sector competitiveness are of importance regarding the region's future. Although our region has a fine level at national scale regarding organisational capacity, the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing cooperative, union etc. organisations are not at adequate level.

392. Educational activities aimed at increasing the member counts of existing agricultural organisations in the region, and establishing union, cooperative etc. formations in required fields along with training activities on optimum resource utilisation, cost reduction and raising marketing capability in agricultural organisations shall also be supported.

MEASURE 4.1.5 : Suitable Production Decisions Shall Be Taken in Accordance to the Ecological Structures of the Region's Sub-Basins

393. When taken into consideration our region's agricultural product diversity and differing ecological (soil, water, topography, elevation, slope and climate etc.) conditions, it is deemed that sub-basin studies should be conducted.

394. In this context, it is of importance to determine areas displaying difference in terms of soil, water, topography, elevation, slope and climate conditions within our region according to scientific methods, and to take production decisions accordingly.

395. These diverse conditions of our region along with the existence of dry and irrigated agricultural lands make it mandatory to develop new decision support tools steering support policies. In this context, Konya-Karaman Region Plan shall support the initialisation of sub-basin studies in compliance to THÜDM (Agricultural Basins Production and Subsidy Model). Through these studies, taking agricultural production decisions suitable to the

49 - Animal Based Production Committee Report, 2013

region's ecologic conditions and granting agricultural subsidies accordingly will be possible.

396. New lands to be opened to irrigation within Konya-Karaman Region should be expanded while taking into consideration the climate, soil and water resources of the basins located within the region.

MEASURE 4.1.6 : Efforts Regarding the Improvement of Pasture Areas Shall Be Supported and Effective Utilisation Shall Be Realised

397. Existing pastures in our region should be improved and their yield should be increased. To that end, existing pastures in villages and districts should be determined, pasture management unions should be established in villages for appropriate pasture management implementations, and breeders should be encouraged, supported and their awareness should be raised in order to increase roughage yield by use of appropriate agriculture techniques.⁵⁰

398. Roughage deficit in our region corresponds to more than 1,000,000 tonnes per year. It is observed that existing pastures become insufficient for satisfying the roughage demand of the region, and that this demand is met through sources outside the region. For providing sustainability to the region's livestock activities, the high-quality roughage on the pastures is required more. Average roughage yield in our region's pastures is 30 kg/da. It is estimated that through the improvement efforts this value should rise to 120 kg/da and over 1 million tonnes of roughage will be able to be produced.⁵¹

399. Improvement efforts realised towards the aim of satisfying roughage demand, which has a significant place among the region's animal based production input costs, shall be increased, and activities towards preservation of the diversity and providing the sustainability of pastures subject to improvement efforts shall be supported. In this context, improvement and effective utilisation of pasture areas shall be realised in the pasture areas of the sub-regions where ovine livestock breeding activities will be made widespread as a priority.

400. Training and dissemination activities aimed towards reducing insensible grazing implementations on the region's pasture areas shall be supported.

MEASURE 4.1.7 : The Region Shall Be Transformed into an Ovine Livestock Breeding Base

401. Turkey is observed to possess the opportunity to become a leading country regarding livestock breeding field, when its geographical position within its area, neighbouring countries' livestock structuring and animal based product requirements are taken into consideration. Differing proximities to said neighbours also constitute a supportive factor towards this aim. There is

50 - Animal Based Production Technical Committee Report, 2013

51 - KOP Region Land Energy Planning Report, 2012

the opportunity to realise animal based product and breeding stock export to these countries along with the opportunity to develop this market rapidly. Lamb and kid (goat) meat production of EU countries is behind their demand. Turkey has the potential to meet this deficit.⁵²

402. Ovine livestock farming is a production activity generally utilising weak pastures along with fallowed lands, stubble pastures and areas not suitable for crop production to produce products such as meat, milk, fleece, hair and leather. The fact that Turkey's natural resources, especially majority of pastures are suitable only for sheep and goat species along with factors such as the consumption habits of people particularly in rural areas created an environment quite appropriate for ovine livestock farming.⁵³

403. In order to increase the competitiveness of the ovine livestock farming establishments in our region, they shall be brought to the optimum establishment sizes to be determined in accordance to the results of studies to be conducted while taking into consideration the region's conditions.

404. Institutional development of cooperatives, breeder unions and similar organisations shall be supported and their efficiency and effectiveness shall be increased.

405. Regarding the wool obtained from ovine animals; quality improvement and product diversification should be realised. Regarding milking and shearing processes in enterprises, activities aimed at reducing workforce demand shall be supported.

406. Research and development activities aiming to eliminate the existing disadvantage of ovine animal meat for adapting to the industrial demand structure shall be prioritised.

407. Existing failings of breeders regarding production on herd health and management issues shall be eliminated, paving the way for a more efficient and healthy production; a healthy production structure devoid of diseases shall be established and the region's competitiveness regarding foreign trade shall be increased.

408. Production of high-quality breeding stock animals suitable to the region shall be encouraged. Also, activities within the context of goat breeding aimed to preserve and improve both angora goat and hair goat as a genetic resource shall be supported. Goat breeding should also be publicised as the continuity of a culture and living style in the region and as a socioeconomic phenomenon required to be conveyed to future generations. To that end, fairs and festivals should be held on geographical and socio-cultural areas suitable for sectoral development.⁵⁴

409. Shepherd fees constitute a significant share among inputs of ovine livestock farming within the region. However, finding qualified shepherds

52 - Improvement of Ovine Livestock Farming in Turkey (Türkiye'de Küçükbaş Hayvancılığın İyileştirilmesi), ZMO, 2010

53 - Ovine Livestock Breeding in Turkey, ZMO Publications

54 - Animal Based Production Technical Committee Report, 2013

has become difficult and shepherding stopped being a vocation of interest. In order to eliminate these lacking aspects, certified shepherding or animal caretaker training shall be given and activities shall be realised towards providing social security to shepherds.

410. Activities regarding ovine livestock farming in our region shall be supported throughout the region, with districts classified under typology 4 group as priority.

MEASURE 4.1.8 : Alternative Livestock Farming Activities Shall Be Universalised

411. Generally milk cow breeding, feeder cattle breeding, sheep-goat breeding and laying hen poultry breeding are realised commonly throughout the region, while other livestock activities such as horse breeding, buffalo breeding and broiler hen breeding are realised either at a limited scale or not at all. Problems lying underneath the limited (or non) implementation of alternative livestock farming activities shall be determined, solutions to such problems shall be developed, and such livestock activities shall be supported.⁵⁵

412. Organic livestock farming shall be supported. Organic plant products should be used for feeding purposes in order to implement organic livestock farming. Therefore, encouraging production of organic plant production is of importance. Activities aimed at making initiatives towards forming commercial organisations for enabling communication between the two sectors of organic animal based products and organic plant based products shall be realised.

413. Lands suitable for organic apiculture in the region shall be defined, and organic apiculture production shall be encouraged, particularly for mountainous rural areas.

414. The region possesses a significant production capacity regarding broiler hen breeding and all the infrastructure investments required by this sector. By use of existing infrastructure investments or by providing incentives for new investments, broiler hen breeding in the region shall be developed. All kinds of livestock farming supports shall be provided for the purposes of encouraging seed sector to that end, establishing modern poultry slaughterhouses and increasing production of advanced processed chicken products in these slaughterhouses.⁵⁶

MEASURE 4.1.9 : Efficiency of Establishments Dealing in Animal Based Production Shall Be Increased While Taking into Consideration Environmental Sensitivities and Animal Welfare

415. Breeding animals according to their nature, implementing arrangements related to their care, feeding, housing and transport to provide animal welfare,

55 - Animal Based Production Technical Committee Report, 2013

56 - Food Technical Committee Report, 2013

and protecting public health through preventing diseases transmitted from animals to humans via veterinary public health measures and applications are all important aspects.

416. Training of employees working in establishments, and investments and activities for making existing establishments conforming to the environment shall be supported to alleviate the damage to the environment.⁵⁷

417. Activities aiming to utilise the renewable energy potential of our region's livestock establishments towards the aim of production shall be supported.⁵⁸

418. Activities towards the aim of implementing animal welfare criteria shall be supported within the context of awareness raising trainings, following field applications and implementation in time.

419. Taking economy of scale as basis, capacity increase of agricultural establishments shall be encouraged; and these establishments shall be supported, taking into consideration the establishments' seed production capabilities, pasture opportunities and infrastructural capacities.

420. Activities to be implemented towards the aim of improving the existing structures of enterprises dealing in animal based production and increasing their efficiencies shall be supported.

421. Establishing ovine organised livestock farming zones, and ram and kid folds to satisfy region demands shall be encouraged.⁵⁹

PRIORITY 4.2 : UTILISATION OF TOURISM POTENTIALS FOR THE PURPOSES OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AND CREATING ALTERNATIVE INCOME SOURCES IN RURAL AREAS OF THE REGION

Tourism sector has been used as a tool for regional and national development like many other industries. Commonly contributing to providing business and tax incomes, alleviating balance of payments problems, and developments in regional and national economies, tourism is a significant sector within the economic development strategy of Turkey. In line with this, Konya-Karaman Region Plan aims for the development of policies that direct the sector in a direction that alleviates the welfare and development level imbalances while using tourism potentials, and handle natural, historical, cultural and social environment within a preservation and development perspective.

As a matter of fact, when global trends regarding tourism sector are examined, it is observed that mass tourism realised in a relaxed and passive manner by large groups and harms environment the most is gradually being replaced by eco-tourism that highlights individual interests instead.

As was mentioned in the situational analysis; due to the economic problems

57 - Animal Based Production Technical Committee Report, 2013

58 - Animal Based Production Committee Report, 2013

59 - Animal Based Production Committee Report, 2013

experienced in region's districts and rural parts with the decrease of income obtained from agriculture, the only solution has been thought to be migration, which led to the beginning of a rapid population loss. The importance of tourism sector emerges at this point. Settlements located in rural parts of the region, especially in mountainous areas, possess a significant tourism potential but it is necessary to realise activation of such potentials.

Although tourism sector is handled as a subject discussed under the main objective of reducing intraregional development differences and revitalisation of life in rural parts of the region; decisions also related to city centres were taken under this section due to the failure to fully utilise tourism potentials in city centres regarding lack of sufficient accommodation, marketing and tourism support establishments.

MEASURE 4.2.1 : Tourism Shall Be Diversified

422. It is observed that especially belief tourism outstands in the region. The potentials related to belief tourism reveal that it is a region not only limited with Turkish-Islamic era but also houses important individuals and works of art belonging to Christian era as a region on the Christian pilgrimage route. With Kilistra and Debre sites coming at the lead, settlements and works of art important for belief tourism shall be brought into tourism sector.

423. Although there are many potentials in addition to belief tourism in the region, it is observed that these are failed to be utilised as of yet. By utilising such potentials especially in rural areas, new employment fields shall be created and the emigration problems occurring in rural areas shall be resolved.

424. Alternative tourism zones shall be established in areas also indicated under the situational analysis, thus further activating tourism activities. In such zones; mountain trekking (Ermenek Sub-Region, Beyşehir, Derebucak, Seydişehir, Doğanhisar and Taşkent districts as priority), botanic tour (Ahırli, Akşehir, Beyşehir, Ermenek and Seydişehir districts as priority), trailer and tent camping, mountaineering (Ermenek Sub-Region, Beyşehir, Derebucak, Seydişehir, Doğanhisar and Taşkent districts as priority), cave tourism (speleology) (Seydişehir, Derebucak and Ermenek districts as priority), bird watching (Cihanbeyli and Beyşehir districts as priority), nature, air and water sports, hunting, equestrianism, cycling, photo safari etc. activities shall be developed.

425. Alternative tourism potentials such as convention tourism, culture tourism and health tourism (particularly in Ilgın and Cihanbeyli districts) in the region shall be activated especially in urban areas, and action plans on realising relevant activities shall be prepared. Thus, the tourism season shall be spread throughout an entire year, while also increasing income obtained from tourism.

MEASURE4.2.2 : Infrastructural Deficiencies Regarding Tourism Shall Be Eliminated

426. It is observed that the region has many lacking aspects regarding tourism sector in terms of both social and technical infrastructure. In addition to these, the deficiencies of tourism support establishments and human resources also strike attention.

427. Although there are inventory studies on the region's historical, natural and cultural assets, these are observed to be insufficient and not up to satisfying the needs. Studies to be conducted by teams comprising of experts on the subjects of what the assets of the region are, what the present status and needs of such assets are, and which of these should be used in what way shall be supported, and potential resources shall be enabled for use as tourism products.

428. Taking also into consideration the inventory studies; efforts to be made in relation to the necessary restoration of historical and cultural assets in touristic areas, landscaping works for all natural and cultural assets along with any additional facility demands required shall be supported.

429. One of the most important problems faced in tourism sector within the region is the failure to have tourists stay. In order to increase the demand for tourism in the region and accelerate the dynamism of tourism, accommodation services shall be intensified. In addition, a tourism investment planning guide shall be prepared, lacking aspects related to facilities and social infrastructure relevant to tourism support components such as eating-drinking, entertainment and other demands shall be eliminated, thus enabling visiting tourists to spend their time with diversified activities.

430. "Zone Management Plans" shall be prepared aiming to establish eco-tourism zones in rural areas. Technical and social infrastructure, particularly transportation, related to relevant activity shall be prepared in such zones.

431. Tourism action is a social dynamism from its beginning to its end. Therefore, one of the fundamental conditions of developing tourism is improvement of transportation infrastructure. Transport connections shall be strengthened, diversified and integrated according to tourism destinations. In addition, lacking aspects of intracity transportation infrastructure shall be eliminated, enabling tourists visiting city centres to be directed in compliance to standards and transported in a safe manner. Also, setting up electronic city guides at dense areas of cities through which visitors unfamiliar with the city may access intracity transportation, touristic and significant sites, weather reports and similar important data shall be supported.

432. Establishing living museums and virtual museums at international standards shall be supported for creating city symbols.

433. Infrastructure related to the production and sales of local handcrafts

especially in rural areas shall be created regarding commercial activities to be developed as to support tourism.

434. Activities aiming to develop human resource capacity related to the sector shall be supported. In addition, efforts to be made for awareness raising –regarding touristic, historical and cultural assets-, history of local works of art and language education of local populace shall be supported, enabling local people in rural areas to preserve the historical and cultural assets and to realise guide services.

435. Necessary infrastructure and education activities shall be realised with an approach of protection and utilisation of natural resources, within the framework of sustainability principle on ecologic and economic efficiency.

4.2.3 : Dynamic Marketing Understanding Shall Be Developed

436. Failure to realise publicity activities in the region at required frequency and correct manner is an aspect striking attention. Marketing activities should be made more effective and efficient in order to increase the incomes obtained from tourism.

437. By defining processes in publicity activities; studies aimed for efforts such as determining the market countries' customer group trends and demands, demographic structures and competing countries, gathering, resolving and interpreting valid and reliable data shall be conducted, and different marketing and publicity activities shall be realised according to the characteristics of different target groups.⁶⁰

438. Authentic and local values shall be abided during publicity and marketing activities while highlighting contemporary values, and bringing forth tourism products aimed for the target group.

439. Utilisation of tools such as advertisement campaigns supported by cinema, promotion and short films along with public relations activities shall be supported to be used in publicity activities. International fair participation and hosting aspects shall be used with emphasis within the context of publicity activities to be realised.

440. Contests, conferences, award ceremonies, mystic music festival and similar organisations, where values specific to the region are covered, shall be utilised as means of publicity.

441. Projects and programmes aiming to create a good image and to realise continuity of such image shall be prepared for the purposes of increasing competition in tourism sector and maintain its sustainability.

442. Touristic product in tourism sector is defined as the entirety of travel, accommodation and other attractions; and thus an effective communication network shall be established for realising information flow between

60 - Tourism Technical Committee Report, 2013

producers, intermediaries and customers towards the aim of gathering all these aspects together at the desired timeframe. This way, many positive outputs ranging from service quality to customer satisfaction and important opportunities for reaching customers shall be obtained. In this framework, activities aimed for the development of a marketing infrastructure based on information technologies covering aspects such as touristic e-map, touristic city guide system, e-travel and region tourism resources system shall be supported.⁶¹

MEASURE 4.2.4 : Cooperation towards Tourism Shall Be Developed

443. There are certain destinations in our region required to be emphasised in touristic sense due to their natural, historical and cultural values. The tourism potential possessed by such destinations shall be put to use in a planned manner through making cooperation with other regions. Studies for matching up supplementary products based on neighbouring destinations shall be realised, enabling preparation of tour programmes with the cooperation of travel agencies. Also, joint publicity and marketing activities on destinations shall be supported. This way, the market shares of both Konya-Karaman Region and other regions within the same destination shall be diversified.

444. For the purposes of realising effective management of tourism zones, and of steering, leading and implementing certain developments and efforts in the sector, a council comprising of representatives from non-governmental organisations, public institutions and organisations and private sector shall be founded. Activities of this council towards contributing to the development of tourism such as education, publicity and research works shall be supported.

445. Public sector, private sector and NGO cooperation shall be realised for raising the workforce at the qualification demanded by tourism, and participation and support of private sector shall be provided.

446. Caravanserais and bridges located in our region shall be brought into tourism through cooperation realised within the context of Silk Road Tourism Development efforts carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, thus contributing to both our region's and Silk Road's tourism.

447. Majority of the foreign tourists visiting the region do so through the package programmes of travel agencies. Due to Konya being a stopover or break point within these programmes, tourists coming to Konya visit particularly Mevlana Museum and other museums and leave without staying. For tourism zones to be made ready for use after eliminating infrastructural lacking aspects in areas where tourism potentials are taken into consideration; cooperation shall be made with travel agencies and these zones shall be ensured to be included into package programmes. Also, tourism support establishments shall be supported to cooperate with

61 - Tourism Technical Committee Report, 2013

agencies, thus contributing to increasing overnight stays in the region while also increasing incomes received from commercial activities that support tourism such as eating-drinking, entertainment and souvenirs.

448. Development of international scale cooperation initiatives with; IATA for increasing the region's international accessibility, world travel agencies union for realising the region's international scale marketing and for developing the cooperation between the travel agencies in the region and travel agencies around the world, ICCA for more effective utilisation of the region's convention and congress tourism potential and for realising that the region takes adequate share from overall convention tourism market at medium and long-term shall be supported. Thus, continuity shall be provided in tourism sector.

PRIORITY 4.3 : DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CREATING ALTERNATIVE INCOME SOURCES IN RURAL AREAS OF THE REGION

Agricultural activities are among the most important economic activities in the mountainous rural parts of our region, and the fact that agricultural lands are small and fragmented reduce agricultural incomes and cause intense emigration out of especially our region's mountainous rural areas. Making production decisions, in addition to developing non-agricultural alternative economic activities, aimed towards increasing the incomes to be obtained per unit area, particularly in mountainous rural areas, is of crucial importance for the sustainability of employment in rural lands. In MoFAL 2013-2017 Strategic Plan, regional development projects have been mentioned to constitute an opportunity towards improvement of agricultural infrastructure and increasing the quality of living in rural areas. Konya-Karaman Region Plan shall support the projects and measures that will create alternative income sources and thus improve living quality in the region's rural parts.

MEASURE 4.3.1 : Organic Agriculture Shall Be Universalised

449. Although our region possesses wide agricultural lands where traditional agriculture activities are carried out, especially mountainous settlements have rather small agricultural lands. Due to this, it is observed that incomes decrease in mountainous parts of the region, leading to intense emigration out of such areas. Organic agriculture may be turned into an opportunity for small scale agricultural establishments carrying out agriculture activities on such lands. The intense emigration experienced especially out of the region's mountainous areas may be prevented with stability to be provided in rural economies.

450. In this context, training and dissemination activities in areas disadvantaged regarding enterprise scale and income shall be universalised, and demonstration productions shall be realised in volunteer enterprises. Control and certification services in the region shall be increased, and

production, marketing and publicity support shall be provided to agricultural establishments. Publicity materials shall be prepared for the purpose of raising the awareness of consumers in the region, and organic district bazaars shall be set up where consumers and producers may come together.

451. Activities aimed at increasing the number of organic agriculture establishments shall be supported in the mountainous areas of our region along with settlements with small plot sizes, particularly in Beyşehir-Seydişehir Sub-Region and Ermenek Sub-Region.

MEASURE 4.3.2 : Apiculture Activities Shall Be Increased

452. Apiculture activities in our region are mostly spread over the mountainous areas. Although the region is not much effective in terms of the amount of honey produced, it is known to have a significant level of apiculture potential. Apiculture has considerable contribution to pollination in crop production. Taking into consideration the significance of plant based production in our region's agricultural activities, it is estimated that increasing apiculture activities should provide serious contribution to plant based production.

453. Especially technical knowledge and education levels were observed to be lacking regarding the apiculture activities in the region. Many factors such as failure to realise the diagnostics and treatments of bee diseases and pests, keeping old and inefficient queen bees in colonies for long durations due to insufficient queen bee production, existence of unimproved queen bees, insensible pesticide use in agricultural activities and stubble fires all adversely affect the yield and quality in apiculture.

454. In order to increase the effectiveness of apiculture activities in the region, initially a qualified and up-to-date flora map should be produced that takes into account the region's flora, ecological structure, spatial distribution of settlements and existing bee density. In this context, areas suitable for commercial production shall be defined and a production planning shall be conducted. Honey plant density shall be improved in areas not suited for agriculture, and thus yield and quality shall be increased. Widespread use of apiculture activities shall be realised in the region, especially dense fruit cultivation activities are realised in order to improve pollination.

455. Education and dissemination activities aiming to raise the awareness level of honey producers regarding utilisation of information and technology, organic apiculture and organised production issues shall be supported in order to realise profitability and sustainability in apiculture.

456. In this context, apiculture activities shall be universalised in mountainous areas with suitable flora, with Beyşehir-Seydişehir Sub-Region and Ermenek Sub-Region as priority.

MEASURE 4.3.3 : Fruit and Vegetable Growing Activities Shall Be Universalised

457. Potentially created income of fruit and vegetables sector can correspond up to at least four times that of other agricultural products. This is a labour-intensive sector and a very important source of employment especially for women in rural areas. Also, processing sector creates a secondary employment. Therefore, the sector is of critical value in areas where climate is suitable for this sector's development .⁶²

458. Fruit and vegetable cultivation shall be made more widespread especially in the mountainous rural areas of the region where there are no water constraints for the purpose of increasing income per unit area in establishments with small and fragmented agricultural lands. To that end, activities to be realised at settlements with suitable ecological conditions shall be supported, within Beyşehir-Seydişehir Sub-Region and Ermenek Sub-Region, Ereğli, Halkapınar, Ayrancı and Güneysınır districts as priority.

459. However, certain losses occur for part of the harvested produce due to fresh fruits and vegetables being easily spoiled and sensitive against inadequate post-harvest processing and preservation applications. Thus, activities aimed at forming cleaning, sorting, packaging, storing, cold chain and marketing infrastructures and modernisation of produce obtained from rural areas of the region shall be supported towards the aim of reducing post-harvest losses and increasing value added.

460. In order to increase value added, setting up facilities for processing such produce within the region shall be encouraged, particularly in sub-region centres.

62 - IPARD Programme, 2007-2013





5 purpose

**ENSURING GREEN GROWTH IN
CONSIDERATION OF PROTECTION-
UTILISATION BALANCE**

Within the framework of new era regional development policies, it is revealed that development should be handled not merely limited to economy but as a whole together with its social and environmental aspects. Nowadays, especially environment and energy issues constantly rise in significance.

Also in our country, as is the case with many countries, energy demand continuously increases while domestic resource utilisation for production remain insufficient. In result of this, foreign dependency on energy of both the region and the country increases. In Turkey Energy Report 2012, it was highlighted that the rise of foreign dependency on primary energy from 52% to 72% and decline of domestic production demand coverage ratio by 40% in the last 21 years have constituted a significant risk. Reducing foreign dependency on energy is of importance in terms of decreasing energy input costs during the stage of producing cheap and high-quality industry products that will make Turkey and the Region outstand regarding global competition. This situation has gained such importance that it made realisation of energy investments, which will relatively decrease foreign dependency on energy – coming at the top of the sectors that have the highest impact on the country regarding current account deficit– and increase regions’ and the country’s competitiveness, mandatory. Also, the importance of energy investments for the region is revealed clearly, when the fact that the energy consumption per capita in Konya-Karaman Region is above Turkey average values is taken into consideration.

Many objectives have been set also by our country regarding the subject of energy efficiency that was frequently mentioned in the National Action Plan on Climate Change prepared at central level under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation. Among these objectives, important decisions within the context of carried out or planned works are included, such as; reducing primary energy density by 10% as of the year



2015 compared to 2008, increasing the incentive amount given for energy efficiency implementations by 100% until the year 2015, decreasing electric distribution losses throughout the world down to 8% as of the year 2023, limiting the greenhouse gas emissions emerging from industrial sector energy uses (including electrical energy contribution), and reducing annual energy consumption in the buildings and facilities of public institutions and organisations by 10% until the year 2015 and by 20% until the year 2023. With the Energy Efficiency Increasing Project (Enerjide Verim Artırıcı Proje - EVAP) conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and Energy Efficiency Association, an energy saving corresponding to 65 billion TL is aimed to be produced in 10 years under 13 energy efficiency increasing project fields defined by industrial organisations.

In conclusion, implementation of alternative energy resource and energy efficiency measures with vigilance and cooperation shall accelerate the regional competitiveness of Konya-Karaman Region where there are dense industrial activities, taking into consideration that energy demand will display an increase above country average. Also, the risks and adverse impacts on the environment caused by excess dependency on petroleum and natural gas sectors shall be rapidly reduced.

On the other hand, sustainable development has been defined by the United Nations as “development that satisfies today’s demands without threatening the opportunities of future generations for satisfying their own demands”. In this context, the concept of development is a process that includes not only economic growth but also environmental factors (air, water, soil) and environmental awareness influenced while realising such growth.

This main objective of Konya Karaman Region Plan aims to realise green growth in consideration of protection-utilisation balance at region scale while taking into account the developments occurring throughout the world regarding environment and energy. Income Sources in Rural Parts of the Region”.

13 - TRENDS

13.1 ENERGY SECTOR

461. Energy sector is a strategic sector for the national and global competitiveness of Konya-Karaman Region. **Southern districts of the region stand out in regards to solar energy.** Ermenek, Başyayla and Sarıveliler districts, which are among the areas with the best radiation values throughout Turkey, are located at the mountainous areas at the southern part of our region. Thus, there are no wide plains for solar energy investments. Besides these districts, Karapınar of Konya province and Ayrancı of Karaman province are districts suitable for encouraging investments regarding their solar energy potentials.

462. It is estimated that significant economic and social growth may be provided within regional development by investing in the renewable and clean energy technologies that are not utilised sufficiently and by putting weight to domestic production of energy equipments. Also, thanks to the developments in turbine technologies capable of generating energy at different wind velocities, there is now opportunity to generate electricity through wind power in the region's southern districts such as Seydişehir, Taşkent, Ermenek, Sarıveliler and Başyayla that possess medium level wind potential. Although the wind power potential in these districts are low compared to Çanakkale Region, wind energy investments still offer advantage to the region due to the continuity of wind in these areas.

463. Geothermal resources within Konya-Karaman Region exist in the west/southwest parts of Konya province. The area with the highest geothermal energy potential within Konya-Karaman Region is Ilgın district of Konya province. The geothermal energy potential in Ilgın basin is used for thermal tourism, thermal spring facilities and heating of the settlement.

464. Energy efficiency applications in the region should initially concentrate on industry sector. In the event the scenario foreseen in the Region Plan regarding the manufacturing sector where electricity is consumed the most within the region occurs, it is estimated that the electricity consumptions in industry sector will increase even further and dominate an even larger portion of the country's energy consumption. In this sense, energy efficiency applications in industrial activities should be emphasised in line with the strategy of reducing energy densities in each industry sub-sector by at least 15% until the year 2020 as defined under 2010-2023 Energy Efficiency Strategy Document.

13.2 AIR QUALITY FOR A MORE HABITABLE ENVIRONMENT

465. Sources of air pollution in our region are classified under three groups. These are heating, industry and transportation. Air pollution causes potentially fatal health issues such as respiratory problems.

466. The region's air quality is considered to be low in general. Central districts of Konya and Karaman along with Akşehir, Beyşehir, Çumra, Ilgın and

Seydişehir districts are deemed to have first degree air pollution, and other districts of the region are deemed to have second degree air pollution according to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation. The most important factors in the decline of air quality are considered to be, respectively, the low quality of fuel and burning systems used along with the low velocity of winds in Karaman, and low wind velocity, inversion and bowl shaped topographic structure of the city centre in Konya.⁶³

467. As one of the major aspects of air pollution, traffic based emissions comprise 70-90% of all carbon monoxide emissions, 40-70% of all nitrogen oxide emissions, 50% of all hydrocarbon emissions, and 100% of all city based lead emissions in Konya and Karaman.⁶⁴

468. According to the studies conducted on air quality in the region, winter concentrations are significantly higher compared to that of summer season. On days when the minimum temperature is 5 degrees Celsius and below, it is observed that the PM10 (suspended particulate matter concentration) level increased during the early evening hours, decreased during the first night hours, and increased again during the early morning hours.⁶⁵

469. The most important factor for this increase emerging during winter months is the polluting effects of the fuel used for heating in the region.

470. When the average SO₂ and PM10 concentrations are analysed, it is observed that although the growingly widespread use of natural gas decreased air pollution rates, air pollution continues to be the 1st most important environmental pollution problem of Konya and 3rd most important environmental pollution problem of Karaman. Also, the most important reason for the insufficiency of taken measures occurs to be lack of education and awareness in Karaman, and financial deficiency and again lack of awareness in Konya.⁶⁶

Table 7: PM10 Averages in Konya and Karaman, by years.

Year	Measurement Stations	PM10 average (µg/m3)	Minimum	Maximum	Number of days Short Term Threshold Value (STV) is exceeded	Number of days First Level Warning Threshold is exceeded (*)
2007	Karaman (Centre)	102	17	232	00	
2008	Karaman (Centre)	107	20	260	01	
2009	Karaman (Centre)7	78		277	11	
2010	Karaman (Centre)8	01	6	276	32	
2011	Karaman (Centre)8	21	9	261	81	
2007	Konya (Centre)	107	19	506	10	0
2008	Konya (Centre)	107	13	484	10	15
2009	Konya (Centre)	80	5	446	44	
2010	Konya (Centre)	67	7	372	32	
2011	Konya (Centre)	67	9	248	10	

Source: Turk STAT, Regional Indicators, Konya and Karaman Provincial Environmental Status Reports

63 - Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, Clean Air Action Plan, 2010, p.83

64 - Konya Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation, Konya Provincial Environment Status Report 2011, p.125,

Karaman Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation, Karaman Provincial Environment Status Report 2011, p.40

65 - Konya ÇSM, Konya Metropolitan Municipality, Konya Clean Air Programme 2012-2019, 2011, p.6

66 - Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, Turkey Environmental Problems and Priorities Inventory Assessment Report, 2012, s.7, p. 26-27

471. Activities among implementations that may be carried out in Konya and Karaman for reducing air pollution may be listed as; emphasising heat applications in buildings, ensuring to burn high-quality and clean coal, encouraging use of natural gas for heating, training boiler technicians (stokers) at periodic intervals, carrying industrial plants to outside city centres and/or constructing newly planned plants at areas outside urban borders and by taking prevailing wind directions into consideration, and reducing use of motor vehicles.

13.3 WATER POLLUTION IS THREATENING THE REGION

472. Water resources of Konya-Karaman Region are threatened due to insufficient services for both urban and agricultural utilisation, and insensible use of water resources. Due to an important portion of the region being located inside Konya Closed Basin, it is unable to realise discharge of wastewater outside the basin.

473. Another one of the most important reasons behind water pollution is mixing of wastes into water resources. Likewise, the most important reasons of the pollution of surface and ground waters within Konya-Karaman Region are observed to be domestic wastewaters and agricultural activity wastes.⁶⁷ Due to insufficient treatment plants, these wastes also threaten the natural habitats, as was seen in the example of Ereğli Akgöl Marshes.

Table 8: Sewer and Wastewater Services at Turkey, Region and Province Scale

REGION NAME	The ratio of municipality population serviced with sewerage system within overall municipality population (%)	The ratio of municipality population serviced with drinking and utility water treatment plant within overall municipality population (%)	The ratio of municipality population serviced with wastewater treatment plant within overall municipality population (%)
Turkey	88	54	62
TR52	84	20	48
Konya	85	22	45
Karaman	76	-	71

Source: Turk STAT, Regional Indicators, 2010

474. A major part of the industrial plants of Karaman are located inside the organised industrial zone outside urban borders, and most of the factories in the province serve the food sector, thus there are not many plants with significant wastewater output⁶⁸. In Konya, there is treatment plant installed only in the organised industrial zone, which has not yet been activated⁶⁹. The wastewater discharged from here mixes with the sewage and discharged into Tuz Lake from time to time via the main discharge channel of DSI.

475. The wastewater emerging due to domestic use but not including cesspool materials (grey water) mixes directly with sewage in the region and thus the secondary usage of such waters could not be utilised properly. Such

⁶⁷ - Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation, Turkey Environmental Problems and Priorities Inventory Assessment Report, 2012, p. 38-45

⁶⁸ - Karaman Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation, Karaman Provincial Environment Status Report 2011, p. 158

⁶⁹ - Konya Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation, Konya Provincial Environment Status Report 2011, p. 269-270

waters should be put into reuse via a separate infrastructure system. As a successful application example in the region, the implementation of using part of the waters exiting Konya KOSKİ treatment plant via “purple grid” as irrigation water may be listed.

476. With the universalisation of wastewater treatment technologies in Konya-Karaman Region that had a limited use until now, usable water amount shall be increased, and these waters shall be able to be used for many different purposes such as agricultural irrigation, greenery watering, industrial reuse and underground injection. Taking into consideration the existing arid structure of the region, water resources and precipitations, it is obvious that treatment plants should be universalised.

477. When the distribution of wells by districts is examined, it is seen that illegal (unlicensed) wells are concentrated especially in Çumra area, followed by Meram, Ilgın and Ereğli districts.⁷⁰ Abundance of unlicensed wells causes excess consumption of ground waters along with problems threatening urban areas such as pothole formations, while insensible use of water in agricultural activities leads to destruction of wetlands.

13.4 SOIL MANAGEMENT

478. Water and irrigation issues play a significant role on the agricultural lands that cover the widest area within region territory. In this region where efficient use of water is of crucial importance due to limited existing water resources, excess use of water causes salinization and desertification of soil.

479. Areas most subject to salinization problems in the region are Karapınar district and surrounding lands. Irrigated agriculture lands increased rapidly around Karapınar district after the year 2000. However, due to reasons such as lack of irrigated farming culture of farmers, insufficient drainage of soils and use of water amounts more than necessary for the plants, salinization and desertification of soil problems emerged in this area.⁷¹ Salinization causes loss of yield in agriculture sector, desertification of soil and erosion due to loss of vegetation cover.

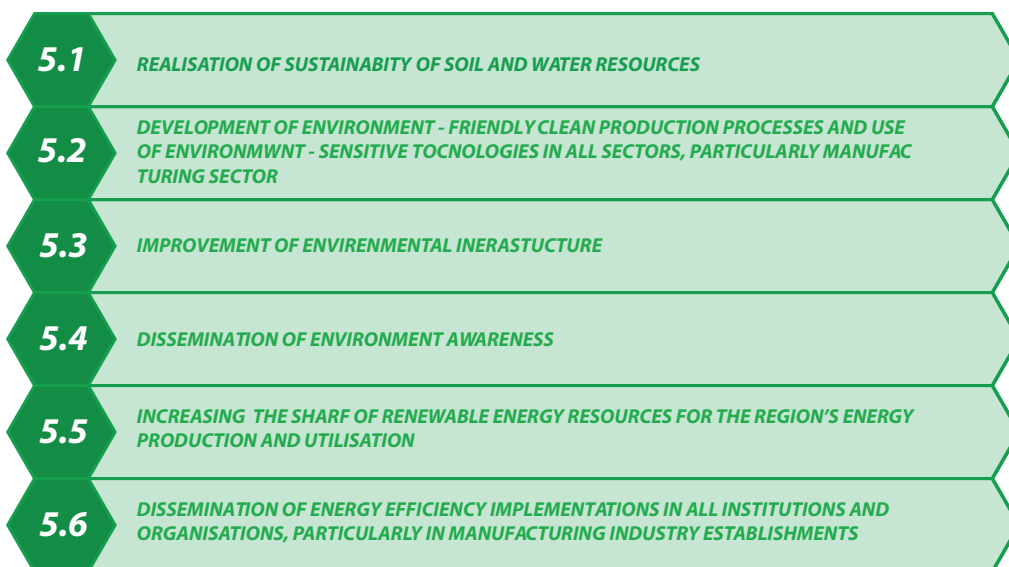
480. Insensible implementation of agricultural activities in the region makes soils infertile and open to rapid erosion. Konya-Karaman Region throughout the country and particularly Karapınar locale throughout the region come at the top of areas most subject to this situation. Based on justifications such as the scapus remaining in the fields after harvest having no value, destroying insects and other pests, preventing various diseases, providing convenience in soil tillage and enabling stubble to be rapidly and cheaply destroyed; stubbles are burned. Although agricultural pesticide use is important for both the plant's and the plant consumers' health, excess utilisation of such chemicals causes not only pollution and yield loss of the soils but also phytotoxicity in plants, leading to loss of produce yield, and increase of residue and pollution amounts in the environment.

⁷⁰ - Mevlana Development Agency TR52 Region Aridity Index, 2012, p.39

⁷¹ - Yılmaz, Mutlu, Environmental Problems Caused by Ground Water Level Changes around Karapınar (Karapınar Çevresinde Yeraltı Suyu Seviye Değişimlerinin Yaratmış Olduğu Çevre Sorunları), Ankara University Environment Sciences Journal (Çevre Bilimleri Dergisi) 2(2), 2010, p. 158

481. In Konya-Karaman Region, establishments face problems in regards to wastes' temporary storage, intermediate storage and transport to disposal facilities stages. There are no facilities for disposal of hazardous wastes emerging from various sectors in Konya-Karaman Region. Disposal and recovery of the wastes emerging due to the production activities of the developing industry sector in the region are mostly done outside the region.

14 - PRIORITIES AND MEASURES



PRIORITY 5.1 : REALISATION OF SUSTAINABILITY OF SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

For economic and social development, regions' natural resource potentials and sustainable utilisation of these potentials are of importance. Soil and water resources that are inseparable parts of ecologic system are our most important natural resources for providing agricultural production's sustainability and thus for today's and future's food supply safety. Although our region comes at the top places regarding the production of many agricultural products of national scale strategic importance, this status of the region is threatened due to reasons such as adverse impacts of climate change, and failure to realise good management of soil and water resources. Management of soil and water resources have an interdisciplinary and complex structure, and an accurate soil and water resource management also constitutes the basis of a healthy and sustainable agricultural structure. In order to realise the sustainability of soil and water resources in our region, the awareness that our resources are limited should definitely be raised.

In its "State of Soil and Water Resources for Agriculture and Food" report, FAO has indicated that developing countries will have to increase their agricultural production to twice the current amounts due to socioeconomic

pressures and climate change impacts as of the year 2050. Also, DSI has stated that our country's usable surface and ground water potential is approximately 112 billion m³ per year, of which 44 112 billion m³ is used per year. As of the year 2030, the country population is estimated to reach 100 million and the annual water potential of 112 112 billion m³ per year will have been completely consumed. Taking into consideration that 74% of water resources are used for agricultural irrigation, it is possible to estimate the pressure to occur on water resources 20 years from now. By years, increases on the drinking water and industrial water utilisation ratios will reduce the water ratios to be used for agricultural irrigation. Therefore, widespread use of modern irrigation techniques and technologies that increase agricultural irrigation efficiency will be the greatest assurance of sustainability of agricultural production in Konya-Karaman Region. Thus, Region Plan particularly emphasises management of soil and water resources, and supports all activities aimed towards realising sustainability of soil and water resources through development of an effective management approach together with all institutions and organisations in the region along with natural entities.

MEASURE 5.1.1 : Effectiveness of Soil and Water Resource Management Shall Be Increased

482. Salinisation on agriculture lands occur due to primary agricultural activities such as irrigation and fertilisation implemented in insensible manners. Determining agriculture lands with high salinity and alkaline content and areas with high ground water levels, commencing improvement works on such lands, and establishing drainage systems on areas to be newly opened to irrigation are all important for prevention of salinisation. In line with the infrastructure and improvement activities to be realised on salinised areas in our region, establishing crop patterns suitable to areas subject to salinisation risk, and salinised and arid areas is also crucially important for the sustainability of soil and water resources.

483. Agricultural lands sensitive in terms of pollution in our region shall be determined, measures towards preserving soil and water resources shall be taken, infrastructural activities and training efforts towards tracking pollutant factors on soil and water resources, reducing pollution and improvement of polluted lands shall be supported.

484. Establishing an up-to-date and healthy database in compliance to international standards regarding the soil and water resources of our region's agricultural lands at once is of crucial importance. Regional Plan shall encourage efforts to be made in this context.

485. The region's agricultural lands that are considerably poor in organic matter should be improved to adequate level regarding organic matter content. Towards the aim of increasing soil's organic matter content, use of farm fertilisers, green manures, along with bringing in the remains from the previous harvest and preventing stubble fires are of importance. In this context, Regional Plan shall support activities towards increasing the organic

matter content of our region's soils that are currently considerably poor in organic matter compared to Turkey average.

486. Studies on determining areas subject to erosion risk and taking necessary measures shall be conducted in Konya-Karaman Region. In addition to these, soil preservation works aimed for combatting desertification and controlling erosion to be realised under the cooperation and guidance of Soil, Water and Desertification Combat Research Station Directorate in Konya and universities shall be supported.

487. Both the IPCC report and certain other national and international scientific model studies have revealed that Turkey will have a hotter, more arid climate structure more uncertain in regards to precipitation in the near future. In the light of this information, modelling studies taking into account the impact of climate change on the water resources potential and quality in Konya-Karaman Region and international climate change scenarios along with studies that will define the effects of such on the region's natural resources and agricultural production shall be conducted. Also, foreseeing aridity effects and alleviating such potential adverse effects are of significant importance towards being able to satisfy the food demand expected from the region. To that end, activities aimed for establishing agricultural aridity early warning systems in our region shall be supported.

488. Taking into account our region's water resource constraints and the adverse effects of climate change, cultivation of species and strains with low water consumption and high resistance to aridity is considerably important in terms of realising the sustainability of the soil and water resources in the region. Aridity test centres in the region shall be strengthened. Activities of these centres and other similar organisations aiming to determine the water consumption capacities and aridity tolerances of existing plants farmed throughout Konya-Karaman Region shall be supported.

489. Activities aimed to complete and universalise research studies for establishing irrigation programmes in irrigated farmlands and volume based water utilisation in irrigated agricultural lands for preventing excess water usage shall be supported.

490. Efforts in our region towards the aim of treating drainage and wastewaters for the purpose of using in agriculture and landscaping irrigation shall be supported.

491. Awareness shall be raised via necessary training and dissemination efforts towards the aim of spreading water conservation methods (drip irrigation, sprinkle irrigation etc.) and applications (night irrigations etc.) in the region's agricultural lands. In this context, employment of personnel trained in the subject of soil and water resources shall be highly emphasised especially for the region's water user organisations. Also, national and international activities such as workshops, conventions, conferences and symposiums on soil and water resources shall be organised.

MEASURE 5.1.2 : Irrigation Investments Shall Be Actualised with an Integrated Approach and Water Utilisation Effectiveness Shall Be Increased

492. In the light of region's ecologic conditions, adverse effects of climate change and socioeconomic developments, region's economically irrigable agriculture lands should be reviewed and defined anew. New irrigation grids to be established on economically irrigable lands of our region should be designed with an integrated approach together with AT, TiGH and drainage systems. Towards the aim of realising this, cooperation among responsible organisations what have dealings in the region regarding irrigation investments such as İÖİ, DSI and MoFAL shall be developed.

493. Taking into consideration the existing water potential, efforts with the purposes of water conservation via implementing water limitation according to regional crops' development phases, and distributing the conserved water to other production fields towards creating more production land and yield shall be supported.⁷²

494. Utilisation of modern pressured irrigation methods within Konya-Karaman Region shall be universalised, and ratio of utilisation of closed circuit irrigation grids and modern irrigation systems on total irrigated areas together with any lands to be newly opened to irrigation shall be increased.

495. Because diminishing water resources in the region will limit the total area to be irrigated, occurrence of yield loss is inevitable. Therefore, the precipitation falling on the basin, dams, ponds, GW levels and stream flow rates relevant to irrigated agriculture areas shall be monitored constantly, thus enabling annual estimation of irrigable land area, crop yield and harvest at the beginning of irrigation season, and taking measures according to changing conditions. Instead of complete consumption of ground waters, which constitute insurance for irrigated agriculture during years of drought, controlled use of such resources shall be realised.

496. Taking measures necessary for preventing the losses and leaks occurring on our region's transmission and distribution channels shall be supported, and rehabilitation works of currently active open channel irrigation grids shall be completed.

497. Activities aimed at accelerating land consolidation efforts and taking measures for prevention of dividing agricultural lands in our region shall be supported.

MEASURE 5.1.3 : Efficiency of Water Utilisation on Dry Agriculture Lands Shall Be Increased

498. Within the context of combatting agricultural aridity, dry and irrigated agricultural lands should be evaluated differently. Because the aridity risk at dry agricultural lands is higher than that of irrigated agricultural lands. In

⁷² - Soil Water Technical Committee Report

this framework, measures and precautions to be taken for dry agricultural lands become very important. Due to approximately two thirds of our region consisting of dry agricultural lands, the adverse impacts of climate change shall be felt even more intensely.

499. Prioritising the parts of our region where water resources are more limited and aridity effects are felt more intensely, projects aimed at universalising the water harvest techniques and technologies enabling sustainability of water resources in the region shall be supported. Soil tillage techniques enabling maintaining of water in the soil along with non-tillage or minimum tillage agriculture activities shall be used in a widespread manner.

500. Activities aimed at determining and developing crop types and strains capable of being cultivated on dry and sloped lands in the region shall be supported.

PRIORITY 5.2 : DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY CLEAN PRODUCTION PROCESSES AND USE OF ENVIRONMENT-SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN ALL SECTORS, PARTICULARLY MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Clean Production (CP) is an environment-friendly waste management approach that aims to use less raw material and energy, increase reuse and recycling, create less waste and reduce the hazardous waste amount.

Industrial Symbiosis (IS) symbolises the entire industrial processes network that is based on the analogy between industry and natural life and ecologic systems, where enterprises are interrelated with each other regarding in both economic sense and regarding utilisation of each other's products and wastes (substance and energy). Industrial symbiosis is defined as the matter and energy exchange between two independent but close industrial enterprises, symbolising the gathering of two or more normally independent but preferably physically close industrial enterprises to set up long-term partnerships that will increase the environmental performance and competitiveness and enable them to work together in solidarity. In other words, industrial symbiosis gathers enterprises together within a framework of a more sustainable and innovative resource utilisation approach. This infrastructure means the sharing of all assets, logistics and expertise resources including the physical exchange of materials, energy, water and by-products.

MEASURE 5.2.1 : Utilisation of IS Applications as a Tool for Establishment and Universalisation of Sustainable Waste Management Systems Shall Be Encouraged

501. Konya-Karaman Region 2014 - 2023 Region Plan stipulates the use of Industrial Symbiosis (IS) applications as a tool for the development of environment-friendly production processes in the region.

502. Similarly, utilisation of IS applications as a tool for providing sustainability to water resources shall be supported.

MEASURE 5.2.2 : An Inventory Shall Be Produced Towards Determining the Potential Pollutant Effects of Industrial Facilities against the Environment

503. Preparing emission reducing measures regarding the control of greenhouse gas emissions, protecting the nature through treatment of wastewaters, encouraging energy generation, forming a waste exchange market and database works towards recycling of wastes shall be supported.

504. A noise map of city centres shall be issued noise reducing decisions shall be taken in spatial planning. An inventory of noise sources that directly affect the living quality and mental health of people living in city shall be produced and measures shall be taken accordingly.

MEASURE 5.2.3 : Recycling Applications Shall Be Encouraged

505. Activities and projects prioritising the prevention and reduction of regional waste generation, particularly of heavy industry and domestic wastes, and minimisation of their damages, along with reuse, recycle and waste-to-energy utilisation in the region shall be supported.

506. Actions aimed at implementing the Integrated Waste Management System that handles the source sorting, collecting, transport, recycling and disposal stages of domestic solid waste management as a whole in technical and financial senses shall be supported.

507. Collection, transport, recycling and disposal systems suited to waste type and region conditions shall be formed, and hazardous waste, scrap etc. recycling facilities shall be set up in the region.

MEASURE 5.2.4 : R&D and Innovation Activities Aimed Towards Environment-Friendly Production Processes Shall Be Supported

508. Projects and activities that will make production processes more sensitive towards environment in the most polluting industry sectors (like chemicals, mining etc.) and other fields within Konya-Karaman Region shall be given subsidies and sectors' transition to such process types shall be encouraged.

509. R&D and innovation activities that increase environmental performance in other sectors within the region shall be given subsidies. Researchers willing to engage in R&D activities regarding environmental issues shall be encouraged to work in the region, and examples shall be set through pilot applications.

PRIORITY 5.3 : IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Discharging the wastewaters and solid wastes into receiving environments and rural area due to the inadequacy of solid waste collection and disposal, sewer grid and treatment plant infrastructures in the region causes pollution of agricultural lands and wetlands that the rural economy is dependent on, thus leading to the decline of qualities of water and soil resources. Also, mass transit systems should be improved for the purpose of preventing vehicle based environmental pollution and public intuitions and organisations, particularly municipalities, have to increase their effectiveness of environment based services.

On the other hand, taking measures that will facilitate the access of the services of Konya Metropolitan Municipality, which had the widest area of responsibility with the New Metropolis Law, to rural areas is of vital importance.

MEASURE 5.3.1 : Small Scale Infrastructure Projects to Be Developed Towards Improving the Environmental Infrastructure by Public Institutions and Organisations Shall Be Supported

510. Small scale projects to be realised by relevant public institutions and organisations for the regional scale solution of issues such as protection of water basins, special environmental protection areas, sensitive ecosystems and wetlands, and disposal of hazardous wastes shall be granted incentives, and activities in these fields shall be supported.

511. Regarding the resolution of environmental problems over borders throughout Konya-Karaman Region or several provinces neighbouring the region, local administrations shall be encouraged to realise infrastructure projects with an integrated management approach and within the framework of a joint action plan.

MEASURE 5.3.2 : Development of Environment-Friendly Integrated Mass Transit Systems and Concentrated (Concentrated City) Policies in All City Centres, Particularly Regional Development Main Centres, Shall Be Encouraged

512. Actions towards the aim of improving the service quality and transport capacity of existing mass transit systems shall be supported.

513. For the purpose of minimising traffic based air pollution; activities aiming to reduce vehicle based pollutants such as encouraging and universalising mass transit (underground and above ground) and bicycle use shall be supported.

514. Handicapped-friendly, handicap-free intracity transportation plans where land use decisions are evaluated together with transportation impacts shall be prepared as necessitated by the centres' scales in all city centres with

a certain population size, particularly in provincial centres. Main actors shall be municipalities in the process of preparing such plans.

515. Similarly, research and implementation efforts aiming to increase mass transit opportunities in industry, residence, education, public institution, commerce etc. fields along with reducing people's expenses to reach these areas and related workforce losses shall be encouraged.

MEASURE 5.3.3 : Municipal Services' Effectiveness Shall Be Increased in All Districts of the Region, Particularly in Districts at Provincial Centres

516. Activities and projects of local administrations in the region aiming to provide the environmental services required at the first degree in local area especially such as increasing efficiency in drinking water and sewer services, and development of solid waste management infrastructure shall be given subsidies and policies in line with these shall be encouraged.

517. Domestic and industrial domestic water treatment plants shall be completed, municipalities that possess wastewater treatment plants but cannot activate such shall be ensured to run these plants actively, waters coming out of treatment shall be utilised in agriculture and industry, rainwaters shall be collected through different systems and used for irrigation, domestic, industry etc. purposes.

518. Taking measures towards facilitating the access of Konya Metropolitan Municipality, of which responsibility area got expanded, to rural areas is of importance. In this context, activities aiming towards establishing city information systems covering the entire responsibility area of Konya Metropolitan Municipality and Karaman Metropolitan Municipality through geographical information systems shall be supported.

PRIORITY 5.4 : UNIVERSALISATION OF ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS

Within the process of economic and technological developments throughout the country and the world, population increase, rapid urbanisation and depletion of natural resources, humankind aimed for benefitting from the fruits of industrialisation and live in utter prosperity, but lost their environmental awareness and faced deterioration of natural balance and pollution of environment as the price paid due to certain values they neglected. For our region that displayed similar conditions, Konya-Karaman Region Plan was based on measures that take this situation into account.

MEASURE 5.4.1 : Awareness of Employers and Employees on Protection of Environment and Clean Production Processes Shall Be Raised

519. Projects and activities to be realised within Konya-Karaman Region that will raise the awareness of SMEs for recycling and purchasing environment-friendly products shall be supported. Enterprises of which awareness levels

are raised and become willing to participate in decision-making mechanisms in result of such projects and activities shall be encouraged to be granted authority.

520. The awareness raising and education activities to be organised by local non-governmental organisations, dealing in environment field, to create maximum opportunities for the participation of the public in decision-making processes in the region shall be supported.

521. Moreover, the activities, meetings and seminars held in the region where the advantages of the environment management system standards and the positive image of such standards at international markets in regards to competitiveness are explained shall be supported.

MEASURE 5.4.2 : Environment Protection Awareness Shall Be Raised among Local Populace, Particularly Children

522. As is the case with the entire country, the people in the region are observed to be uninterested with the environment save for their own property. Educational activities aiming to eliminate the lack of manners and information at all levels ranging from elementary education to professional life, post-professional life and any other segments of social life shall be encouraged and supported.

523. This problem should be resolved through preschool education, and people from all segments of society should be ensured to function as educated individuals. In order to have these to reflect the true information on problems and create pressure in this direction, non-governmental organisations should also be included in this education. These trainings should be ensured to be actualised also at politician level in order to have them also find application on environmental issues.

524. For raising the awareness level of individuals, activities aimed at preparing visual, printed and educative materials shall be supported.

PRIORITY 5.5 : INCREASING THE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES FOR THE REGION'S ENERGY PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION

Considering the multiple-aspect technological innovations experienced within the energy sector, cost-reducing and environment-friendly technologies should be prioritised. It is considered to enable significant economic and social development in the region through investing in renewable and clean energy technologies that are not utilised adequately in the region and highlighting the local production of energy equipments.

MEASURE 5.5.1 : Regional and National Resources Shall Be Prioritised for Providing Resource Diversity

525. Utilisation of resources present in the region (bioethanol, wind and sun) and different technologies shall be prioritised regarding energy production and consumption plans.

526. Measures required for realising the development of manufacturing industry that will provide services in renewable energy sector by utilising region and country resources shall be taken and support programmes shall be arranged for enterprises dealing in this sector.

527. In order to develop industrial branches that produce domestic renewable energy equipments inside the region, a system based on efficiency, R&D, technology and skill acquisition and utilising the existing infrastructure and technology capabilities at maximum level shall be developed and implementation of such systems also by other sectors shall be encouraged.

528. Mechanisms supporting the design, engineering and innovation creation capability in the region's existing or potential renewable energy sector shall be developed, and these sectors' share within the region and country shall be increased.

529. Joint project developments of relevant actors and university-private sector cooperation initiatives shall be supported towards the utilisation of domestic resources in the production and consumption within renewable energy sector shall be supported. Universities shall be ensured to play active roles towards increasing the project experience of private sector in renewable energy field. The cooperation between enterprises dealing in renewable energy sector in the region and technocity shall be increased.

530. Models and partnerships related to realisation of large scale solar energy investments with strategic importance through public-private partnerships shall be developed and such activities shall be encouraged.

531. Karapınar district of Konya province and Ayrancı, Ermenek, Başyayla and Sarıveliler districts of Karaman province shall be settlements to be preferred as priority regarding solar energy investments.

532. Implementation of pilot applications in the region regarding renewable energy shall be supported.

533. Promotion activities aimed at attracting local and foreign capitals' investments into energy sector for the production to be realised especially with the utilisation of local resources inherent in the region shall be supported, and coordination among institutions regarding such activities shall be realised.

MEASURE 5.5.2 : The Share of Solar Energy Resources within the Region's Overall Energy Production and Consumption Shall Be Increased as a Priority

534. Models and partnerships related to realisation of large scale solar energy investments with strategic importance through public-private partnerships shall be developed and such activities shall be encouraged.

535. Karapınar district of Konya province and Ayrancı district of Karaman province shall be settlements to be preferred as priority regarding solar energy investments.

536. Implementation of pilot applications in the region regarding renewable energy shall be supported.

537. Promotion activities aimed at attracting local and foreign capitals' investments into energy sector for the production to be realised especially with the utilisation of local resources inherent in the region shall be supported, and coordination among institutions regarding such activities shall be realised.

PRIORITY 5.6 : UNIVERSALISATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPLEMENTATIONS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANISATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS

Regarding energy efficiency applications, applications on industrial activities are stipulated to be emphasised in line with the strategy of reducing energy densities in each industry sub-sector by at least 15% until the year 2020 as defined under 2010-2023 Energy Efficiency Strategy Document.

MEASURE 5.6.1 : Awareness in the Region on Energy Efficiency Shall Be Raised, Particularly of the Enterprises Dealing in Strategic Sectors of the Region

538. Campaigns, prize competitions, training and media activities and region-wide awareness actions shall be realised in order to improve energy culture and raise efficiency awareness of the region with the participation of private sector, non-governmental organisations and public institutions and organisations, and such activities shall be granted subsidies.

539. All kinds of activities aimed at raising the awareness of enterprises dealing under many different sectors in the region, particularly of those in manufacturing industry, that increasing competitiveness depends on reducing input costs, especially energy input costs, and at explaining the correlation between energy conservation and environment protection shall be supported.

540. Subsidies shall be given for actualising the research potentials of energy efficiency projects in universities.

541. Activities aiming for electrical energy optimisation, solar energy aided systems and waste heat utilisation for reducing energy consumption within

industrial processes shall be supported and encouraged.

MEASURE 5.6.2 : Energy Efficiency Implementations in Public Buildings, Residences and Other Structures Shall Be Encouraged

542. Energy efficiency shall be taken into consideration in every stage beginning from architectural project design and construction, regarding buildings of all types of usage ranging from industry to public functions, social spaces, agriculture and transportation.

543. Automation technologies, smart building and green building applications shall be encouraged to be utilised in buildings under the subject of energy efficiency. Activities aimed at increasing the energy performances of buildings, particularly regarding lighting, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, shall be supported.

544. Activities aiming to take electricity grids to underground at urban centres shall be supported.

545. Integrated logistics projects (highway, railroad, air transport and logistics villages) to be developed in the future for the region shall be supported for energy efficiency.

546. Taking into account the data on the region's transportation routes, activities aiming to utilise systems based on informatics technologies to direct traffic, and to reduce excess traffic density, and energy and time consumption shall be supported, and use of technologies towards resolving parking area issues shall be encouraged. Municipality activities for mass transit plans shall be supported in line with the development objectives defined under the national programme. Effective mass transit forms that are realised with less energy utilisation (such as light railway systems) shall be supported and encouraged. Trainings, seminars and conferences to be organised in the region towards the aim of raising the awareness of the people that energy efficiency may be obtained through mass transit shall be supported.





6 purpose

**ESTABLISHING A MULTI-CENTRAL
AND BALANCED SPATIAL ORGANISATION
THAT COVERS DIFFERENT MANNERS OF
INTERVENTION ON SETTLEMENTS
WITHIN THE REGION**

The most distinctive and fundamental constraint that separates Konya-Karaman Region from other NUTS 2 Regions is its limited physical accessibility opportunities between rural and urban areas due to its wide surface area, and thus its inability to provide a high-quality and efficiency service regarding the good, service and human resource flows. The region's centralised growth trend around especially Konya Metropolitan Area causes the human and economic capital to become concentrated at the centre, leading to deeper intraregional development disparities. Due to this, in Konya and Karaman districts that cover a surface area larger than many country surfaces in the EU; districts relatively farther from provincial centres in these provinces tend to satisfy their goods and services demands from districts outside of the region and establish functional relations with such districts. Therefore, developing cooperation with the neighbouring regions is of vital importance.

European Union Accession Policy particularly emphasises the importance of the demands that have urban and rural -in other words, spatial- aspects in regards to increasing the comparative competitiveness of regional economies and reducing interregional disparities. Under ESDP, the underlying reasons of bringing forth fundamental policies and strategies for spatial development are defined as differing impacts of union policies on individual regions, development inequalities and increasing regional imbalances. Through developed policies, objectives, strategies and spatially customised measures, a more balanced and sustainable spatial development is aimed to be achieved inside the EU area. The 10th Development Plan has indicated that on one hand regional development disparities would be reduced and a more balanced distribution of welfare throughout the country would be achieved, and on



the other hand all regions' potentials would be evaluated and their contribution to national development and growth would be maximised through increasing competitive advantages via the implementation of regional development policies. Also, the National Strategy for Regional Development specifically underlines the significance of a multi-centred spatial development policy.

The districts located in the region differ among themselves significantly regarding both their socioeconomic structures and their geographical characteristics, and thus the districts' strengths and weaknesses may vary considerable. For instance, while Ereğli district that houses approximately 100,000 population displays a significantly urban structure, Ahırılı district with a population of 800 people displays a more rural appearance; the development levels of these two districts may not be considered as the same.

In conclusion, when the wide surface area of the region is taken into consideration, it becomes clear that providing a more balanced and multi-centred spatial development perspective in Konya Karaman Region is of importance both for reducing intraregional development disparities through creating non-agricultural alternative income sources in rural areas and for the sake of global competition policy.

Based on these grounds, a multi-centred and balanced spatial organisation model has been developed that was structured as an alternative for the region's existing spatial development trends and included different forms of intervention to different settlements of the region in the name of actualising the main scenario of the Region Plan. This spatial policy shall be the reflection of both the convergence policy and the global competition policy on the space in question.



15 - TRENDS

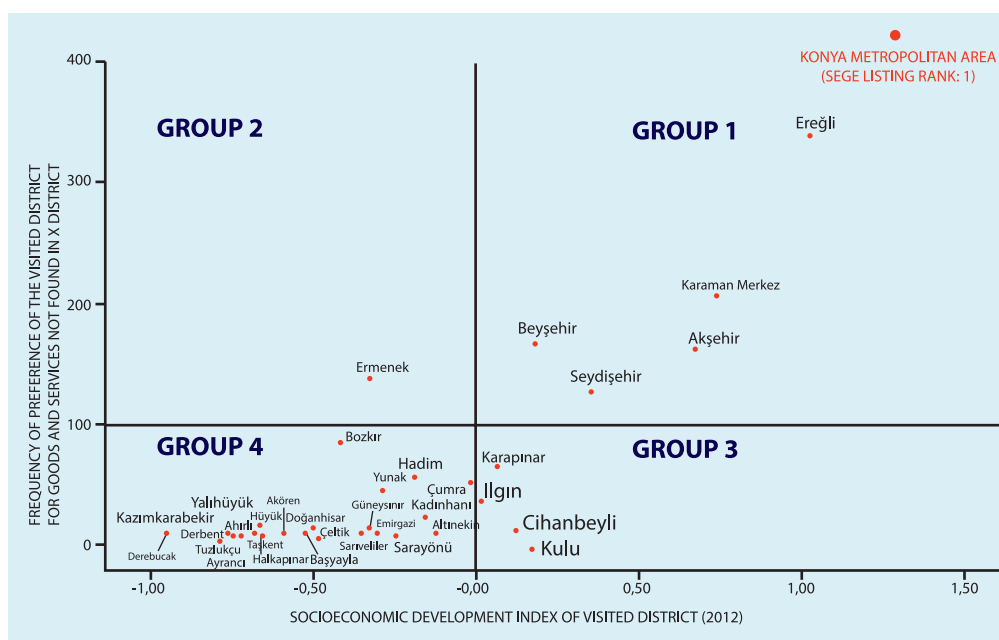
15.1 WHICH DISTRICTS OF THE REGION HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BE SUB-REGIONS?⁷³

547. Within the context of gradation analysis, interrelations of the settlements within Konya-Karaman Region were analysed. In the name of enabling more effective and efficient use of resources, district centres in close geographical proximity to districts with high unemployment and emigration, with relatively high potential to provide services to such and in tight functional relations with its surrounding areas along with these district centres' potentials to become sub-regions were attempted to be defined.

548. These district centres that have relatively higher employment opportunities and more developed healthcare, education and social services may empower the contribution of other districts and rural settlements within their hinterland that face issues such as unemployment and emigration to the regional economy and may play important roles for reduction of intraregional development disparities.

Through the field survey conducted with 842 stakeholders from 33 districts outside of centre districts, the districts most applied to for goods and services not found in their own area were defined. In this listing, the districts with the highest preference ratios also corresponded to the majority of districts with the highest index values regarding socioeconomic development levels. However, socioeconomic index listing is not sufficient by itself for a district to become a sub-region. Because a district may not be a preferred district in terms of its goods and services in the event there is a more developed centre of attraction in its close proximity, despite being developed in socioeconomic terms.

Figure 39: SEGE and Gradation Relationship in the Districts of Konya-Karaman Region



⁷³ - SUB REGION: Comprises of any district centre in close geographical proximity to districts with high unemployment and emigration, with relatively high potential to provide services to such and tight functional relations with its surrounding area, together with other district centres under its influence. Sub-regions cover districts that are in closer relationship with each other in terms of goods, services, home-workplace travelling movements. Sub-regions are spatial formations of which management borders do not clash with administrative borders, in other words, exceed such borders regarding their functional relations.

549. Districts were classified under 4 groups according to the two different criteria of SEGE and survey results. According to this classification, the spatial characteristics of the districts are explained as below.

550. DISTRICTS WITHIN GROUP 1: (Konya Metropolitan Area, Karaman Centre, Akşehir, Beyşehir, Seydişehir, Ereğli) These are districts that are above average in terms of both socioeconomic development index value and the potential to satisfy demands of goods and services not found in other districts. Konya Metropolitan Area serves almost all of the districts located within the region. Most of the visits made to Karaman provincial centre come from Ayrancı, Başyayla, Ereğli, Ermenek, Karapınar, Kâzımkarabekir and Sarıveliler districts. Akşehir serves majorly the neighbouring districts of Çeltik, Yunak, Tuzlukçu and Doğanhisar. Beyşehir is a preferred centre for satisfying the demands of goods and services not found particularly in Derbent, Derebucak and Hüyük districts.

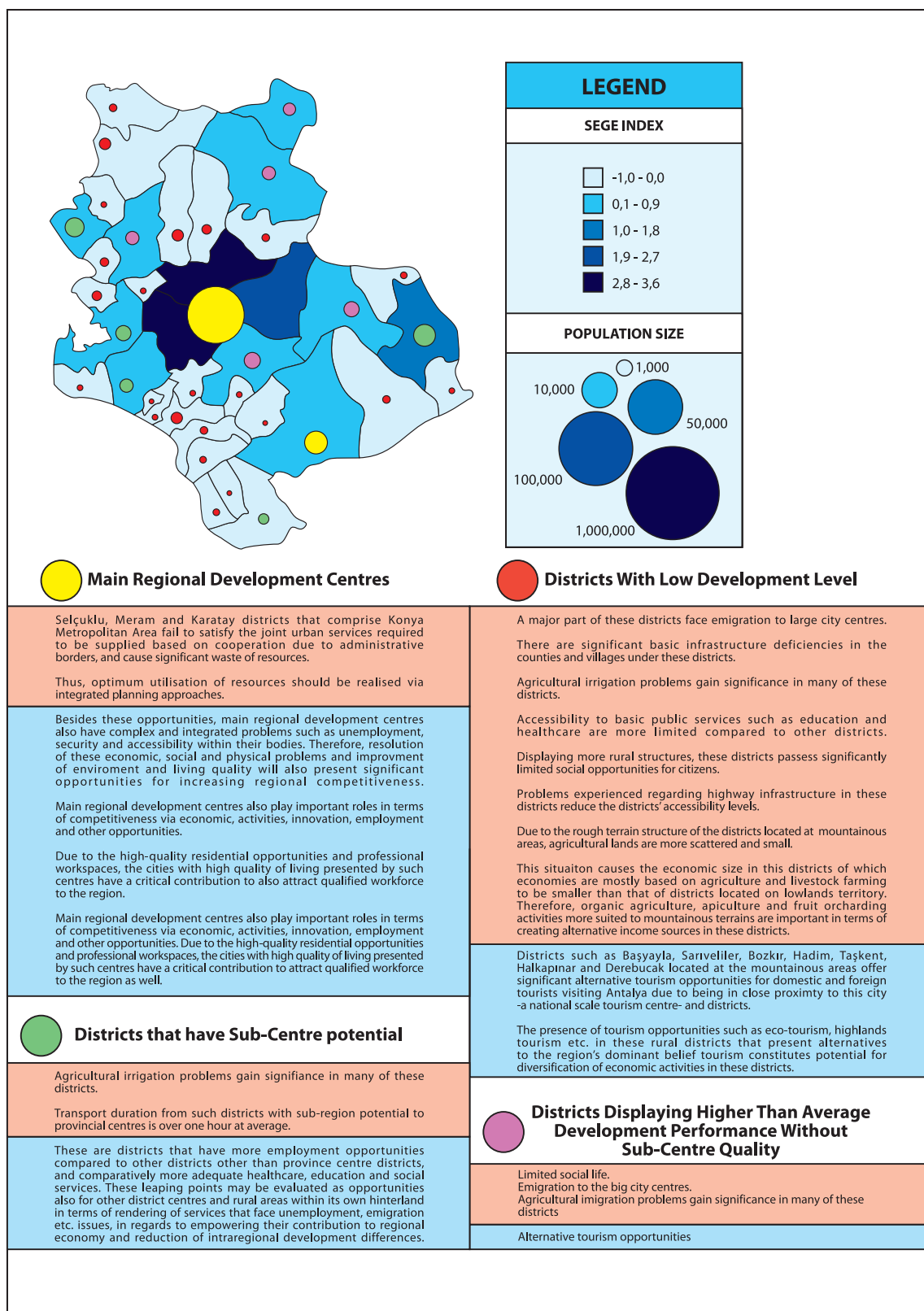
551. DISTRICTS WITHIN GROUP 2: (Ermenek) This group contains only Ermenek district. Ermenek is a district located within the mountainous terrain at the south of the region. Analysed by MEVKA, although the district displayed an average performance by being ranked at the 19th out of 37 districts within the 2012 SEGE listing, it had an above-average preference frequency regarding satisfying the demands of goods and services not found in neighbouring districts. Thus it possess the potential to become a sub-region centre.

552. DISTRICTS WITHIN GROUP 3: ((Çumra, Karapınar, Ilgın, Cihanbeyli, Kulu) Districts classified under this group have a SEGE index value above that of the region average but do not display a trend to become a sub-region centre due to being influenced by other, more developed centres. For instance; due to Ilgın, Çumra and Cihanbeyli districts being very close to Konya Metropolitan Area, other districts prefer to look in Konya centre instead of visiting these districts. Similarly, although Karapınar district is ranked at the 9th place among 38 districts in terms of socioeconomic development, it is located within Ereğli district's hinterland and thus displays no potential to become a sub-region centre. Kulu district, which is located at the northeast of the region and approximately at the same distance to Konya provincial centre and Ankara provincial centre, has more intense daily economic relations with Ankara.

553. DISTRICTS WITHIN GROUP 4: (Hadim, Yunak, Güneysınır, Kadınhanı, Emirgazi, Altınekin, Sarıveliler, Sarayönü, Çeltik, Başyayla, Taşkent, Halkapınar, Doğanhisar, Akören, Ahırılı, Hüyük, Derbent, Kazımkarabekir, Tuzlukçu, Ayrancı, Derebucak) Districts classified under this group displays below-average performance in terms of both SEGE index and the potential to satisfy demands of goods and services not found in other districts. In other words, these districts are settlements that require being supported as a priority within the context of convergence policy.

15.2 SPATIAL TYPOLOGIES AT DISTRICT LEVEL⁷⁴

Map 9: Spatial Typologies at District Level



⁷⁴ - these typologies depend on a classification of settlements displaying similar features, and were defined based on (1) districts' SEGE ranking, (2) results of gradation surveys conducted in districts and (3) results obtained in the district strategic development commission reports.

15.2.1 MAIN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

Karaman Provincial Centre, Konya Metropolitan Area: (Selçuklu, Meram, Karatay)

554. These are settlements that not only displays the highest performance in terms of socioeconomic development but also include the most creative economic activities covering innovation, qualified workforce and all other opportunities of the region.

555. Main regional development centres also contain complex and integrated problems such as unemployment, security and accessibility within their bodies. Therefore, resolution of these economic, social and physical problems and improvement of environment and living quality will also present significant opportunities for increasing regional competitiveness.

556. Selçuklu, Meram and Karatay districts that comprise Konya Metropolitan Area fail to satisfy the joint urban services required to be supplied based on cooperation due to administrative borders, and cause significant waste of resources. Thus, optimum utilisation of resources should be realised via integrated planning approaches.

557. Main regional development centres also play important roles in terms of competitiveness via economic activities, innovation, employment and other opportunities. Due to the high-quality residential opportunities and professional workspaces, the cities with high quality of living presented by such centres have a critical contribution also to attract qualified workforce to the region.

15.2.2 DISTRICTS WITH SUB-REGION POTENTIAL (Ereğli, Seydişehir, Akşehir, Beyşehir, Ermenek)

558. Districts found out to have potential in terms of service supply compared to other districts at their hinterland and supply of services not found in those districts according to the results of the gradation analysis survey conducted based on districts are included under this group. Transport duration from such districts with sub-region potential to provincial centres is over one hour at average.

Districts within Akşehir Sub-Region Hinterland



Districts within Beyşehir and Seydişehir Sub-Region Hinterland



559. Sub-region centres are districts that have more employment opportunities compared to other districts other than province centre districts, and comparatively more adequate healthcare, education and social services. These leaping points may be evaluated as opportunities also for other district centres and rural areas within its own hinterland in terms of rendering of services that face unemployment, emigration etc. issues, in regards to empowering their contribution to regional economy and reduction of intraregional development differences.

Districts within Ermenek Sub-Region Hinterland



Districts within Ereğli Sub-Region Hinterland



15.2.3 DISTRICTS DISPLAYING HIGHER DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE THAN AVERAGE WITHOUT SUB-CENTRE QUALITY

(Kulu, Ilgın, Çumra, Karapınar, Cihanbeyli)

560. Districts listed within this group embody a development level above regional average in terms of SEGE index value while not displaying a sub-region centre trend due to being located close to more developed centres and thus influenced by such centres.

561. Activities for vitality of social life are limited in these districts, and they face emigration to large city centres. Agricultural irrigation problem gains importance. These are districts that have potential for alternative tourism.

15.2.4 DISTRICTS WITH LOW DEVELOPMENT LEVEL

(Hadım, Yunak, Güneysınır, Çeltik, Kadınhanı, Akören, Emirgazi, Altınekin, Sarıveliler, Derbent, Sarayönü, Başyayla, Taşkent, Halkapınar, Doğanhisar, Ahırlı, Hüyük, Tuzlukçu, Kâzımkarabekir, Ayrancı, Derebucak, Bozkır, Yalıhüyük)

562. Common qualities of these districts are that they display below-average potential towards providing goods and services not found in other districts in terms of both socioeconomic development index and gradation analysis survey results.

563. A major part of these districts face emigration to large city centres. There are significant basic infrastructure deficiencies in the counties and villages under these districts. Agricultural irrigation problems gain significance in many of these districts.

564. Accessibility to basic public services such as education and healthcare are more limited compared to other districts. Displaying more rural structures, these districts possess significantly limited social opportunities for citizens.

565. Problems experienced regarding highway infrastructure in these districts reduce the districts' accessibility levels. Due to the rough terrain structure of the districts located at mountainous areas, agricultural lands are more fragmented and small. This situation causes the economic size in this districts of which economies are mostly based on agriculture and livestock farming to be smaller than that of districts located on lowlands territory. Therefore, organic agriculture, apiculture and fruit orcharding activities more suited to mountainous terrains are important in terms of creating alternative income sources in these districts.

566. Districts such as Başyayla, Sarıveliler, Bozkır, Hadım, Taşkent, Halkapınar and Derebucak located at the mountainous areas offer significant alternative tourism opportunities for domestic and foreign tourists visiting Antalya due to being in close proximity to this city –a national scale tourism centre- and its districts.

567. The presence of tourism opportunities such as eco-tourism, highlands tourism etc. in these rural districts that present alternatives to the region's dominant belief tourism constitutes potential for diversification of economic activities in these districts.

15.3. WHAT KIND OF FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS DO THE DISTRICTS OF THE REGION ESTABLISH WITH DISTRICTS WITHIN OTHER REGIONS' IN CLOSE PROXIMITY?



568. Functional region is the definition of geographical location based on its social and economic relations. In this context, spatial units located inside a functional region are more interrelated with each other than with units outside the region.

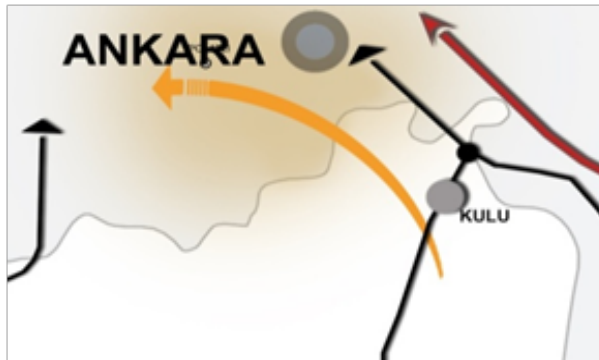
569. Due to Konya-Karaman Region spreading over a very wide geography, districts farther from city centres tend to supply the goods and services

they demand from provinces outside the region, and establish functional relations with districts outside the region borders. Therefore, cooperating with neighbouring NUTS 2 Regions is of crucial importance for the region.

570. When “region” is handled as a spatial unit; it may be mentioned that the most significant interregional relations of Konya-Karaman Region are observed to be with TR51 (Ankara), TR10 (İstanbul), TR61 (Antalya, Burdur, Isparta) TR62 (Adana, Mersin), TR31 (İzmir) and TR71 (Aksaray, Kırıkkale, Kırşehir, Nevşehir, Niğde) NUTS 2 regions.⁷⁵

571. Districts such as Çeltik, Yunak, Akşehir and Tuzlukçu that are located at the northwest of the region are observed to establish economic relations more commonly with the provincial centres and districts of neighbouring provinces of Ankara, Eskişehir and Afyonkarahisar. For instance; in administrative sense, Yunak and Çeltik districts are connected to Konya province. However, economic connections of these districts with Konya provincial centre are considerably weak outside of normal public services. Especially during winter seasons, significant delays are experienced regarding transport connections with the province centre. The main reason behind that is the average distance of 200 km that exists between these districts and province centre. Economic activities of these districts with Polatlı district of Ankara and Emirdağ district of Afyonkarahisar are more frequent. A similar situation may be mentioned regarding Akşehir district. It is observed that especially the counties and villages under Akşehir district and neighbouring Afyonkarahisar province border supplied their weekly market shopping demands or other goods and services demands from the districts of Emirdağ and Sultandağı within Afyonkarahisar province.⁷⁶

572. In this context, special cooperation initiatives should be developed with TR33 Region (Kütahya, Afyonkarahisar, Uşak, Manisa) regarding the counties and villages within the districts bordering the two regions. Likewise, tourism destinations should be established together with this region, especially covering Afyonkarahisar where thermal tourism is developed along with neighbouring districts.



573. Daily economic relations of Kulu district, which is at the northeast of the region and approximately at the same distance with both Konya and Ankara provincial centres in terms of transportation duration, are more frequent with Ankara. Region's geographical

structure may also be determinative on the regional economy. For instance; agricultural lands are limited in districts located on mountainous areas due to rough terrain structure, which causes the economic size in this districts of

75. - Gradation of Settlements in Turkey, SPO, 1982

76. - District Strategic Development Reports, 2012

578. Due to sharing the border of Beyşehir Lake with Isparta, joint projects should be developed between our region and TR61 Region towards the purposes of conducting studies on the lake, bringing the lake into tourism agenda and preserving the lake.

579. Close cooperation with TR61 (Antalya, Isparta, Burdur) Region especially regarding vegetable and ornamental plants cultivation is another subject of importance for the mutual gains of the two regions.

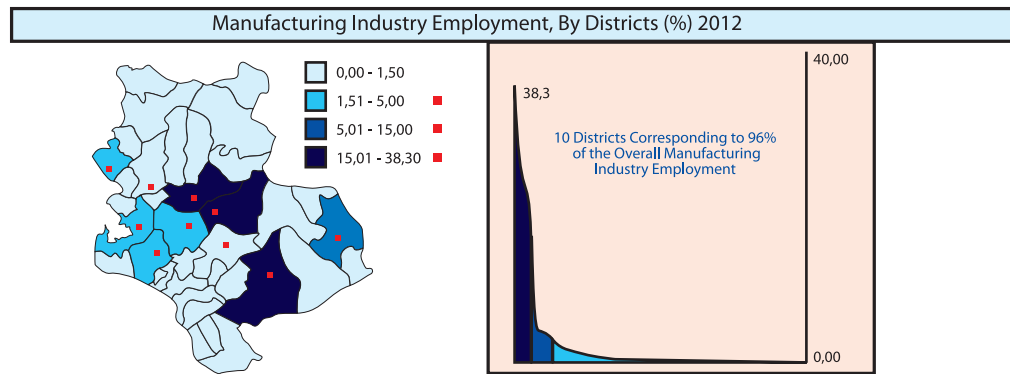
580. Finally, taking into consideration that a major portion of export out of Konya-Karaman Region is made from Mersin Port, existing transport connections of the region with this port should be strengthened and cooperation shall be made with TR62 (Adana, Mersin) NUTS 2 Region for empowering the logistics relations with Mersin.

15.4 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

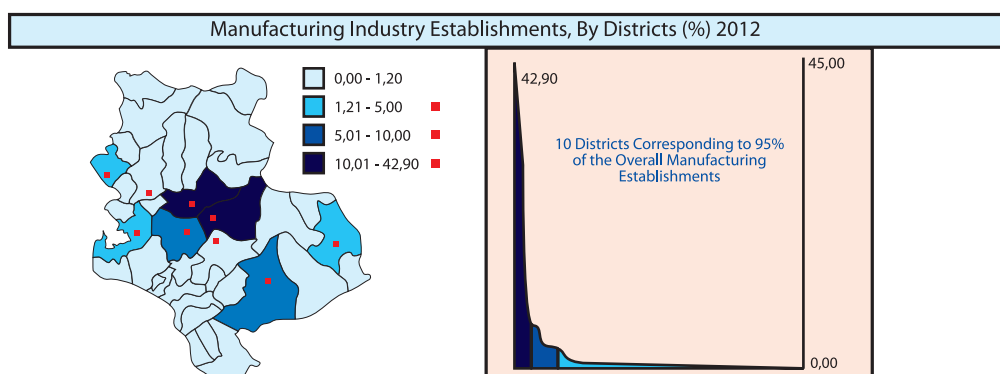
581. Industrialisation is observed to have concentration in certain areas in the region. As of the year 2012, approximately 83% of the region's overall manufacturing industry employment and number of establishments is concentrated within Konya Metropolitan Area (Selçuklu, Meram, Karatay) and Karaman provincial centre.

582. Outside of provincial centres, industrial facilities concentrate in Akşehir, Beyşehir, Ereğli, Çumra, Ilgın and Seydişehir districts. When these districts are included, the abovementioned value of concentration reaches 96% for industry employment, and 95% for the number of establishments in only 10 of the region's districts.

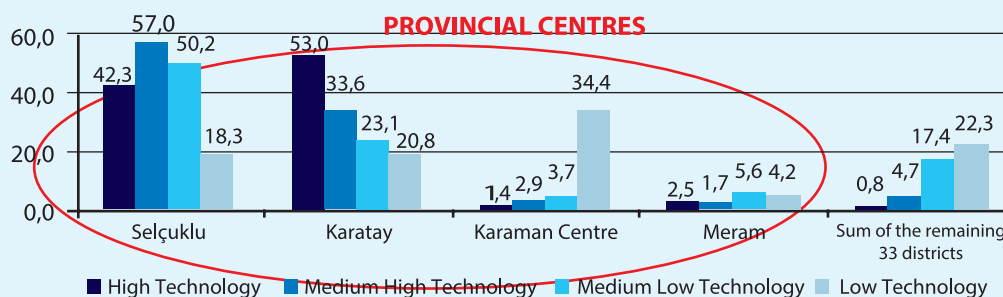
Map 10: Manufacturing Industry Employment, by Districts (%), 2012



583. This means that when industry in the region is mentioned, actually these 10 districts are highlighted. Therefore, the spatial reflection of industry policies in regional development scenarios corresponds to these districts.

Map 12: Number of Manufacturing Industry Establishments, by Districts (%), 2012

584. When the region's industrialisation in urban centres is compared to rural areas, it is observed that the number of establishment decreases and the quality of industrial establishments changes.

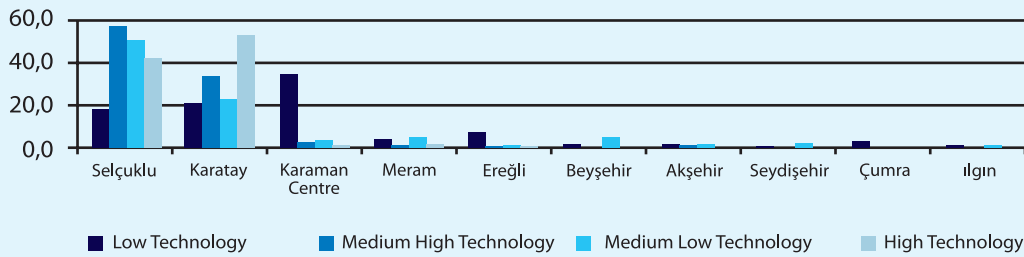
Figure 40: Spatial Distribution of Manufacturing Industry Employment in the Region (%), 2012

585. Sectors with medium high and high technology levels such as automotive subsidiary industry and manufacture of machinery and equipments in the region concentrate within Konya Metropolitan Area. So and so, 95.3% of the overall employment in medium high technology sectors and 99% of the overall employment in high technology sectors are found in provincial centres.

586. This situation points out that the regional development plan's global competitiveness policy on medium and high technology manufacturing industry sectors should concentrate on provincial centres. Hence, both qualified workforce and investment and finance resources in such sectors are accumulated at provincial centres.

587. The employment created in low value added sectors in the region has the highest concentration in Karaman provincial centre with a value of 34%. The district's manufacturing structure based on food sector is the main reason behind this result.

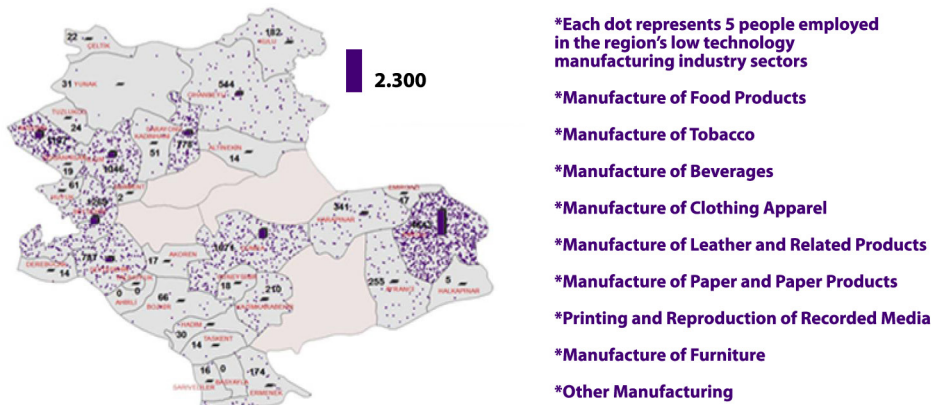
Figure 41: Industriail Technology Levels of the 10 Districts that Create 96% of the Region's Overall Manufacturing Industry Employment, 2012



588. Rural areas are observed to house agriculture based manufacturing industry establishments that supply their raw materials such as flour and silage from their own hinterland, possess low technology level at both investment and operation stages, and do not require human capital with very high qualifications. These establishments face serious problems during their investment, production and marketing stages. Scale, capital and market conditions adversely affect these establishments' competitiveness.

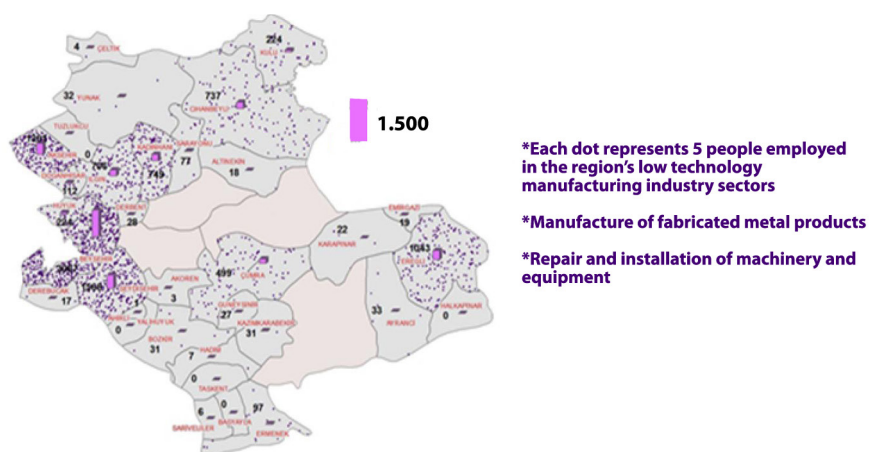
589. Besides provincial centres, the highest employment in low technology sectors are observed to be created in districts such as Ereğli, Çumra, Beyşehir and Akşehir that are more developed compared to rural areas and house certain levels of population sizes. Especially agriculture-based food sector comes at the top of the low technology sectors in these districts in terms of employment.

Map 13: Spatial Distribution of Manufacturing Industry Employment in Low Technology Sectors outside of Provincial Centres, 2012



590. Employment of low medium technology sectors outside of provincial centres is concentrated more within Akşehir, Beyşehir and Seydişehir districts at the western part of the region. Presence of mining based industry such as aluminium plants active in Seydişehir district in this area particularly affects the spatial distribution.

Map 14: Spatial Distribution of Manufacturing Industry Employment in Low Medium Technology Sectors outside of Provincial Centres, 2012



591. In districts outside of provincial centres, sectors with medium high and high technology sectors possess very low shares in terms of both employment and number of establishments.

16 - PRIORITIES AND MEASURES

6.1

INCREASING THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS OF MAIN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES THAT CONSTITUTE THE PRIMARY-DRIVING FORCE BEHIND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

6.2

DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICTS WITHIN THE HINTERLAND OF MAIN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

6.3

MULTU-CENTRED BALANCED DEVELOPMENT : REALISING DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ESTABLISHING SUB-REGIONS AND DIFFERENT INTERVENTION DECISIONS

PRIORITY 6.1 : INCREASING THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS OF MAIN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES THAT CONSTITUTE THE PRIMARY DRIVING FORCE BEHIND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

KARAMAN PROVINCE CENTRE, KONYA METROPOLITAN AREA: (SELÇUKLU, MERAM, KARATAY) Throughout history, cities have been the main driving force behind economic development as places of emerging innovations. In addition to being the triggering agent of global economies, cities also appear as the primary determinant actor of regional economies. As mentioned under the European Union's "Directive Towards an Urban Agenda for the EU" (1997), cities are considered to be the settlements where the most creative economic activities take place, and thus the importance of supporting urban areas is emphasised with care (KENTGES).

Likewise, in the study conducted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on determining the competitive regions within global economy; the fact that most metropolitan areas' (66 out of 78) GDP per capita and workforce efficiency (65 out of 78) occurred to be higher than their national average values and that majority of these cities generally have growth rates above national averages has revealed that urban economies also constitute the main building blocks of regional economies in spatial terms. Main Regional Development Centres Policy of the Region Plan aims at improving the competitive advantages of Konya Metropolitan Area and Karaman provincial centre area

that directly affect the region's national and international competitiveness due to presenting considerably important opportunities also for regional competitiveness together with all economic activities, innovation, employment and all other opportunities for the region. Within this context, Konya Metropolitan Area and Karaman provincial centre shall be designated as main regional development centres.

Together with the Konya Metropolitan Area and Karaman Provincial Centre designated as main regional development centres, Seydişehir, Beyşehir, Ermenek, Akşehir and Ereğli districts designated as sub-region centres shall be the settlements defined to be the driving force of growth at the core of the plan's global competitiveness policy.

Due to housing a major portion of the employment and enterprise count created in medium and high technology sectors, main regional development centres also possess the potential to become the region's innovation centres. Hence, both qualified workforce and capital and knowledge accumulation in terms of innovation and R&D are concentrated within these centres. Therefore, main regional development centres shall assume the function of "Innovation Centres" within the context of Konya Karaman Region Plan.

MEASURE 6.1.1 : An Urban Marketing Strategy Shall Be Established Regarding Main Regional Development Centres

592. Due to the high-quality residential opportunities and professional workspaces, the cities with high quality of living presented by such centres have a critical contribution to also attract qualified workforce to the region. These opportunities also create other opportunities to keep the qualified workforce that the region houses, and thus offer important contributions to the development of regional economy.

593. However, besides these opportunities, main regional development centres also house complex and integrated problems such as unemployment, security and accessibility within their bodies. Therefore, resolution of these economic, social and physical problems and improvement of environment and living quality will also present significant opportunities for increasing regional competitiveness.

594. It is obvious not only in economic sense but also in touristic sense that the impression left on the visitors visiting the region for touristic purposes to see, tour and know the cities by the main regional development centres (Konya Metropolitan Area and Karaman provincial centre) is an important subject to be emphasised regarding the image of region's cities.

595. In conclusion, improving the quality of living in Konya Metropolitan Area and Karaman provincial centre that were designated as main regional development centres is a subject of vital importance along the lines of forming an effective urban image strategy according to the plan's main scenario of activation of the region's internal dynamics towards making Konya-Karaman Region an economic development corridor. Hence, in addition to the potential investments to be drawn to the region, also the qualified workforce to dwell, work and produce in this region should be kept satisfied of the services provided at city centres. Establishing high-quality urban living spaces is of vital importance not only for people to be newly attracted to the region but also for the region populace in terms of increasing welfare.

596. Within this context, a medium and long-term “Urban Marketing Strategy” shall be defined regarding Konya Metropolitan Area and Karaman provincial centre under the coordination of Mevlana Development Agency.

597. Urban transformation project implementations shall be supported towards the purpose of increasing the quality of physical living spaces in city centres.

598. The primary actors of the Urban Marketing Strategy shall be Konya Metropolitan Municipality and Karaman Municipality.

MEASURE 6.1.2 : Integrated Transport connections of Regional Development Centres to National and International Markets Shall Be Strengthened

599. Market accessibility opportunities of companies that choose locations in cities with strong regional transportation infrastructure become facilitated, which makes cities more attractive for new business opportunities and investments.

600. Transport connections of main regional development centres to metropolises such as Ankara, İzmir and İstanbul along with international access points shall be strengthened.

601. A significant majority of companies realising export from the region prefer Mersin Port. However, due to the already-satisfied capacity of Mersin Port and relatively longer transport times to the port, Taşucu Port shall be considered as an alternative, which is more advantageous in terms of travel duration.

602. Transport connections between Konya Metropolitan Area –defined as “growth centre” under NSRD- and Karaman provincial centre –defined under “transformation provinces” group under NSRD- shall be strengthened.

603. There is an increasing demand especially regarding airline transportation towards Konya. However, in regards to construction of a new airport within province borders; airports are established over wide areas and in addition, construction of buildings within certain proximity around this wide area allocated for airport is also not permitted. In Konya province where agriculture and industry are of utmost importance, vitally precious agriculture and/or industry lands will have to be expropriated again for a new airport to be constructed in addition to the existing military airport. Also, construction of a new airport will lead to high expropriation costs in short-term.

604. Also, in order to construct a new airport it is necessary to find an area that has the same/similar distance to the city centre with the existing airport with the condition the city remains at the middle of these two sites, in addition to the necessity of being devoid of any natural and artificial impediments and having runways of the two airports parallel to each other. Because it is operationally desired that the taking off/landing lines of two runways do

not intersect with each other. Two airports that are positioned within the framework of these conditions at such close proximity will naturally have to use the same terminal site.

605. Therefore, works to be carried out in line with increasing the capacity of Konya Airport that is presently used for military purposes shall be supported in the name of satisfying the passenger demands increasing at short and medium-term and of providing higher quality services. This way, Konya Airport will be commissioned to render national and international airline services via all kinds of air vehicles together with all its systems, devices and facilities and devoid of any physical hazards, and will be transformed into an airport of high-standards without any capacity problems together with the completion of undergoing and planned investments.

MEASURE 6.1.3 : Innovation Capacities of Main Regional Development Centres Shall Be Developed

606. Due to housing 95.3% of the overall employment in medium high technology sectors and 99% of the overall employment in medium high technology sectors, Konya and Karaman provincial centres also have the potential to become the region's innovation centres. Hence, both qualified workforce and capital and knowledge accumulation in terms of innovation and R&D are concentrated within these centres.

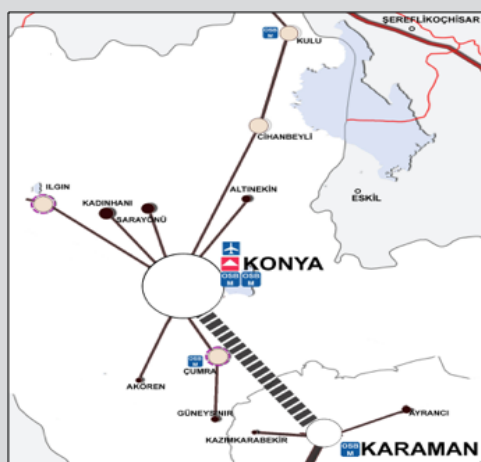
607. Therefore, main regional development centres shall assume the function of "Innovation Centres" within the context of Konya Karaman Region.

608. The Science Centre Project undergoing construction within Konya province centre and Karaman İŞGEM investment will directly contribute to the realisation of this measure.

PRIORITY 6.2 : DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICTS WITHIN THE HINTERLAND OF MAIN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

Map 15: District at the Hinterland of Main Regional Development Centres

Borders and notations are for schematic purposes



KADINHANI, SARAYÖNÜ, ALTINEKİN, AKÖREN, GÜNEYSINIR, KÂZIMKARABEKİR, AYRANCI, KULU, CİHANBEYLİ, ÇUMRA, ILGIN

These are districts that do not fall under the influence of any sub-region centre but establish functional relations as priority with provincial centres. Due to being at a travel distance of below one hour to Konya Metropolitan Area and Karaman province centre –except Kulu and Cihanbeyli- they are influenced by provincial centres. Among these districts, Kulu, Cihanbeyli, Çumra and Ilgin have medium development level according to

SEGE analysis, while Kadınhanı, Sarayönü, Altınkaya, Akören, Güneysınır, Kâzım Karabekir and Ayranç districts have low development levels.

MEASURE 6.2.1 : Districts within the Hinterland of Konya Metropolitan Area Shall Be Developed (Altınekin, Cihanbeyli, Çumra, Güneysınır, Ilgın, Kadınhanı, Kulu, Sarayönü)

609. Districts within the hinterland of Konya Main Regional Development Centre are located at lowland part of the region. These districts are generally closer to Konya city centre and establish frequent functional relations with the centre. Kulu district displays a self-sufficient structure and establish functional relations with Ankara due to their proximity.

610. In these dominantly agricultural districts, irrigated agriculture takes place more compared to other districts. However, the constantly increasing aridity threat reveals the need for improvement of agricultural policies in these districts. Therefore, infrastructural works aimed at conservative utilisation of water and activities towards raising the awareness of farmers shall be increased throughout these districts. Also, activities aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to the region's ecologic conditions shall be supported. Taking national scale decisions and supports in this direction shall also contribute to the acceleration of this process.

611. In districts such as Çumra, Cihanbeyli and Kulu that have higher development level compared to others, efforts aimed at development of agriculture based industrial branches shall be supported.

612. In districts that experience yield and quality issues, studies aiming to increase yield and quality shall be supported.

613. Activities aiming to activate tourism potentials shall be supported, particularly regarding Tuz Lake within the borders of Cihanbeyli district.

614. Improvement actions shall be realised regarding pastures, and ovine livestock farming shall be supported.

615. Actions shall be taken towards developing carpet making activities in Ilgın and Sarayönü districts and marketing produced products.

MEASURE 6.2.2 : Districts within the Hinterland of Karaman Province Centre Shall Be Developed (Ayrancı, Kazımkarabekir)

616. Districts within the hinterland of Karaman Main Regional Development Centre are also located at lowland part of the region. These districts are generally closer to Karaman city centre and establish frequent functional relations with the centre. In these dominantly agricultural districts, infrastructural works aimed at conservative utilisation of water and activities towards raising the awareness of farmers shall be realised.

617. Actions such as pasture improvement necessary for the development of ovine livestock farming activities shall be realised, awareness of farmers

shall be raised, and activities aiming to have production areas at appropriate standards shall be implemented.

618. Necessary infrastructural works shall be carried out towards resolution of problems regarding marketing of produced agricultural products, and effectiveness of unions and cooperatives shall be increased.

619. Efforts to be made towards increasing the technology level of industry at Karaman city centre and developing agricultural industry in Kâzımkarabekir district shall be supported.

PRIORITY 6.3 : MULTI-CENTRED BALANCED DEVELOPMENT: REALISING DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ESTABLISHING SUB-REGIONS AND DIFFERENT INTERVENTION DECISIONS⁷⁸

AKŞEHİR, BEYŞEHİR, EREĞLİ, ERMENEK; SEYDİŞEHİR SUB-REGIONS

Sub-Region: Sub-regions are spatial formations of which management borders do not clash with administrative borders, in other words, may exceed such borders regarding their functional relations. Within the context of Konya-Karaman Region Plan, this definition covers of any district centre in close geographical proximity to districts with high unemployment and emigration, possessing relatively high potential to provide services to such smaller districts and tight functional relations with its surrounding areas, together with other district centres under its influence. In other words, sub-regions cover districts that are in closer relationship with each other in terms of goods, services, home-workplace travelling movements.

Why Is a Sub-Region Policy Required?

Human and economic capital accumulation in the region is amassed inside Konya province centre. The priority for establishing sub-regions aims at eliminating the disadvantages borne through the region's single-centre growth trend focused on Konya Metropolitan Area to create multi-centred spatial development, alleviating the pressure on provincial centres by providing services from sub-regions, and in result, actualising the reduction of intraregional development differences policy and global competitiveness policy. It is also important to implement sub-region policy in Konya-Karaman Region due to the region covering a much wider surface area compared to other NUTS 2 regions and thus containing different local functional relations.

During the implementation of sub-region policy, it is initially necessary to grant potential public investments aimed for rural area districts of the region based on their sub-region relations. In other words, a spatial prioritising should be implemented regarding the public investments aimed for districts. For instance; it is important to direct educational investments to sub-region centres rather than founding vocational colleges or technical education faculties in each district of a region, in order to facilitate more effective implementation of such large budget public investments and local administration investments. This way, not only will the sub-region's attractiveness increase but also this situation will positively affect other districts under the influence of the sub-region in question via "spillover" effect. Likewise, Konya Karaman Region Plan shall support as a priority the joint project and cooperation initiatives to be developed together by districts within a sub-region for the purpose of strengthening their functional relations.

620. Akşehir, Seydişehir, Beyşehir, Ermenek and Ereğli district centres, which are in close geographical proximity to districts with high unemployment and

78 - Details on the projects to be implemented at district scale within the context of this section are explained under "district strategic development commission reports" included as Region Plan reference documents.

emigration, possessing relatively high potential to provide services to such smaller districts and tight functional relations with their surrounding areas, shall be designated as sub-region centres each.

621. Transport connections of sub-region centres to main regional development centres shall be strengthened.

622. In the event the OIZs at provincial centres reach full occupancy ratios, sub-region centres shall be supported as priority for new OIZ investments at region scale.

623. Measures towards satisfying the basic infrastructural demands of existing OIZs and SISs in these districts shall be taken.

624. Sub-region centres shall undertake the function of manufacturing industry centres where the agricultural produce from the rural districts of lower development levels within their influential sphere are processed in industry. In this context, manufacturing industry employment and production, particularly of agriculture based food sector, shall be supported as priority in the sub-regions excluding Ermenek (Beyşehir, Seydişehir, Ereğli and Akşehir).

625. In Ermenek sub-region, due to being in close proximity to Antalya, a tourism centre of nationwide significance, and its districts and possessing important alternative tourism potentials for domestic and foreign tourists visiting Antalya, activities that will activate the alternative tourism potential of the region shall be supported as priority.

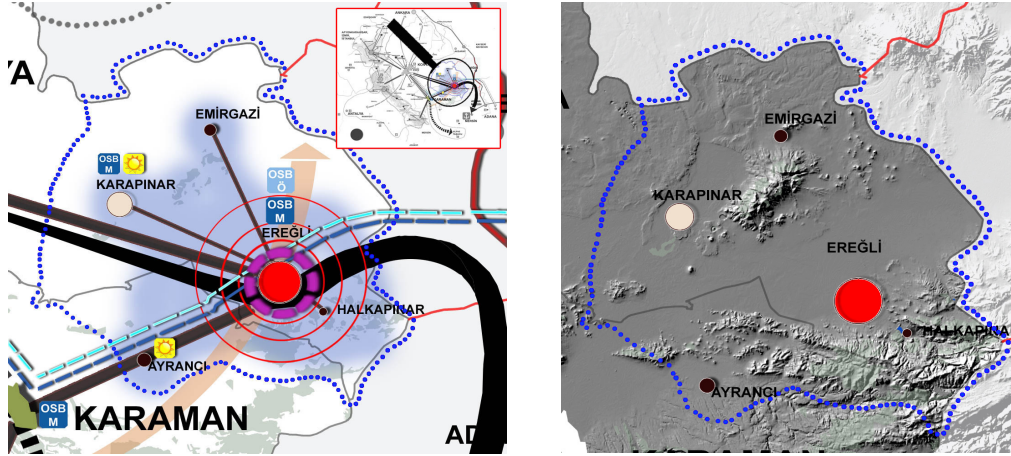
626. Activities aiming at eliminating social infrastructure deficiencies and efforts to be made towards improving quality of living in the rural areas of sub-regions shall be supported.

627. Determination of suitable crop patterns, raising the awareness of producers, land consolidation, and similar works to be carried out for increasing the income received from the rural areas of sub-regions shall be supported. Also, necessary infrastructure works and awareness raising actions shall be realised in order to ensure conservative use of already limited water resources.

628. Infrastructure and education activities that will increase the utilisation ratios of informatics technologies shall be supported, particularly in districts and rural areas with heavier accessibility issues.

MEASURE 6.3.1 : Ereğli Sub Region Shall Be Developed

Map 16: Ereğli Sub-Region



* Borders and notations are for schematic purposes.

629. Ereğli Sub-Region covers an area that houses approximately 208,000 people according to the census based on administrative borders. According to 2012 ABPRS Results, Ereğli district centre is the focal point of this sub-region with a population of approximately 100,000 people. Influencing Emirgazi, Karapınar and Halkapınar districts of Konya and Ayrancı district of Karaman, Ereğli sub-region has intense functional relations with these districts' centres, counties and villages.

630. The sub-region is generally positioned within the lowlands area. Some counties and villages of Ayrancı and Halkapınar districts at the southern part of the region settle on mountainous terrain.

631. Although there are abundant agricultural activities, the aridity problem throughout the entire region is felt prominently in the settlements covered by Ereğli sub-region. Thus, activities towards combatting aridity and erosion, and infrastructure and awareness raising efforts towards effective use of water shall be realised throughout the sub-region.

632. Due to being the sub-region where the majority of starks gold cherry and the entirety of black carrot production throughout the country, it has a significant place regarding agricultural production. Actions to be made towards taking these products into geographic indication scope shall be supported and efforts necessary for eliminating the problems faced during marketing shall be realised. In addition, formations and investments aiming at processing and increasing value added of these products shall be supported.

633. Although combatting against aridity and erosion problems go on especially in Karapınar district; cultivation of crops with heavy water consumption such as silage crops, carrot, corn and beet points out that

agriculture policies are implemented without taking into consideration the ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water. Therefore, activities aimed at amending the agricultural production policies shall be realised throughout the entire region, and particularly within Ereğli Sub-Region.

634. Ovine livestock farming is an important agricultural activity throughout the sub-region. Although there are abundant pasture areas suitable for ovine livestock breeding activities in Karapınar, Emirgazi and Ayrancı districts, the unfertile nature of pasture lands along with the losses occurring due to early grazing due to lack of awareness of producers render implementation of pasture improvement works necessary. Activities aimed at developing ovine livestock farming in said districts shall be supported and pasture improvement works shall be carried out. Activities to be made towards the aim of having the produce out of these districts processed and marketed in the existing and future facilities in Ereğli shall be supported.

635. There are many establishments dealing in processing of milk and dairy products field in Ereğli district. In addition to activities aimed at increasing these establishments' quality standards, their marketing efforts shall also be supported.

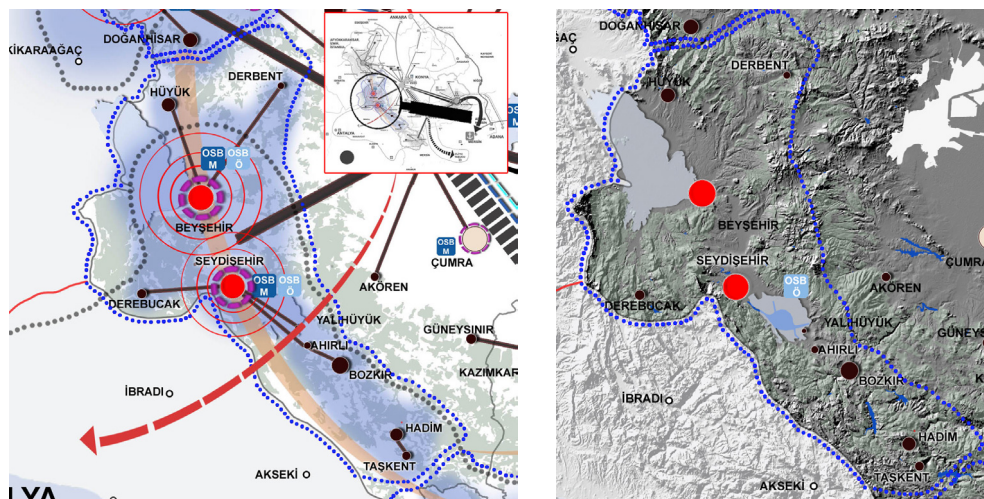
636. EREĞLİ Sub-Region is the sub-region with the highest accessibility to Mersin Port. Activities aimed at developing logistics sectors shall be supported.

637. In the most mountainous settlement of the sub-region, Halkapınar district, activities aimed at bringing İvriz Dam, İvriz Rock Monument, dungeons and other natural assets into tourism market shall be supported.

638. In Karapınar and Ayrancı districts that are suited for solar energy generation due to their sunshine period and radiation values, activities aimed at benefitting from solar energy and producing energy shall be supported.

MEASURE 6.3.2 : Beyşehir-Seydişehir Sub-Region Shall Be Developed

Map 17: Beyşehir-Seydişehir Sub-Region



* Borders and notations are for schematic purposes."

639. Beyşehir-Seydişehir Sub-Region covers an area that has approximately 220,000 people according to the census based on administrative borders. According to 2012 ABPRS Results, Beyşehir and Seydişehir district centres constitute the focal point of this sub-region with a total population of approximately 77,000 people. Influencing Hüyük, Derbent, Derebucak, Yalılıyük, Ahırılı, Bozkır, Hadim and Taşkent districts, Beyşehir-Seydişehir Sub-Region has intense functional relations with these districts' centres, counties and villages.

640. This sub-region mostly comprises of a mountainous terrain. Creating alternative income sources such as alternative tourism,, organic agriculture and apiculture shall be supported for settlements of rural characteristics within the sub-region.

641. An agriculture-dominated character is observed in districts outside of the sub-region's centres. Due also to the mountainous geographical structure, agricultural lands are small and fragmented. Thus, activities aimed towards land consolidation shall be supported throughout the sub-region.

642. All districts within Beyşehir-Seydişehir sub-region outside of the sub-region's centres possess low development level and face population losses. Therefore, social and technical infrastructure deficiencies based on certain basic demands shall be eliminated and quality of living shall be improved.

643. Due to the suitable flora structure of Derebucak, Hadim, Taşkent, Ahırılı, Yalılıyük, Derbent and Bozkır districts, efforts to be made towards development of apiculture activities shall be supported.

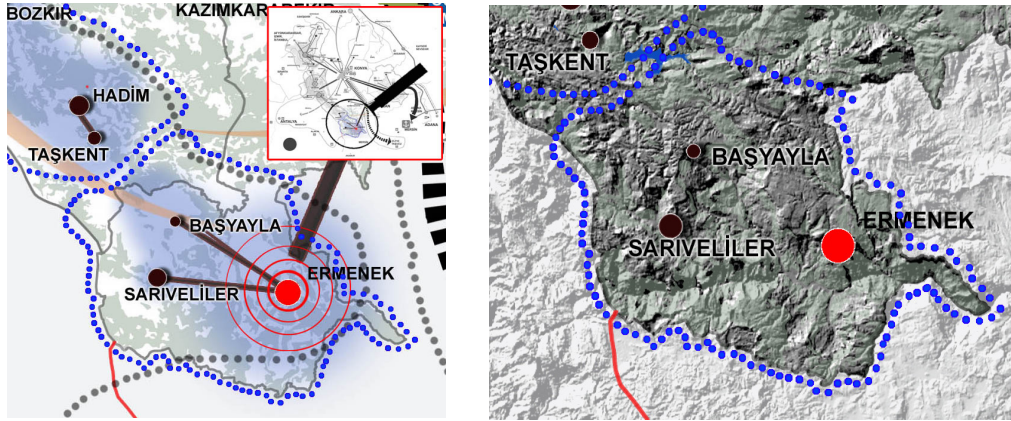
644. Tourism potentials throughout the sub-region shall be activated. With the completion of Gembos road that connects Beyşehir to Antalya, the Beyşehir-Seydişehir sub-region's accessibility will increase and the sub-region will be able to offer alternative tourism opportunities to domestic and foreign tourists visiting the nationwide significant tourism centre of Antalya.

645. Due to possessing a generally mountainous geography, fruit growing is an importance means of existence. Together with actions required to resolve the marketing problems of the produce, actions to be made towards the aim of increasing the effectiveness of unions and cooperatives shall be supported throughout the sub-region. Also, actions aiming to have the produce of the sub-region processed in settlements with optimum accessibility shall be realised.

646. Actions for developing ovine livestock farming shall be supported. In districts such as Bozkır and Hadim that have abundant grape production, works to be carried out towards increasing grape molasses (pekmez) production and drying activities shall be supported.

MEASURE 6.3.3 : Ermenek Sub-Region Shall Be Developed

Map 18: Ermenek Sub-Region



* Borders and notations are for schematic purposes."

647. Ermenek Sub-Region covers an area that houses approximately 47,000 people according to the census based on administrative borders. According to 2012 ABPRS Results, Ermenek district centre is the focal point of this sub-region with a population of approximately 11,000 people. Ermenek sub-region, covering Başyayla and Sarıveliler districts under its influence, is located in the mountainous areas of the region, faces constant population loss and is defined as the sub-region with the lowest accessibility. Although the sub-region has weak relations with provincial centres and other districts due to this reason, the functional relations among the districts of the sub-region are considerably strong. In Ermenek sub-region, measures towards creating alternative income sources and increasing accessibility should be taken especially for the purpose of preventing further emigration out of the sub-region.

648. Settled on mountainous terrain and in close proximity to the nationwide tourism centre of Alanya and surrounding districts along with Anamur district, Ermenek sub-region has the potential to present the domestic and foreign tourists visiting these districts with significant alternative tourism opportunities. Therefore, activities that will activate the region's alternative tourism potential shall be supported as priority for the purpose of creating alternative income sources in the sub-region. Technical and social infrastructure deficiencies related to tourism, particularly regarding accessibility, shall be eliminated.

649. Settlements throughout the sub-region reflect similar cultural characteristics due to tight interrelations. In order to have these cultural characteristics survive and contribute to development of tourism, activities aimed at producing local traditional products and developing local handcrafts shall be supported.

650. Income sources are based on agriculture throughout the sub-region. However, the small and fragmented nature of lands increases agricultural costs. Due to accessibility problem, transport costs also increase and this

situation leads to insufficient agricultural incomes. In this context, efforts to be made towards and consolidation, increasing the number and effectiveness of unions and cooperatives, and raising the awareness of these organisations shall be supported.

651. Activities aimed at elimination of marketing problems shall be supported. Investments on cold storage warehouses and packaging facilities shall be increased and activities aiming to process and increase value added products shall be supported. Infrastructure works that will increase accessibility especially from rural areas and other serviced districts to Ermenek shall be carried out towards resolving transportation problem, which is an important issue regarding marketing activities.

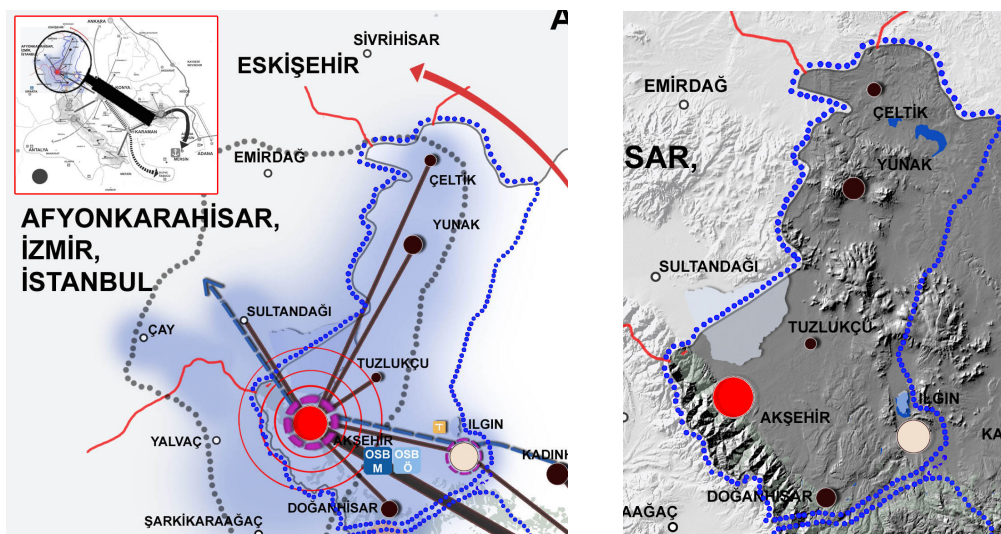
652. Due to the general area of the sub-region comprises of a mountainous terrain, one of the alternative income source potentials is organic agriculture. Due to this, infrastructure works and other activities aimed at development of organic agriculture shall be supported throughout the sub-region.

653. Fruit growing activities shall be supported, and also production of high value added products such as chestnut, almond, olive, strawberry, ornamental plants, medicinal and aromatic plants, ovine livestock, organic agriculture and apiculture products shall be supported.

654. All of the sub-region districts are settlements that possess significant potential at nation scale in regards to their sunshine periods. Activities aimed at benefitting from solar energy and producing energy shall be supported in these districts.

MESAURE 6.3.4 : Akşehir Sub-Region Shall Be Developed

Map 19: Akşehir Sub-Region



* Borders and notations are for schematic purposes."

655. Akşehir Sub-Region covers an area that houses approximately 214,000 people according to the census based on administrative borders. According to 2012 ABPRS Results, Akşehir district centre is the focal point of this sub-

region with a population of approximately 62,000 people. Influencing Tuzlukçu, Çeltik, Yunak, Ilgın and Doğanhisar districts of Konya, Akşehir sub-region has intense functional relations with these districts' centres, counties and villages.

656. The focal point of the sub-region and located on mountain slopes, Akşehir district centre is the settlement where urban uses have the highest concentration. Counties and villages of especially Doğanhisar and Akşehir are located on mountainous terrain.

657. This sub-region also has an agriculture-dominated economic structure. Fruit cultivation is done in Akşehir and Doğanhisar. Especially in Akşehir district, production of cherry with also geographic indication comes prominent. However, there are marketing problems. Therefore, activities aiming at resolving marketing issues, infrastructure works necessary for increasing marketing effectiveness such as cold storage warehouses and packaging facilities along with organisational activities shall be supported.

658. Throughout the region, infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.

659. Touristic potentials shall be ensured to be utilised. Culture, tourism, nature tourism and air sports potentials in Akşehir, nature tourism potentials in Doğanhisar and health tourism potentials in Ilgın shall be activated.

660. There are organic agriculture activities being carried out in the most mountainous settlement of the sub-region Doğanhisar along with Akşehir district; these organic activities shall be developed.

661. The least developed district of Akşehir sub-region is Tuzlukçu district. Agricultural activities are dominant in the district; however, due to inability to carry out irrigated agriculture, there are yield and quality issues and emigration has become an important problem. Thus, yield and quality increasing activities shall be realised for agriculture sector. Towards the purpose of creating alternative income sources; activities on molasses production, silk carpet production, mining and geothermal greenhouse shall be supported.

662. In Tuzlukçu, Çeltik and Yunak districts that possess many pastures, activities aimed at increasing the yield of pastures shall be supported. Also, activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be realised throughout the sub-region.

663. This is a sub-region that has the highest accessibility to İzmir Port along with its developed commercial activities. Efforts aimed at developing commercial activities and activities towards logistics sector shall be supported.

MEASURE 6.3.5 : Realisation Convergence of Districts with Low Development Levels towards Regional Average for the Purpose of Reducing Intraregional Development Differences

(Hadim, Yunak, Güneysınır, Çeltik, Kadınhanı, Akören, Emirgazi, Altınekin, Sarıveliler, Derbent, Sarayönü, Başyayla, Taşkent, Halkapınar, Doğanhisar, Ahırlı, Hüyük, Tuzlukçu, Kâzımkarabekir, Ayrancı, Derebucak)

664. The most distinctive characteristics of districts with low development levels within Konya-Karaman Region are rural structures and agriculture based economy.

665. Intervention towards districts with low development levels shall essentially be handled together with the forms of intervention for sub-regions, and especially aim for reducing intraregional development differences.

666. Within the context of this priority, Hadim, Yunak, Güneysınır, Çeltik, Kadınhanı, Akören, Emirgazi, Altınekin, Sarıveliler, Derbent, Sarayönü, Başyayla, Taşkent, Halkapınar, Doğanhisar, Ahırlı, Hüyük, Tuzlukçu, Kâzımkarabekir, Ayrancı and Derebucak districts shall be handled.

667. For the purpose of minimising potential employment losses and preventing uncontrolled emigration to cities from rural areas following technologic transformation in agriculture, non-agricultural economic activities shall be diversified and alternative sources of income shall be created especially in rural districts according to their local features.

668. Transport connections of districts with low development levels to sub-region centres shall be strengthened.

669. Strengthening the transport and commerce relations of Sarayönü, Kadınhanı, Akören and Altınekin districts with low development levels of which travel durations to Konya metropolitan area are below one hour and not influenced by any sub-regions shall be supported.

670. In these districts that have less social opportunities compared to main regional development centres and sub-regions, project initiatives aimed to revitalise social life shall be supported and encouraged.

671. Products to be utilised as inputs to agricultural industry shall be supported to be produced in counties and villages within the sub-regions and districts with low development levels.

672. Fruit cultivation sector shall be supported as priority in the counties and villages of districts with low development levels on mountainous terrain.

2014-2023 REGION PLAN

FORMS OF INTERVENTION TOWARDS DISTRICTS

SUB-REGION

AKŞEHİR

The district will function as a Sub-Region Centre. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported. Among the districts where new OIZ investments to be located outside of province centres shall be directed in the event the OIZs at provincial centres reach full occupancy ratios. Highland Tourism and Botanic Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Activities aiming at resolving marketing issues, infrastructure works towards for increasing marketing effectiveness such as cold storage warehouses and packaging facilities along with organisational activities shall be supported. Infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported. Seed production activities shall be supported.

BEYŞEHİR

The district will function as Sub-Region Centre. Among the districts where new OIZ investments to be located outside of province centres shall be directed in the event the OIZs at provincial centres reach full occupancy ratios. The district shall be supported to be developed into a Rural Tourism Centre. Highland Tourism, Botanic Tourism Trekking, Mountain Tourism, and Water Sports Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Together with actions required to resolve the marketing problems of the produce, actions to be made towards the aim of increasing the effectiveness of unions and cooperatives shall be supported. Actions aiming to have the produce of the sub-region processed in settlements with optimum accessibility shall be realised regarding accessibility of products.

SEYDİŞEHİR

The district will function as Sub-Region Centre. Among the districts where new OIZ investments to be located outside of province centres shall be directed in the event the OIZs at provincial centres reach full occupancy ratios. Highland Tourism, Botanic Tourism Trekking, Mountain Tourism, and Water Sports Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Together with actions required to resolve the marketing problems of the produce, actions to be made towards the aim of increasing the effectiveness of unions and cooperatives shall be supported. Actions aiming to have the produce of the sub-region processed in settlements with optimum accessibility shall be realised regarding accessibility of products. Apiculture shall be supported.

ERMENEK

The district shall be supported to be developed into a Rural Tourism Centre. Highland Tourism, Botanic Tourism Trekking, Mountain Tourism, and Water Sports Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Activities aimed at producing local traditional products and developing local handicrafts shall be supported. Towards the aim of increasing incomes gained from agriculture, efforts to be made towards and consolidation, increasing the number and effectiveness of unions and cooperatives, and raising the awareness of these organisations shall be supported. Investments on cold storage warehouses and packaging facilities shall be increased and activities aiming to process and increase value added products shall be supported. Fruit growing activities shall be supported, and also production of high value added products such as chestnut, olive, strawberry, ornamental plants, medicinal and aromatic plants, ovine livestock, organic agriculture and apiculture products shall be supported. Activities aimed at benefiting from solar energy and producing energy shall be supported. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported. Activities aiming at developing ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised.

EREĞLİ

Among the districts where new OIZ investments to be located outside of province centres shall be directed in the event the OIZs at provincial centres reach full occupancy ratios. Seed production activities shall be supported. Activities aimed at increasing quality standards of establishments dealing in processing of milk and dairy products field, their marketing efforts shall be supported. Activities towards combatting aridity and erosion, and infrastructure and awareness raising efforts towards effective use of water shall be realised. Actions to be made towards taking starks gold cherry and black carrot products into geographic indication scope shall be supported and efforts necessary for eliminating the problems faced during marketing shall be realised. Also, formations and investments aiming to process and increase value added of these products shall be supported.

CİHANBEYLİ

In this district that possess a relatively high development level compared to other districts, efforts aimed at development of agriculture based industrial branches shall be supported. Activities aiming to activate tourism potentials shall be supported, particularly regarding Tuz Lake. Botanic Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.

KULU

In this district that possess a relatively high development level compared to other districts, efforts aimed at development of agriculture based industrial branches shall be supported. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported. Efforts aimed at increasing yield and quality shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.

ILGIN

In this district that possess a relatively high development level compared to other districts, efforts aimed at development of agriculture based industrial branches shall be supported. Seed production activities shall be supported. Health Tourism and Thermal Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. The district will function as a secondary manufacturing industry centre. Actions shall be taken towards developing carpet making activities in Ilgin and Sarayönü districts and marketing produced products. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.

KARAPINAR

Solar energy investments shall be supported as priority. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Activities to be made towards the aim of having the produce out of these districts processed and marketed in the existing and future facilities in Ereğli shall be supported. Actions towards combatting aridity and erosion, and infrastructure and awareness raising efforts towards effective use of water shall be realised. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.

ÇUMRA

In this district that possess a relatively high development level compared to other districts, efforts aimed at development of agriculture based industrial branches shall be supported. Seed production activities shall be supported. The district will function as a secondary manufacturing industry centre. Activities aiming at developing ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.

ALTINEKİN

Seed production activities shall be supported. Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Activities aiming at developing ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.

SARAYÖNÜ

Botanic Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Actions shall be taken towards developing carpet making activities in Ilgin and Sarayönü districts and marketing produced products. Activities aiming at developing ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.

AHIRLI

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Due to the suitable flora structure in the district, efforts to be made towards development of apiculture activities shall be supported. Botanic Tourism, Highland Tourism and Mountain Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported.

YALIHÜYÜK

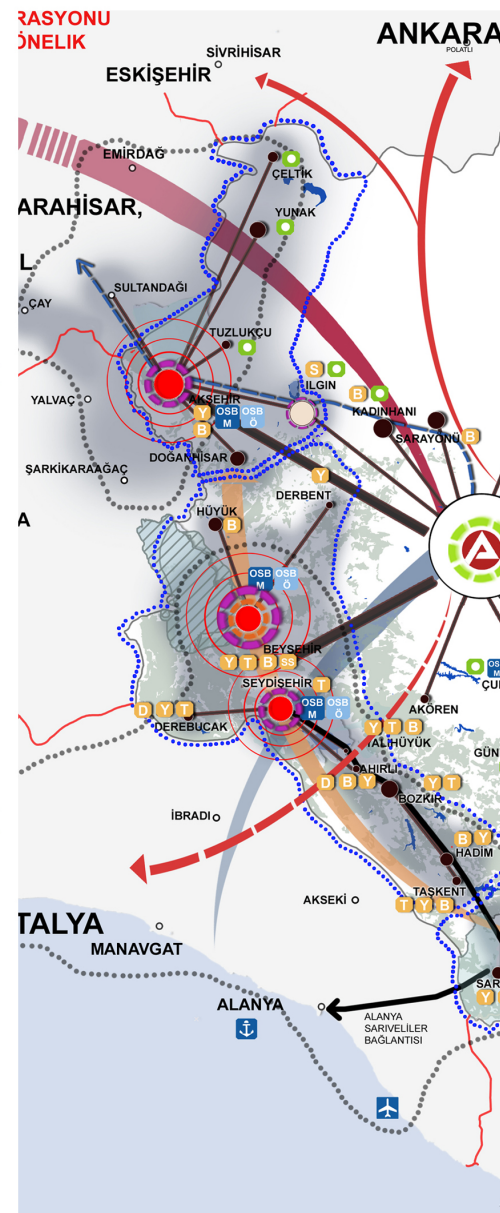
Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Due to the suitable flora structure in the district, efforts to be made towards development of apiculture activities shall be supported. Botanic Tourism, Highland Tourism and Trekking Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported.

DEREBE

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Due to the suitable flora structure in the district, efforts to be made towards development of apiculture activities shall be supported. Botanic Tourism, Highland Tourism and Mountain Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported.

AYRAN

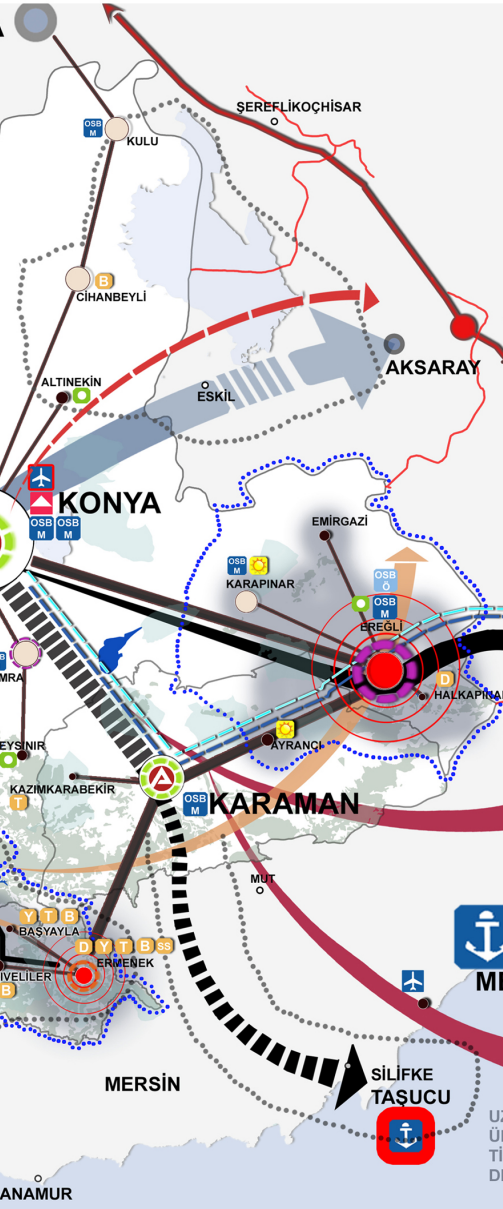
Solar energy investments shall be supported as priority. Activities to be made towards the aim of having the produce out of these districts processed and marketed in the existing and future facilities in Ereğli shall be supported. Actions towards combatting aridity and erosion, and infrastructure and awareness raising efforts towards effective use of water shall be realised. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.



ON CENTRES

DISTRICTS DISPLAYING HIGHER THAN AVERAGE DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE WITHOUT SUB-CENTRE QUALITY

DISTRICTS WITH LOW DEVELOPMENT LEVEL



HADİM

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Due to the suitable flora structure in the district, efforts to be made towards development of apiculture activities shall be supported. Works to be carried out towards increasing grape molasses (pekmez) production and drying activities shall be supported. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported. Fruit growing activities shall be supported.

GÜNEYSINIR

Seed production activities shall be supported. Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Efforts aimed at increasing yield and quality shall be supported. Infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported. Fruit growing activities shall be supported.

SARIVELİLER

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Mountain Tourism, Highland Tourism and Trekking Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported. Activities aimed at producing local traditional products and developing local handicrafts shall be supported. Towards the aim of increasing incomes gained from agriculture, efforts to be made towards consolidation, increasing the number and effectiveness of unions and cooperatives, and raising the awareness of these organisations shall be supported. Activities aimed at elimination of marketing problems shall be supported. Investments on cold storage warehouses and packaging facilities shall be increased and activities aiming to process and increase value added products shall be supported. Activities aimed at benefiting from solar energy and producing energy shall be supported. Fruit growing activities shall be supported. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported. Apiculture shall be supported.

EMİRGAZİ

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Activities to be made towards the aim of having the produce out of these districts processed and marketed in the existing and future facilities in Ereğli shall be supported. Activities towards combatting aridity and erosion, and infrastructure and awareness raising efforts towards effective use of water shall be realised.

YUNAK

Seed production activities shall be supported. Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Activities aimed at elimination of marketing problems shall be supported. Investments on cold storage warehouses and packaging facilities shall be increased and activities aiming to process and increase value added products shall be supported. Pasture yield improvement activities shall be supported.

ÇELTİK

Seed production activities shall be supported. Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Activities aimed at elimination of marketing problems shall be supported. Investments on cold storage warehouses and packaging facilities shall be increased and activities aiming to process and increase value added products shall be supported. Pasture yield improvement activities shall be supported.

BOZKIR

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Due to the suitable flora structure in the district, efforts to be made towards development of apiculture activities shall be supported. Works to be carried out towards increasing grape molasses (pekmez) production and drying activities shall be supported. Together with actions required to resolve the marketing problems of the produce, actions to be made towards the aim of increasing the effectiveness of unions and cooperatives shall be supported. Actions aiming to have the produce of the sub-region processed in settlements with optimum accessibility shall be realised regarding accessibility of products. Apiculture shall be supported. Ovine livestock activities shall be supported. Fruit growing activities shall be supported.

KADINHANI

Seed production activities shall be supported. Botanic Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.

HÜYÜK

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Botanic Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported. Together with actions required to resolve the marketing problems of the produce, actions to be made towards the aim of increasing the effectiveness of unions and cooperatives shall be supported. Actions aiming to have the produce of the sub-region processed in settlements with optimum accessibility shall be realised regarding accessibility of products.

UÇAK

Basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Due to the suitable flora structure in the district, efforts to be made towards development of apiculture activities shall be supported. Mountain Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district.

DERBENT

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Due to the suitable flora structure in the district, efforts to be made towards development of apiculture activities shall be supported. Highland Tourism shall be supported in counties and villages possessing such potential within the district. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported.

AKÖREN

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Activities aiming to develop ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Efforts aimed at increasing yield and quality shall be supported. Infrastructure and awareness raising activities on conservative utilisation of water shall be supported. Actions aiming for the cultivation of crop types suitable to ecologic characteristics such as climate, soil and water shall be supported.

KAZIMKARABEKİR

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Actions such as pasture improvement necessary for the development of ovine livestock farming activities shall be realised, awareness of farmers shall be raised, and activities aiming to have production areas at appropriate standards shall be implemented. Necessary infrastructural works shall be carried out towards resolution of problems regarding marketing of produced agricultural products, and effectiveness of unions and cooperatives shall be increased.

BAŞYAYLA

Temel Eğitim ve Sağlık Hizmetlerinin iyileştirileceği öncelikli işler kapsamındadır. İlçeye bağlı belde ve köylerde potansiyel taşıyan yerlerde Trekking, Yayla ve Dağ Turizmi Desteklenecektir. Pazarlama sorunlarının giderilmesine yönelik faaliyetler desteklenecektir. Soğuk hava depoları ve paketlenme tesislerine yönelik yatırımlar artırılacak ve ürünlerin işlenerek katma değerinin artırılmasına yönelik çalışmalar desteklenecektir. Güneş enerjisinden faydalanarak elektrik üretimi sağlamaya yönelik faaliyetler desteklenecektir. Organik tarım faaliyetleri desteklenecektir. Ancılık desteklenecektir. Küçükbaş hayvancılık desteklenecektir.

TUZLUKCU

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Yield and quality increasing activities shall be realised for agriculture sector. Towards the purpose of creating alternative income sources, activities on molasses production, silk carpet production, mining and geothermal greenhouse shall be supported. Activities aiming at developing ovine livestock farming shall be supported and pasture improvement activities shall be realised. Activities aiming at resolving marketing issues, infrastructure works necessary for increasing marketing effectiveness such as cold storage warehouses and packaging facilities along with organisational activities shall be supported.

HALKAPINAR

Activities aimed at bringing İvris Dam, İvris Rock Monument, dungeons and other natural assets into tourism market shall be supported. Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Activities towards combatting aridity and erosion, and infrastructure and awareness raising efforts towards effective use of water shall be realised. Fruit growing activities shall be supported.

DOĞANHISAR

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported. Potentials on Nature Tourism shall be activated. Mountain Tourism shall be supported.

TAŞKENT

Among the districts where basic education and health services are to be improved as priority. Highland Tourism and Mountain Tourism shall be supported. Due to the suitable flora structure in the district, efforts to be made towards development of apiculture activities shall be supported. Activities aimed at producing local traditional products and developing local handicrafts shall be supported. Organic agriculture activities shall be supported. Ovine livestock shall be supported. Fruit growing activities shall be supported.





7 purpose

**STRENGTHENING THE REGION'S
LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE
TOWARDS INCREASING ACCESSIBILITY
AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCALE**

One of the aspects that directly affect the regional competitiveness is the level of infrastructure, accessibility and transportability. Hence, usually successful regions also possess developed physical transportation and communication infrastructures.* Regions with strong physical infrastructure occur to also have high accessibility levels, which may become a reason for preference for both national and international companies to make investments in such regions. On the other hand, it is reported in studies conducted by OECD and similar international institutions that enterprises also achieve high efficiency levels in regions where there is high transportability level and high-quality infrastructure.

In addition, regions with strong accessibility have access to a wider workforce market. Regions that are capable of utilising all of its transportation modes in an integrated manner are able to reach international markets more rapidly and affordably, and thus display higher foreign trade performance.



Developing Konya Airport, currently serving as a military airport, for civilian purposes and increasing its international flights, accelerating the construction of Konya Mersin Railroad Line that is undergoing construction for transformation into a double lane railway for rapid and convenient access of regional enterprises to Mersin Port, utilising Taşucu Port alternative over Karaman province in case the capacity of Mersin Port becomes full in long-term, establishing high speed railway connections to other national scale metropolises such as İstanbul and İzmir in addition to Ankara, and implementation of logistics village projects at once are all intervention fields of crucial importance for increasing the accessibility of the region and expanding its market area.

Taking into consideration these trends, Konya Karaman Region Plan aims within the scope of this main objective to strengthen the region's logistics infrastructure towards improving global scale transportability and accessibility opportunities, expand its workforce market, and establish an integrated transport system for enabling the region's enterprises to access their domestic and abroad suppliers and clients in an unproblematic, rapid and timely manner for foreign trade advantage.



2014-2023 REGION PLAN

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO – NATIONAL SCALE SPATIAL

BALO INTEGRATION
FOREIGN TRADE TOWARDS EUROPE

— Policy for Strengthening the Growth Centres (NSRD)

||||| Transport connections of metropolitan areas to metropolises such as Ankara with international access points

- - - Policy for Strengthening National Roads (NSRD)



EXTERNAL RELATIONS

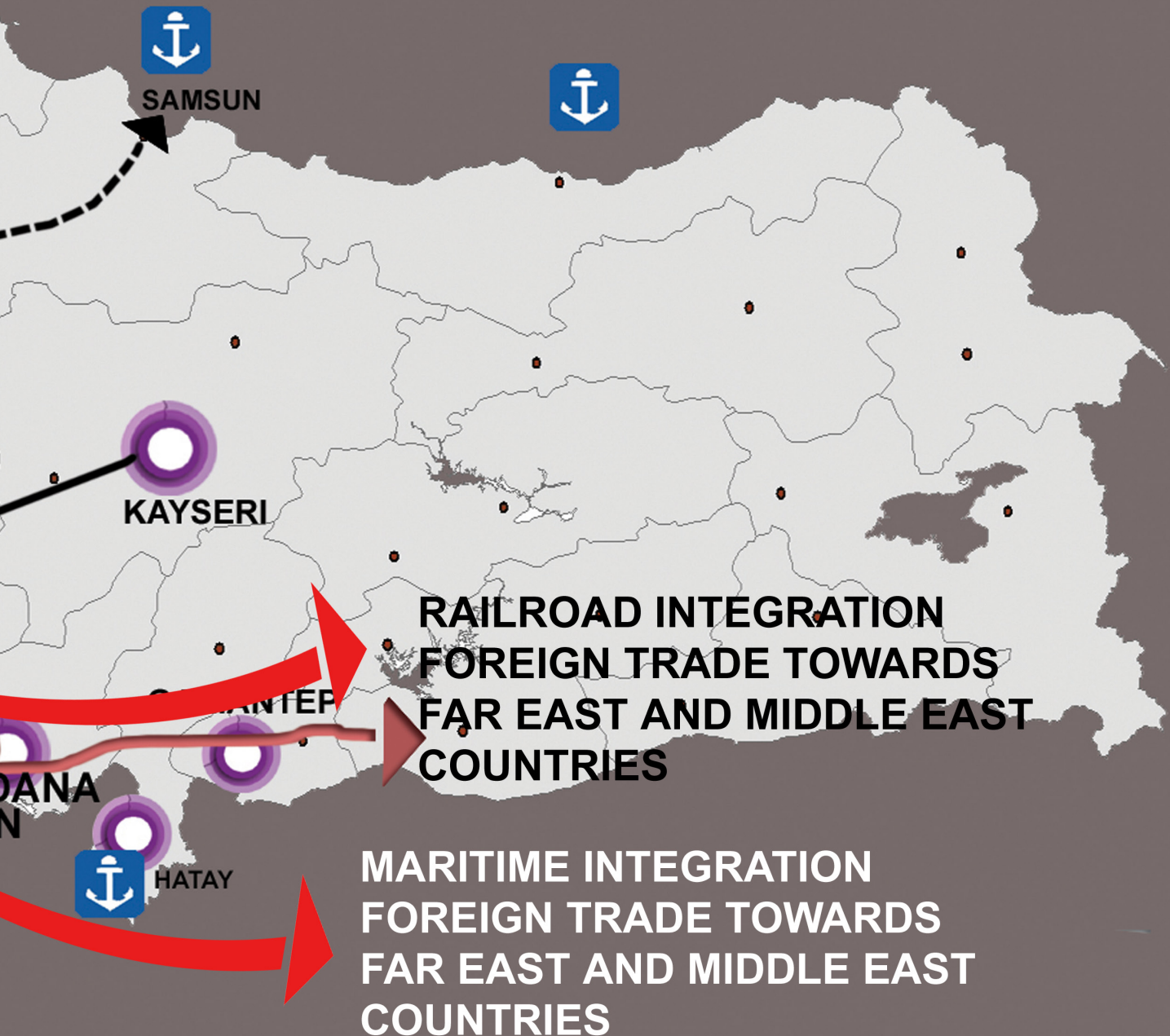
LEGEND

Interrelations among Industrial

Main regional development centres
Ankara, İzmir and İstanbul along
these axes shall be strengthened

North-South Axes at National Scale

-  Important Seaports
-  Important Airports
-  Industrial Growth Centres
-  Metropolises



17.1. WHAT KIND OF LOGISTICS RELATIONS DO THE DISTRICTS OF THE REGION ESTABLISH AMONG THEMSELVES?

673. When the movement of various goods throughout Konya-Karaman Region is examined, it is observed that Konya central districts, Karaman centre, Ereğli, Beyşehir and Sarayönü outstands in this respect.

674. Regarding agriculture and livestock products, the most prominent relationship occurs to be the one between Karaman centre and Ereğli district. Regarding mining, chemicals and petroleum products, a lower level relationship can be observed within the region. A total of 1,446 tonnes average daily mining, chemicals and petroleum products movement exists within the region. Highest movement is observed within Konya urban centre, followed by Beyşehir and Seydişehir as the districts sending the most products. Ermenek and Karaman centre are also districts that send considerable amount of products to other district centres.

675. Also regarding intraregional movement of processed food products, Konya central districts are natural receiver of products. It has been determined that highest amount of relations occurred again between the central districts of Konya province and Karaman centre district. Beyşehir, Karapınar and Ilgın are centres that daily transport over 20 tonnes of processed food products to any other centre within the region, in addition to Konya and Karaman provincial centres. Akören, Akşehir, Ereğli, Ilgın, Kulu and Seydişehir districts are also centres that transport certain quantity of processed food products into the region regarding overall goods trade, following the urban centres.

676. Another product type observed within the intraregional trade of Konya-Karaman Region is machinery, equipments, and household goods. Konya central districts are both the most important buyer and seller of these goods. Kadınhanı, Ereğli and Beyşehir are other districts that outstand as sellers of this product group. Karaman centre district also displays a sale of 100 tonnes daily average.

677. Distinctly observed trade corridors are; Konya Centre-Karaman Centre, Ereğli-Karaman Centre, Sarayönü-Konya Centre, Beyşehir-Konya Centre, Ilgın-Konya Centre, Seydişehir-Konya Centre and Akşehir-Konya Centre corridors. When the overall goods transported out of a centre into the region are examined, the highest flow occurs out of Konya urban centre, followed by Karaman urban centre.

17. 2. WHAT KIND OF LOGISTICS CONNECTIONS DO KONYA-KARAMAN REGION ESTABLISH WITH OTHER PROVINCES AND REGIONS?

678. In addition to carrying out logistics activities within itself, Konya-Karaman Region also becomes witness logistics activities due to goods the region produces and goods procured from outside.

679. When the transportation relations on agriculture products of Konya-Karaman Region and surrounding centres, the first aspect that outstands

would be the relationship of Antalya, which itself has a significant place regarding agriculture, with Ankara and İstanbul. Antalya daily transports agriculture products at an average amount of 1,773 tonnes to Ankara, and 5,121 tonnes to İstanbul. The total amount of agricultural products in circulation between these provinces occurs to be 53,222 tonnes per day. The provinces that ship the highest total amount of agriculture products to other provinces are, respectively, Antalya with 12,370 tonnes, Konya with 7,917 tonnes, Adana with 8,617 tonnes and Mersin with 7,139 tonnes. These provinces deal in trade of agriculture products with a major portion of the region. The provinces that receive the highest daily average amount of agriculture products occur to be, respectively, İstanbul with 8,600 tonnes, Konya with 6,852 tonnes, Ankara with 6,825 tonnes, Antalya with 5,165 tonnes and Mersin with 4,187 tonnes.

680. When the overall goods movement of the region and its vicinity is analysed, it is observed that a daily average of 192,598 tonnes of goods are circulated among the provinces subject to analysis. The provinces with the highest goods output occur to be İzmir with a daily average of 26,617 tonnes, İstanbul with a daily average of 21,038 tonnes and Ankara with a daily average of 20,626 tonnes. Regarding highest amounts of goods input; Ankara comes up as the top province with a daily average of 29,319 tonnes, followed by İzmir with a daily average of 25,030 tonnes and Antalya with a daily average of 22,826 tonnes.

681. When the goods input and output performances of Konya and Karaman provinces are examined, the daily average goods input parameter is measured as 18,793 for Konya province, and 3,716 tonnes for Karaman province, while daily average goods output parameter is measured as 19,351 tonnes for Konya province, and 4,659 tonnes for Karaman province.

682. Transportation corridors that outstand throughout the region in terms of overall goods according to approximate values may be listed as; Mersin Adana corridor with 1,717 tonnes, Eskişehir Ankara corridor with 2,077 tonnes, Mersin Ankara corridor with 1,742 tonnes, Konya Ankara corridor with 2,165 tonnes, İstanbul Antalya corridor with 5,500 tonnes, Konya Antalya corridor with 1,896 tonnes, Ankara İzmir corridor with 3,695 tonnes, İstanbul İzmir corridor with 2,433 tonnes, Konya İzmir corridor with 1,900 tonnes, İstanbul Kayseri corridor with 3,419 tonnes, Adana Konya corridor with 1,720 tonnes, Mersin Konya corridor with 1,704 tonnes, İstanbul Konya corridor with 2,407 tonnes and Konya Aksaray corridor with 1,524 tonnes.

683. Realised goods freight amounts correspond to average and approximate values on district and province scale, and the data should be assessed while taking into account that freight flows may vary according to years, seasons and months.

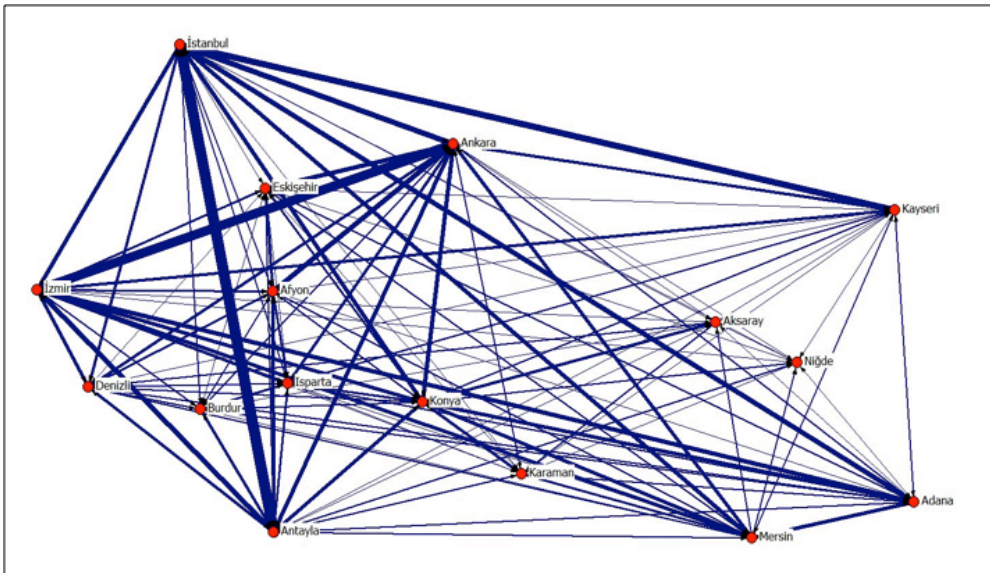
684. In this sense, as the biggest province of Konya-Karaman Region, Konya is a location that has to possess considerable logistics infrastructure due to the province's goods output and input connections with its vicinity.

684. When the figure drawn according to the sum of overall goods transported, it is observed that Konya plays a significant crossroads role in regards to overall freight average. In this context, the logistics potential of Konya province under this title should be transformed into investments at north-south alignment after definition of suitable transportation modes and suitable development methods.

686. In the freight analysis schematic explaining mutual freight transfers, it strikes attention that Konya has connections to Mersin, Adana, Ankara and Antalya provinces.

687. Within the framework of the goods freight analysis conducted herein, it is observed that the connection of Konya and Karaman with their vicinity and metropolitan cities is below the expected level. It is understood that heavy concentration on certain sectors kept the region's connections with its surrounding area at a certain level. With this current appearance, the region seems to be in more interaction with itself. Still, continuation of developments in sectors at lower levels and acceleration of investments to transportation infrastructures make it possible to mention that sectoral developments will occur as a base rather than linear increase with medium and long-term transportation infrastructure and product diversity developments of the region.

Figure 42: Overall Goods Freight Movement for Konya-Karaman Region and Vicinity



Source: KGM, 2007, 2008, 2009

17.3. WHICH DISTRICTS OF THE REGION HAVE HIGHEST ACCESSIBILITY LEVELS FOR WHICH MODE OF TRANSPORTATION?

688. Following Meram, Selçuklu and Karatay that comprises the metropolitan area of Konya, districts such as Kadınhanı, Kulu, Sarayönü, Ilgın, Çumra and Güneysınır are also observed to have high levels of accessibility. On the other hand, Karaman centre district is observed to have relatively low accessibility compared to the population and transportation infrastructure of central districts of Konya. Districts of Karaman province other than its centre district are observed to have even lower relative accessibility.

689. Regarding districts of Konya province other than its centre district, it may be mentioned that the highway accessibility of the line along Ankara, Afyonkarahisar and Isparta increases the region's overall average accessibility. Karaman and its districts, on the other hand, appear to have negative impact on the average value of highway accessibility.

690. The most prioritised areas of intervention for strengthening highway infrastructure at district scale towards improving the region's overall accessibility should be Karaman and its districts. Also, the accessibility of Yunak and Çeltik districts may be increased through improvements to be realised on their transportation infrastructure.

691. In terms of railroad infrastructure, the high-speed railway infrastructure to Eskişehir and Ankara destinations contributes significantly to the region's accessibility. In addition to this, another aspect affecting accessibility is the conventional railway infrastructure crossing over the northwest-southeast direction of Konya-Karaman Region. Observed as the most important actor especially in logistics services and freight movements throughout Europe and the world, railroad infrastructure has considerable contribution to accessibility and strengths of any region.

692. As was mentioned regarding highway accessibility analysis, Konya urban centre and central districts are the locations with the highest accessibility values also regarding railroad access. The fact that Konya urban centre is the arrival point of both the conventional line and high speed line has significant effect on this result.

693. In addition to this, Akşehir, Ilgın, Kadınhanı, Sarayönü, Çumra, Karaman Merkez, Ayrancı and Ereğli districts along where the existing conventional route crosses has sufficient accessibility for increasing overall regional average. Besides this, the high-speed railway infrastructure has no impact on, for instance, Yunak district as expected due to its operation principle.

694. Among undergoing projects, Aksaray and Antalya routes are expected to have positive impact on the accessibility of Ahırılı, Yalhöyük, Akören and Altınekin.

695. Regarding airline transportation mode, accessibility decreases gradually

outwards from the centre excluding the area within Konya urban centre. In this regard, in the northern and southern districts of Ermenek, Çeltik and Yunak, accessibility diminishes so that it reduces overall regional accessibility. Airline accessibility will increase throughout the region as the infrastructures are developed at district scale in connection with the railroad and highway accessibility, thus access to airline transport infrastructure will become facilitated in this sense.

696. When the accessibility scheme of regional district centres in regards to Mersin Port is examined, it is observed that district centres geographically closer to Mersin also have relatively more qualified infrastructures in terms of population sizes and other modes of transportation. In this context, Ereğli district has the highest accessibility to Mersin Port, and Konya central districts also have average and above accessibility levels. Other centres with high accessibility are Karaman city centre, Halkapınar, Ayrancı and Ermenek. Mersin Port is one of the major seaports of Turkey in terms of both capacity and utilisation ratio, and in this context, centres that possess high accessibility to the port are advantageous.

697. When the same analysis is conducted on İzmir Port reach; it is observed that this harbour reach that provides significant logistic contribution to our country regarding international freight forwarding occur to be more accessible from Akşehir district at the west end of Konya-Karaman Region compared to the remaining parts of the region. Following Akşehir, accessibility to İzmir Port reach is at levels sufficient to increase the average in the districts of Ilgın, Kadınhanı, Meram, Selçuklu and Karatay.

698. When accessibility to maritime transportation infrastructure is synthesised in terms of an entire region, a different picture emerges than that of separate accessibilities to each port. This accessibility analysis, which is important in regards to correct design of the logistics infrastructure and the transportation infrastructure that will enable implementation of the logistics infrastructure, reveals again that central districts of Konya have high accessibility levels. Another centre that is revealed to have high accessibility besides central districts of Konya is Ereğli district. In this context, it may be mentioned that Ereğli possess greater opportunities regarding transportation compared to other districts of the region.

699. Other centres that possess average and above accessibility in terms of maritime transportation are Ayrancı, Karaman Merkez, Akşehir, Kadınhanı, Ilgın and Sarayönü. When directing investments as per these centres' accessibility indexes; synthesis accessibilities, railway and highway accessibilities should be taken into consideration as priority.

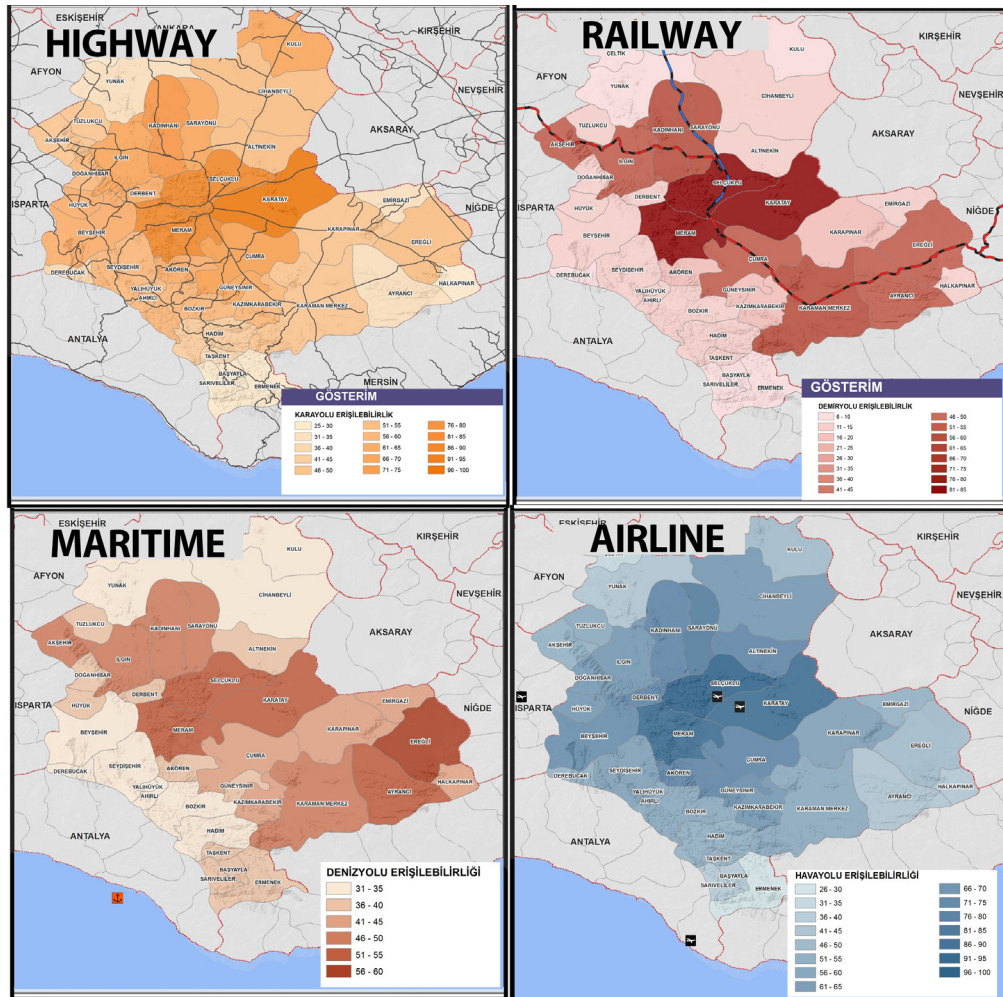
700. Synthesis or integrated accessibility analysis, which may otherwise be defined as a blend of intraregional centres' accessibility indexes, enables all modes of transport to be analysed according to the method described and the overall picture revealed of the centres within the region to be interpreted in this context.

701. Within the context of integrated accessibility analysis, Meram, Selçuklu and Karatay were revealed to be the most accessible points, which are also the leader settlements of Konya-Karaman Region in terms of population. Other centres that outstand with accessibility occurred to be centres that have average and above accessibility in terms of highway and railway routes.

702. Ilgın, Kadınhanı, Sarayönü, Çumra, Karaman centre and Ereğli districts are other district centres that outstood within the scope of integrated accessibility synthesis. Hadim, Taşkent, Başyayla, Sarıveliler and Ermenek districts at the western part of Karaman province strike attention with their low accessibility values. Various investments and improvements have to be defined, designed and implemented for the purpose of increasing the accessibility of these districts.

703. Regarding such interventions that will also increase the overall accessibility of Karaman province, it should not be disregarded besides improvement of railway infrastructure and searches for new routes that the potential of Mersin province's Taşucu Port reach geographically close to our province may be utilised, and thus a new attraction axis may be created.

Map 20: Districts' Accessibility Levels According to Different Modes of Transport



18 - PRIORITIES AND MEASURES

7.1

DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

7.2

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

PRIORITY 7.1 DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

In order to be able to increase the competitiveness of the sector, joint decisions from bottom to top and from top to bottom should be able to be made and participative governance mechanisms should be actualised. On the other hand, improving the institutional infrastructures of both private enterprises dealing in the sector and public institutions is of vital importance for the development of the sector within the region.

MEASURE 7.1.1. Governance Mechanisms Shall Be Developed in Logistics and Transportation Sector

704. Steps shall be taken towards realising activities aimed at actualising the legal infrastructure required for the sector and for the purpose of organising Konya logistics centre as a land port and/or free zone at once.

705. Regarding the actualisation of the land port project, coordinated activities shall be realised with TCDD, and stakeholders such as the Ministry of Transportation, Maritime Affairs and Communication, the Ministry of Economy, Governorships, railroad transportation companies, Mevlana Development Agency and Chambers of Industry shall be gathered for making joint decisions.

706. In this context, sectoral and administrative lobbying activities shall be realised towards the purposes of preparing project survey of the logistics centre, its justification, OIZ model design, and implementation and operation of the centre through scenarios such as Free Zones or a model to be defined via the synthesis of several scenarios as per relevant legislation.

707. Air cargo is a fast mod of shipping that requires very sensitive conditions to be met in terms of time and safety. Governance mechanisms that will develop the region's custom-paid air cargo shipping shall be supported.

MEASURE 7.1.2. Cooperation and Clustering Activities in Logistics Sector Shall Be Supported

708. A logistics platform should be established in the region towards enabling the investors to make more rapid decisions, and this platform

should have objectives such as determining investor's sectoral requirements, designing infrastructures for joint demands and enabling cooperation.

709. Together with any organisations to be realised for being informed of all kinds of technologies, incentive mechanisms shall be developed towards the aim of supporting technologies to be used at all stages of transportation and supply chain sector and updating the technologic infrastructures of existing investors in the region.

7.1.3 Activities Aiming to Increase Regional and Intraregional Accessibility Opportunities Shall be Supported

710. One of the main indicators determining regional competitiveness is regions' infrastructure and accessibility levels. Highly accessible regions' competitiveness also increases in line with this. On the other hand, projects aimed at increasing regional accessibility levels usually occur to be in the form of large scale infrastructure projects conducted by the public sector, of which decisions are mostly directed by central government. However, with the Regional Development Supreme Board, now regions have the opportunity to bring their prioritised public investments to the agenda of the central government. Because it is not realistic and applicable to take direct investment decisions within the context of the Region Plan, it is recommended under the scope of this priority to develop lobbying activities for the infrastructure investments required to increase regional and intraregional accessibility capacities.

711. The most important step required to be taken for the measure to be actualised is effective implementation of lobbying activities. Therefore, attempts shall be made for important transportation investments in the region's agenda to be embraced by the central government and taken into investment programmes.

Corridor Approach Shall Be Embraced for Transportation Plans

712. Producing policies with the condition Konya-Karaman Region is handled together with Mersin as an economic corridor is of importance.

713. In this context, the route that includes Mersin and connects the region to Kayseri, Aksaray, Nevşehir line at the north-south axis shall be handled as a corridor.

MEASURE 7.1.5 Logistics Master Plan Shall Be Prepared in Medium-Term

714. A comprehensive transportation master plan at region scale based on corridor approach is required for the future of the region. Thus, Logistics Transportation Master Plan of Konya-Karaman Region shall be prepared in cooperation with the other stakeholders in the region in medium-term.

PRIORITY 7.2 DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

Policies aiming to increase the national and international competitiveness in logistics and transportation sector reveal the necessity of qualified human resource and research activities in the sector.

MEASURE 7.2.1 Qualified Workforce Programmes Shall Be Universalised in Transportation and Logistics Sector

715. For the purpose of satisfying the qualified personnel demands in transportation and logistics sector, universalising joint higher education programmes in coordination and dialogue with the private sector shall be encouraged.

716. Encouragement and support of academic activities to be conducted for the purposes of monitoring trends and keeping knowledge and technology up-to-date in logistics sector shall be ensured.

717. With the condition logistics sector enterprises based inside the region are given priority, organising various training and research activities intended for sector employees serving the region along with certificate programmes also with the aimed benefit of utilisation of developing trends shall be supported.

718. Making widespread use of programmes, which are established for the purpose of realising transportation and logistics infrastructure and related to subjects such as effective use of implemented technological infrastructure, in the region shall be supported.

MEASURE 7.2.2 Cooperation Shall Be Developed between Universities and Private Sector Regarding Long-Distance Transportation

719. For the purpose of enabling realisation of service supply rendered by the logistics sector exclusively for transportation objectives and of long-distance transportation at world standards, certificate programmes shall be organised intended for the utilised human resources, and thus the efficiency of the workforce employed in the sector within the region shall be improved.

720. In order to provide sector-specific services such as certificate programmes and in-service trainings to employees, establishment of research centres intended for these purposes shall be established.

721. Employment of research personnel in these centres for the field of transportation shall be encouraged in cooperation with universities and technocity.

MEASURE 7.2.3 Graduate Studies on the Subjects of Transportation, Logistics and Supply Chain Shall Be Encouraged

722. As was mentioned under the title of opening higher education programmes, logistics sector depends also on academic activities to be conducted in this field and realisation of such activities to develop and keep itself up-to-date.

723. In this framework, studies to be conducted for maintaining the dynamism of logistics sector that are found to be beneficial shall be supported and academicians shall be supported for conducting research on this field.

MEASURE 7.2.4 Awareness in the Region on the Subjects of Transportation, Logistics and Supply Chain Shall Be Raised

724. Activities aimed for synergy generation, such as bringing experts, academicians and investors that deal in national and international logistics sector, conduct research and development and are recognised for the sector through academic studies together with sector actors dealing in the same fields within Konya-Karaman Region for mutual knowledge and experience exchange, shall be supported.

725. Attempts shall be made for various expositions, seminars, conferences etc. meetings to be held in Konya-Karaman Region with nationwide participation in order to actualise this synergy atmosphere.

MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND COORDINATION

726. Another one of the most important components of planning process is its monitoring and assessment aspect. Monitoring and assessment of activities regarding how the strategic decisions taken shall be implemented along with other activities in regular intervals is a critical process in terms of measuring the realisation level of strategies along with the level of success achieved with the plan.

727. Konya-Karaman 2014-2023 Region Plan has been prepared under the coordination of Mevlana Development Agency in line with participation principles together with all stakeholders in the region, and it is a plan that gathers all people that dwell, work and produce along with all institutions and organisations functioning in the region towards a joint future vision.

728. Therefore, the Region Plan does not merely belong to the Development Agency but to the entire region.

729. Thus, all stakeholders in the region shall play roles for actualisation of all objectives, priorities and measures put forth within the scope of the Plan.

730. It is essential that all actors, particularly all public institutions and organisations along with local administrations, in the region take Konya-

Karaman 2014-2023 Region Plan as basis for any activities of theirs related to regional development.

731. It is also essential that local stakeholders pay regard to compliance with the Region Plan for any plans, programmes and projects they are to prepare relevant to regional development.

732. Harmony with the Region Plan should be regarded for national scale prioritisation of public investments designated for Konya-Karaman Region.

733. Coordination of the compliance of implementations conducted by private sector and civil society in the region shall be realised by Mevlana Development Agency.

734. Operational programmes shall be designed during plan implementation process, intended for actualisation of the plan under the coordination of Mevlana Development Agency Development Agency.

735. Konya-Karaman Region 2014-2023 Region Plan has been prepared in the light of information synthesised from platforms that were established through technical committees, district strategic development commissions and workshops by MEVKA based on the main objectives, priorities and measures. In result of the multivocality achieved in the prepared region plan and the following mentality of embracing the plan, the applicability of the Region Plan shall increase and further progress shall be made through the feedback in regards to achieving Plan objectives. During plan implementation period, stakeholders shall be communicated with, in order to organise necessary workshops and conferences towards the aim of further increasing their contribution. Seeking common mind, organisations intended for ensuring the participation of stakeholders shall be realised in order to enable the Plan to keep up with developments.

736. The Region Plan shall constitute basis for plans and programmes to be prepared and implemented to cover the 2014-2023 period within Konya and Karaman provinces. The designated main objectives, priorities and measures constitute references for development based studies to be prepared by the public institutions, non-governmental organisations and private sector active in the region.

737. Although not binding for private sector's investment decisions, private sector investments shall be attempted to be directed as to also contribute to the Region Plan's objectives via steering from Investment Support Office and proposal calls to be announced.

738. The performance indicators included within the plan constitute quantitative data for the process of observing the developments within the field of impact, and these shall also constitute basis for measurement of the plan's success during the monitoring process. Critical feedback and evaluations shall be received from the opinion leaders participating in the

Development Board, a structure established within the body of our Agency, from public sector, private sector and non-governmental organisations during Plan assessment.

739. During the monitoring process, which will enable keeping track of the objectives aimed to be achieved and updating as necessary during the 10-year Plan period, impact and risk analyses shall be conducted in line with implementation. Status quo (determined through situational analysis), which reflects the beginning status taken as basis, and performance indicators, which will facilitate monitoring actions, shall be considered as sources for such studies. Activities conducted by regional actors in relation to the region plan shall be monitored. In addition, publicity of the Region Plan shall be implemented towards the aim of increasing the plan's applicability. During Region Plan implementation process, efforts shall be made towards having decisions taken and various support mechanisms regulated at central government level be arranged in line with the Plan. Ensuring that the Region Plan is paid due regard should increase the applicability of the plan.

740. The effectiveness of the Region Plan shall be constantly assessed by studying its social, economic, cultural and natural areas of influence while taking into account its compliance particularly with the Tenth Development Plan and Higher Scale plans prepared by other institutions.

741. Through focus group meetings planned to be realised with the inclusion of Development Board members, the policies stipulated under the plan shall be included into regional institutions' investment and business plans for implementation. As a document prepared with due consideration to KOP Action Plan, EU Programmes and other public investments planned to be carried out within the region, these plans and programmes are of importance for Konya-Karaman 2014-2023 Region Plan.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	2012	2018	2023
OUTPUT INDICATORS Output indicators display information related to the quantity of produced products and provided services. Determining output indicators is easier than that of outcome indicators. However, these indicators do not provide by themselves sufficient information on the efficiency and effectiveness of the activity or the product's quality.				
GVA Per Capita (TL)	TurkSTAT	10170 (2010)	11800	15500
Regional Export (Billion Dollars)	TurkSTAT, Foreign Trade Statistics	1.55	-	15
Number of Foreign Capital Enterprises		124	160	200
Fruit Production in Rural Mountainous Area (tonnes)	TurkSTAT, Agricultural Indicators	449,590	500,000	550,000
Organic Agriculture Production (tonnes)	TurkSTAT, Agricultural Indicators		27,000	
Seed Production (tonnes)	TurkSTAT, Agricultural Indicators	226,603	300,000	360,000
Honey Production (tonnes)	TurkSTAT, Agricultural Indicators	1,568	2,000	2,500
Number of Ovine Livestock (head)	TurkSTAT, Agricultural Indicators	2,403,697	2,900,000	3,400,000
Consolidated Agriculture Lands (ha)	TRFM	148,209	550,839	2,300,00
Irrigated Land (ha)	DSİ	694,578	750,000	840,000
Average Overnight Durations in Facilities with Tourism Operation Certificate	Ministry of Culture and Tourism		1.7	2
Number of Facilities with Tourism Operation Certificate	Ministry of Culture and Tourism		21	25
Number of Municipalities Providing Drinking Water Treatment Plant Services	TurkSTAT Environment Statistics	-	18	25
OUTCOME INDICATORS Outcome indicators display the effects of the products and services produced by public institutions on those who use the products and those who benefit from the services or the society. These effects vary depending on the attitudes and behaviours, social status, knowledge level, values and skills of the group subject to the activity. Thus, the impact of these factors on the outcomes is taken into consideration when establishing and evaluating outcome indicators. For instance, the skill level and social status of people attending a vocational course affect the number of those employed after attending the course (outcome).				
Ratio of Population Provided with Solid Waste Services within Overall Population	TurkSTAT Environment Statistics	-	92%	95%
Ratio of Population Provided with Drinking Water Treatment Plant Services within Overall Municipality Population	TurkSTAT Environment Statistics	-	30%	40%
Ratio of Population Provided with Sewer Grid Services within Overall Municipality Population	TurkSTAT Environment Statistics	-	88%	92%
Net Migration Rate (per mille)	TurkSTAT, ABPRS Statistics	-1.18	-1	0.5
Secondary School Net Schooling Ratio for Girls	TurkSTAT, ABPRS Statistics	67.85	75	83
Workforce Participation Ratio (%)	TurkSTAT, Household Workforce Statistics	48.9	52	55
Total Employment Ratio (%)		45.9	48	50
Women's Employment Ratio (%)		23.7	27	30
Region's Share within the Country's Overall Plant Based Production Value (%)	TurkSTAT, Agricultural Indicators		7	8
Region's Share within the Country's Overall Animal Based Production Value (%)			5.5	6.5

FINANCING

741. The Agency Budget that will constitute the funds necessary for the activities considered to be realised for achieving the priorities and measures stipulated under the plan during region plan implementation period is estimated to be 300 million TL as the sum of the share to be defined per each agency according to population, development level and performance indicators by the Higher Planning Council stipulated under paragraph (a) of Article 19 of the Law no. 5449 and the shares stipulated under paragraphs (d) and (e) of the same Law.

742. Implementation of the Region Plan shall be able through activation of the region's private and public finance sources. By Mevlana Development Agency, a 15,000,000 TL resource was allocated for Year 2013 Financial Support Programme and a 2,000,000 TL resource was allocated for Year 2013 Directed Project Support. With Year Directed Project Support, a support amount of 5,000,000 TL resource allocation is planned by the Agency.

743. As of the year 2012, a total deposit of 7,650,000,000 TL for Konya and 1,051,000,000 TL for Karaman was observed to be used in the region. A total of 11,106,000,000 TL credit was used in Konya in the year 2012, while the same value occurred to be 1,119,000,000 TL for Karaman in the same period.

744. KOP Administration Region Action Plan preparation studies were completed in the region in the year 2012, and the project recommendations received from public institutions and organisations, and NGOs in conclusion of these studies are evaluated with the consideration of the priorities of empowering social and human capital, agriculture, irrigation, transportation infrastructure and energy. When the sectoral distribution of the public investments made in the Region during the last 5 years are analysed, the fact that these three sectors received a share of 63.3% within overall public investments confirms this situation. Other sectors such as industry, commerce and tourism shall be able to develop by using such infrastructures. KOP Action Plan shall be finalised in line with the evaluations to be done, and submitted to initially to the Ministry of Development and then the Regional Development Supreme Committee and Supreme Regional Development Board. KOP Regional Development Administration shall undertake the tasks of monitoring and assessment during the Action Plan's implementation stage.

745. Agriculture and Rural Development Support Administration, founded for the purpose of contributing to the sustainable modernisation of agriculture sector and of to the sustainable development of rural areas, manages important programmes that are of interest for the region. The programme considered to cover the 2014-2023 period is currently undergoing preparation and the resource considered to be allocated is being discussed and not clarified as of yet. With the support to be given, the Region shall be highlighted towards encouraging compliance to EU standards related to food safety, animal health, plant health and environment.

746. Regarding Investment Incentive Certificates; in Konya, a total of 200 investment incentive certificates were received as of the year 2012 to a total fixed investment amount of 855,401,946 TL, and a total of 163 investment incentive certificates were received as of the year 2013 to a total fixed investment amount of 2,272,556,841 TL. in Karaman, a total of 18 investment incentive certificates were received as of the year 2012 to a total fixed investment amount of 233,378,667 TL, and a total of 26 investment incentive certificates were received as of the year 2013 to a total fixed investment amount of 1,543,426,597 TL.

747. Regarding utilisation of Non-recourse Subsidies granted by KOSGEB in the year 2013, it is seen that 1218 enterprises were supported for a total grant amount of 9,652,002.97 TL in Konya. Within the same year, a total of 1,127,241.20 TL support was granted through Recourse Subsidies to 16 enterprises in Konya. In Karaman 149 enterprises were supported for a total amount of 1,341,737.72 TL. Also, for entrepreneurs that establish their own enterprises, non-recourse support up to 30,000 TL and recourse (zero interest rate) support up to 70,000 TL was granted in both provinces.

748. When the region is analysed in terms of overall public investments, it is observed that an estimated allocated resource of 3,088,601,000 TL was used for Konya, and an estimated allocated resource of 337,058,000 TL was used for Karaman, in regards to projects to be exclusively implemented in Konya and Karaman provinces excluding projects open to the shared utilisation of both regional provinces and neighbouring provinces, as per the Ministers Board Decree on the Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring of the year 2013 Programme. For the Year 2014 public investments, a total resource of 664,721,000 TL was allocated for Konya, and 60,650,000 TL was allocated for Karaman.

749. Under the operational programme “Development of Human Resources” carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the operation titled “Awareness Raising and Employment Improvement for Our Youth” presented by our Agency was approved. The objectives through this operation with a budget of 4,600,000 Euro may be listed as; empowering vocational education of young people in our region, training and consultancy activities aimed at supporting young entrepreneurs, workforce market analysis and studies, quantitative and qualitative studies for determining the obstacles in front of youth in workforce market, and activities supporting measurement of impact analysis on youth employment. Through these listed activities, studies and analyses shall be conducted to define the demands of workforce market and economy, young people’s vocational skills shall be improved, youth entrepreneurship shall be supported, training and consultancy services shall be provided, and thus, with this operation, many people will be accessed towards reducing youth unemployment. The target group to be focused within this operation is a wide segment comprising of elementary, secondary, high school or university graduates; and due to this it will not only address young people with qualified education levels but also those with low education levels.

Table 9: Financing Summary Table

Financing Subject	2012		2013		2014	
	Konya	Karaman	Konya	Karaman	Konya	Karaman
Agency Supports	20,000		15,000		-	
Directed Supports	6,000		2,000		5,000	
Deposit	7,650,000	1,051,000	-	-	-	-
Investment Incentive Certificate	855,401	233,378	2,272,556	1,543,426	-	-
KOSGEB Supports	8,733	939	10,779	1,341	-	-
Annual Public Investments	2,407,270	2,575,484	3,088,601	337,058	664,721	60,650
International Sources	-	-	-	-	4,500 Euro	

PRIORITIES AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

MAIN OBJECTIVES	PRIORITIES	RESOURCE TYPE	TERM		
			ShortM	edium	Long
MAIN OBJECTIVE 1: MORE COMPETITIVE ESTABLISHMENTS AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCALE	Improving Foreign Trade Environment	Private Sector, Agency, National, KOP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Strengthening R&D Capacity and Human Resources	Agency, National KOP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Promoting Institutionalisation at Enterprises	Agency, National KOP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Increasing Accessibility to Funding Sources for Enterprises	Agency, National International, KOP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Encouraging Cooperation Based Clustering Initiative	Private Sector, Agency, National,	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Empowering Enterprises' Access to Information and Technology	Agency, National,		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MAIN OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVEMENT OF THE INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT	Analysis and Improvement of Investment Environment	Private Sector, Agency, National, KOP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Increasing Effectiveness of Investment Environment Promotion Activities	Agency, National,	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Increasing Foreign Direct Investment and Attracting Investments to The Region	Private Sector, Agency, National,	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

MAIN OBJECTIVE 3: INVESTMENT TO HUMAN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS WHO CONSTANTLY RENEW THEIR SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE AND ARE CAPABLE OF WORKING TOGETHER	Increasing The Skills Of Workforce To The Level Satisfying The Demands Of Private Sector	Private Sector, Agency, National, KOP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Encouraging Entrepreneurship	Agency, National, International	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Empowering Social Capital Structure	Public, Agency, National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Increasing Opportunities Of Access To Employment	Public, Agency, National, International	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Empowering Women's Status Regarding Economic And Social Life	Public, Agency, National, International	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Increasing The Effectiveness Of Basic Public Services	Public, Agency, National	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Establishing Social Risk Management	Public, Agency, National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
MAIN OBJECTIVE 4: REDUCTION OF INTRAREGIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIFFERENCES AND REVITALISING LIFE IN RURAL AREAS OF THE REGION	Increasing Yield And Quality In Plant And Animal Based Production	Public, Agency, National, KOP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Diversification Of Agricultural Activities For The Purpose Of Creating Alternative Income Sources In Rural Areas Of The Region	Public, Agency, National, KOP	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Utilisation Of Tourism Potentials For The Purposes Of Development Of Tourism And Creating Alternative Income Sources In Rural Areas Of The Region	Private Sector, Agency, National, KOP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

MAIN OBJECTIVE 5: ENSURING GREEN GROWTH IN CONSIDERATION OF PROTECTION-UTILISATION BALANCE	Realisation Of Sustainability Of Soil And Water Resources	Public, Agency, National, KOP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development Of Environment-Friendly Clean Production Processes And Use Of Environment-Sensitive Technologies In All Sectors, Particularly Manufacturing Sector	Private Sector, Agency, National, KOP	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Improvement Of Environmental Infrastructure	Private Sector, Agency, National, Public, KOP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Universalisation Of Environment Awareness	Private Sector, Agency, National, Public		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Increasing The Share Of Renewable Energy Resources For The Region's Energy Production And Utilisation	Private Sector, Agency, National, Public, KOP	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Universalisation Of Energy Efficiency Implementations In All Institutions And Organisations,	Private Sector, Agency, National, KOP	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Particularly In Manufacturing Industry Establishments	Private Sector, Agency, National, KOP			
MAIN OBJECTIVE 6: ESTABLISHING A MULTI-CENTRAL AND BALANCED SPATIAL ORGANISATION THAT COVERS DIFFERENT MANNERS OF INTERVENTION ON SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE REGION	Increasing Yield And Quality In Plant And Animal Based Production	Public, Agency, National, KOP	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Diversification Of Agricultural Activities For The Purpose Of Creating Alternative Income Sources In Rural Areas Of The Region	Public, Agency, National, KOP		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Utilisation Of Tourism Potentials For The Purposes Of Development Of Tourism And Creating Alternative Income Sources In Rural Areas Of The Region	Private Sector, Agency, National, KOP	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
MAIN OBJECTIVE 7: STRENGTHENING THE REGION'S LOGISTICS INFRASTRUCTURE TOWARDS INCREASING ACCESSIBILITY AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCALE	Development Of Institutional Structure And Governance In The Field Of Transportation And Logistics	Public, Agency, National, KOP	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Development Of Education And Research Activities In The Field Of Transportation And Logistics	Public, Agency, National, KOP	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

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PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
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ENVIRONMENT AND URBANISATION TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

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KONYA	Konya Büyükşehir Municipality	Hasan Basri Güneş
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KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Bilal ÜNAL
KONYA	KOP Administration	Ali İhsan YILDIRIM

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KONYA	Bahri Dağdaş International Agricultural Research Institute Directorate	N.Kürşat AKBULUT
KONYA	Apiculture Producers Union	Ali Ulvi HAFİZOĞLU
KONYA	Karatay Milk Producers Union	Şadan ERCAN
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KONYA	Selçuk University	Prof Dr Aytekin GÜNLÜ
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KARAMAN	Provincial Special Administration	Mustafa EREN
KARAMAN	Ayrancı Irrigation Union Chairperson	Mehmet Nuri ÖZKAN

SERVICES TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
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KONYA	Selçuklu Municipality	Ahmet NUZUMLALI
KARAMAN	Union of Chambers of Merchants and Craftsmen	Bayram UYSAL
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KONYA	Chamber of Certified Public Accountants	Neslihan ERTAŞ
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KARAMAN	Karaman Governorship	Durmuş ALİ ŞEN

TOURISM TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
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KONYA	Dedeman Hotel	Ahmet Uyaroğlu
KONYA	Demireller Turizm	Ahmet Okur
KONYA	Demireller Turizm	Kazım Demirel
KARAMAN	Demosan Hotel	İbrahim Kaynak
KONYA	Derviş Hotel	Muammer Uçar
KONYA	Hilton Garden Inn Konya	Özkan Bikiş
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KONYA	S.Ü. Tourism and Hotel Management	Assis Prof Dr Şafak Ünüvar
KONYA	S.Ü. Tourism and Hotel Management	Assoc Dr Abdullah Karaman
KONYA	S.Ü. Faculty of Agriculture Department of Landscape Architecture	Ahmet Tuğrul Polat
KONYA	Selçuk Hotel	Ahmet Erdem
KONYA	Tourism Ambassadors Association	Ali Osman Sabancı
KONYA	Turkey Travel Agencies Union	Mustafa Ulu

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
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KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies	Muharrem Metin Şener
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies	Ali Şener
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KONYA	Metropolitan Municipality	Tayfun Pala
KARAMAN	Metropolitan Municipality	Haluk Yılmaz
KONYA	Karatay District Governorship	Müge Durmaz
KARAMAN	Public Education	Ayşe Can
KARAMAN	Labour and Employment Agency	Özkan Kılıçaslan
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KONYA	NEÜ. Department of Sociology	Asst Prof Dr Mehmet Birekul
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KONYA	Rehader	Erkan Aslan

KONYA	S.Ü. Department of Sociology	Assoc Prof Dr Ertan Özense
KONYA	TurkSTAT	Zeynep Gürsoy

DISTRICT MEETINGS

AHIRLI DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
AHIRLI	District Governor	Remzi Kattaş
AHIRLI	Ahırlı District Municipality	Abdülkadir YİĞİT
AHIRLI	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation	Ayşe Yiğit
AHIRLI	Public Education Centre	Mustafa Seven
AHIRLI	İmam Hatip	Mustafa Öncü
AHIRLI	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Eyüp Öncü
AHIRLI	Ahırlı Atatürk Elementary School	Mustafa Demirci
AHIRLI	Akkise Development Assistance Association	Vehbi Özalp
AHIRLI	Provincial Assembly Member	Yaşar Özbakır
AHIRLI	District Directorate of Editorial Affairs	Faruk Yiğit
AHIRLI	Mukhtar's Office	Abdurrahman Şahin
AHIRLI	Akkise County Municipality	Ceylan ARSLAN
AHIRLI	Provincial Assembly	Mehmet GÜLERYÜZ
AHIRLI	Ahırlı Atatürk ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Ahmet Refik DERELİ
AHIRLI	Akkise Agricultural Development Cooperative	Hayati TEBER

AKÖREN DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
AKÖREN	District Governor	Soner KIRLI
AKÖREN	Municipality Administration	Tahir DİNÇ
AKÖREN	Municipality Administration	Hüseyin DOĞANER
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AKÖREN	Chamber Administration	Mustafa DADAK
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AKÖREN	Public Education Centre	Şener AYDOĞAN
AKÖREN	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Şahin ÖZYÜREK
AKÖREN	Healthcare Group Administration	Hasan YILDIRIM
AKÖREN	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Barış ŞAHİN
AKÖREN	Chamber of Agriculture Administration	Abdulgani CEYLAN
AKÖREN	Special Administration Directorate	İsmail ÖĞMEN
AKÖREN	Ak Party District President	Ufuk YAVUZ
AKÖREN	CHP Party District President	Hasan BAKAN

AKÖREN	MHP Party District President	Hüseyin ÖĞÜT
AKÖREN	Demokrat Party District President	Adnan TAŞ
AKÖREN	Saadet Party District President	Mehmet GEYİMCİ
AKÖREN	S.S. Akören Irrigation Coop. Adm.	Abdulkadir SARIKAŞ
AKÖREN	Provincial Assembly Member	Mustafa YALÇIN
AKÖREN	Kayasu Mayor	Mehmet TEKKEŞ
AKÖREN	Tülce Neighbourhood Mukhtar	İlyas AKYOL

AKŞEHİR DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
AKŞEHİR	District Governorship	Ali DURSUN
AKŞEHİR	Akşehir Municipality Administration	A.Kadir OĞUL
AKŞEHİR	Healthcare Group Administration	Ethem AKYEL
AKŞEHİR	S.Ü. Akşehir Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences	İ.Emre GÖKTÜRK
AKŞEHİR	District Governorship Editorial Director	Adem BÜYÜKÇANGA
AKŞEHİR	Healthcare Group Administration	Ethem AKYEL
AKŞEHİR	District Director of National Education	Murat YİĞİT
AKŞEHİR	AKTSO Bşk.	Erdal ÇİFTÇİ
AKŞEHİR	Commodities Exchange Adm.	İzzettin YAYLA
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AKŞEHİR	Doğrugöz Mayor	Osman FEDAİ
AKŞEHİR	Çakıllar Mayor	Cevdet ÜSTÜNDAĞ
AKŞEHİR	Değirmenköy Mukhtar	Mustafa ATİK
AKŞEHİR	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Talat DUMAN
AKŞEHİR	Forest Management Chief	Salih DEMİR
AKŞEHİR	City Council Chairperson	Mehmet SÜRMELİ
AKŞEHİR	AKKOMSAN	Şeker KANYILMAZ
AKŞEHİR	HARS MAKİNA	Hüseyin ANGILCI
AKŞEHİR	SABAH Sobaları	M.Emin KOYUNCU
AKŞEHİR	District Directorate of Agriculture	Bahri KARAMAN
AKŞEHİR	District Directorate of National Education	Musa KONUK
AKŞEHİR	Museum Directorate	Ö.Faruk TÜRKAN
AKŞEHİR	Akşehir Municipality Administration	Mevlüt YİĞİT
AKŞEHİR	Provincial Assembly Member	Aytekin AKA
AKŞEHİR	Provincial Assembly Member	Mustafa ÇALIŞIR
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AKŞEHİR	Cankurtaran Village	Abdullah ÖRS
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AKŞEHİR	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY FOUNDATION	Salim SADIÇ
AKŞEHİR	Sanayi ve Chamber of Commerce	Yusuf Turan Çiftçi
AKŞEHİR	Nasrettin Hodja Tourism Association	Ahmet GÜVENDİK
AKŞEHİR	HAS Gıda	Hasan ÇAKIR
AKŞEHİR	Kalkan Meyve	Ender KALKAN
AKŞEHİR	AKSEV	Abdullah Nuri SARI
AKŞEHİR	Chamber of Agriculture	Galip YAVAŞ
AKŞEHİR	AKYEM	Faruk ASLIM

ALTINEKİN DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
ALTINEKİN	District Governor	Murat Şener
ALTINEKİN	Altinekin Mayor	Ali POÇAN
ALTINEKİN	AKP District President	Mustafa HANÇERLİ
ALTINEKİN	Provincial Assembly Member	Kamil ZEYBEKOĞLU
ALTINEKİN	Provincial Assembly Member	Orbay KAYA
ALTINEKİN	Akıncılar Mayor	Muharrem DERE
ALTINEKİN	Oğuzeli Mayor	Sami YATKIN
ALTINEKİN	Director of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Şakir UYSAL
ALTINEKİN	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation Directorate	Ruhi ÇOK
ALTINEKİN	District Directorate of National Education	Ayhan TİRKİL
ALTINEKİN	Yılmaz Petrol A.S.	Rüştü YILMAZ
ALTINEKİN	TEKMAN CİVATA A.S.	Veli Tekeli
ALTINEKİN	Değirmencibaba Un. A.S.	Sırrı EZDEMİR
ALTINEKİN	Elmalı Pharmacy	Bekir ELMALI
ALTINEKİN	Regional Directorate of Agriculture	Hidayet AYÖZ
ALTINEKİN	Chamber of Agriculture Chairperson	Bekir Kağncıoğlu
ALTINEKİN	POAŞ Solak Petrol	Mustafa SOLAK
ALTINEKİN	Senior Agricultural Engineer	Yasemin ÜNAL
ALTINEKİN	Computer Operator	Nurhan BAYRAK
ALTINEKİN	Social Assistance and Supervision Officer	Ayşe Delice

AYRANCI DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
AYRANCI	District Governor	Erkan İsa Erat
AYRANCI	Municipality Administration	Yüksel Büyükkarcı

AYRANCI	District Gendarmerie Command	Muhammed Ali Aktaş
AYRANCI	District Security Department	Bekir Yıldırım
AYRANCI	District Directorate of Editorial Affairs	Süheyla Çelebi
AYRANCI	District Population Directorate	İsmet Ökmen
AYRANCI	District Special Administration Directorate	Murat Keskin
AYRANCI	District Directorate of National Education	Abdullah Mamaş
AYRANCI	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Serhat Erkmen
AYRANCI	Fiscal Directorate	Durmuş Ali Çiçek
AYRANCI	District Mufti Office	Emin Yüksek
AYRANCI	Directorate of Land Registry	Rukiye İvgen
AYRANCI	District Directorate of Healthcare	Özden Yılmaz
AYRANCI	Ziraat Bank	Kemal Duran
AYRANCI	Craftsmen's Cooperative Administration	Hasan Hüseyin Toksöz
AYRANCI	Chamber of Agriculture Administration	Necdet Günay
AYRANCI	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation Administration	Osman Ev
AYRANCI	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Ayşe Özkan Sevimli

BAŞYAYLA DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
BAŞYAYLA	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Şeref Kırııcı
BAŞYAYLA	District Special Administration	Mustafa Gayretli
BAŞYAYLA	District Healthcare Group Administration	Aysun Tan
BAŞYAYLA	District Mufti Office	İsa Ada
BAŞYAYLA	Directorate of Land Registry	Kadir Bağcı
BAŞYAYLA	District Security Department	Mustafa Dede
BAŞYAYLA	District Directorate of Editorial Affairs	Fatih Yılmaz
BAŞYAYLA	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Emrah Güzel
BAŞYAYLA	District Population Directorate	Ziya Yıldırım
BAŞYAYLA	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY FOUNDATION	Mustafa Ateş
BAŞYAYLA	Municipality Technical Services Department	Durmuş Ali Ateş
BAŞYAYLA	Municipality Financial Services Department	Yunus Yıldız

BEYŞEHİR DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
BEYŞEHİR	S.Ü. Beyşehir Vocational College	Aziz Öztürk
BEYŞEHİR	Fiscal Directorate	Vildan Özcan
BEYŞEHİR	Municipality	İzzet Taşel
BEYŞEHİR	Chamber of Commerce	Salih Gül

BEYŞEHİR	Private Sector	Ali Bilir
BEYŞEHİR	Cadastre Department	Cafer Aka
BEYŞEHİR	National Park	Mehmet Şener
BEYŞEHİR	Adaköy Municipality Administration	Nihat Ulu
BEYŞEHİR	S.Ü. Beyşehir Vocational College	Şaban Baş
BEYŞEHİR	S.Ü. Beyşehir Vocational College	Oktay Nar
BEYŞEHİR	Chamber of Agriculture	Adem Metli
BEYŞEHİR	Fetullah Bayır Sciences High School	Bilal Bülent Alperen
BEYŞEHİR	Public Education Directorate	Ahmet Gündüz
BEYŞEHİR	Directorate of National Education	Hasan Taşdelen
BEYŞEHİR	Private Sector	Hasan Takavcı
BEYŞEHİR	Arms Industrialists Association	Metin Aknarçay
BEYŞEHİR	Organised Industrial Zone Directorate	Mutlu Korkmaz
BEYŞEHİR	District Governorship	Halil Yavşıl
BEYŞEHİR	Huğlu Hunting Rifles Cooperative	Ömer Kızılkaya
BEYŞEHİR	District Governor	Muzaffer Başbüyük

BOZKIR DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
BOZKIR	District Governor	Remzi KATTAŞ
BOZKIR	Mayor	Mustafa UYAR
BOZKIR	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mehmet Şenarslan
BOZKIR	District Director of National Education	Erdoğan DİNÇ
BOZKIR	District Healthcare Group Administration	Fatma ŞİMŞEK
BOZKIR	Union of Village Service Delivery Director	Osman Ali KEMİK
BOZKIR	Provincial Assembly Member	Hayri AK
BOZKIR	Provincial Assembly Member	İbrahim GÜN
BOZKIR	Provincial Assembly Member	Kamil AKKOYUN
BOZKIR	Chamber of Agriculture Chairperson	Ekrem YILDIZ
BOZKIR	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	Niyazi YAVUZER
BOZKIR	S.Ü. Vocational College Principal	Mustafa YILMAZ

CİHANBEYLİ DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
CİHANBEYLİ	District Governor	Kemal KIZILKAYA
CİHANBEYLİ	Cihanbeyli Vocational College Principal	Şaban İNAM
CİHANBEYLİ	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Hacı Mehmet Demir
CİHANBEYLİ	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Hüsamettin Avcı

ÇİHANBEYLİ	Public Education Directorate	Mustafa Orhan
ÇİHANBEYLİ	District Governorship	Ahmet Akıncı
ÇİHANBEYLİ	Project Office	Ercan Akkan
ÇİHANBEYLİ	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Muammer İnanc
ÇİHANBEYLİ	District Directorate of National Education	Mehmet Sarıtaş
ÇİHANBEYLİ	District Chamber of Agriculture	Galip Yeşilirmak
ÇİHANBEYLİ	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	Osman Erdoğan
ÇİHANBEYLİ	S.Ü.Cihanbeyli VOCATIONAL COLLEGE	Bekir Çelik
ÇİHANBEYLİ	Commodities Exchange	Hacı Kabakçı
ÇİHANBEYLİ	Union of Village Service Delivery Director	Süleyman Kaymaz

ÇELTİK DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
ÇELTİK	District Governor	Ramazan PEKTAŞ
ÇELTİK	Çeltik Mayor	Mehmet EKİZOĞLU
ÇELTİK	District Governorship Editorial Department	Hüseyin Türkmen
ÇELTİK	District Directorate of National Education	Hüseyin Uludağ
ÇELTİK	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Ahmet Altunkalem
ÇELTİK	District Special Administration	Halil Akbayır
ÇELTİK	District Security Department	Murat Karasu
ÇELTİK	Fiscal Directorate	Metin Arı
ÇELTİK	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Hüseyin Sarıdoğan
ÇELTİK	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	M.Emin Ceylan
ÇELTİK	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Nazif Abay
ÇELTİK	Directorate of National Education	Mustafa KORKMAZ
ÇELTİK	Directorate of National Education	Mustafa KIRBAŞ
ÇELTİK	Directorate of National Education	Sinan AKKUŞ

ÇUMRA DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
ÇUMRA	District Governor	Ali AKÇA
ÇUMRA	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Üzeyir Arık
ÇUMRA	District Director of National Education	Tahsin GÜNEŞ
ÇUMRA	Alibeyhüyüğü Mayor	Ali KILIÇASLAN
ÇUMRA	İçeri Çumra Municipality	Mehmet Kınalı
ÇUMRA	Chamber of Commerce Chairperson	Durmuş ÇELİK
ÇUMRA	Güvercinlik Municipality	Yaşar Tülü
ÇUMRA	Chamber of Agriculture Chairperson	Süleyman AKBAŞ

ÇUMRA	Alibeyhöyüğü Irrigation Coop.	Abdullah Küçükdağlı
ÇUMRA	Cooperative	Seyit Dağ
ÇUMRA	DSİ Branch Directorate	Ergül Yıldırım
ÇUMRA	District Directorate of National Education	Bekir Kasapçopur
ÇUMRA	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mehmet Sarışahin
ÇUMRA	District Healthcare Group Administration	Ahmet Özgür Özçelik
ÇUMRA	Municipality Administration	Yusuf Erdem
ÇUMRA	Çumra Vocational College	Fatih Er

DERBENT DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
DERBENT	Derbent District Governor	Umut Emre KOYUNCU
DERBENT	District Special Administration Directorate	Mehmet Bostancı
DERBENT	Derbent Mayor	Hamdi ACAR
DERBENT	District Directorate of Agriculture	Ertuğrul Kaya
DERBENT	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Özkan Bayramcı
DERBENT	District Population Directorate	Ekrem Tulukçu
DERBENT	İlçe Directorate of Land Registry	Remzi Uğuz
DERBENT	HEM Director	Erdal Çavuş GÜNDÜZ
DERBENT	Fiscal Directorate	Ayhan Öz
DERBENT	Chamber of Agriculture Chairperson	Ramazan SARIÇİÇEK
DERBENT	Municipality Administration	Süleyman Akıncı
DERBENT	Tekke Village Mukhtar's Office	Ramazan Genç
DERBENT	Saraypınar Village Mukhtar's Office	Yusuf Genç
DERBENT	Yassıören Village Mukhtar's Office	Osman Sürekçi
DERBENT	Editorial Department	Ali Bakıcı
DERBENT	Directorate of National Education	Ali Öz
DERBENT	Mülayim Village Mukhtar	Ahmet ÜNSAL
DERBENT	Değiş Village Mukhtar	Mustafa BÜBERCİ
DERBENT	Güney Village Mukhtar	Ali ÖZTÜRK
DERBENT	Derbent Agricultural Development Coop. Chairperson	Fevzi YALÇIN

DEREBUCAK DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
DEREBUCAK	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Yavuz Ünüvar
DEREBUCAK	Public Education Centre	Yahya Kemal Sandık
DEREBUCAK	Private Sector	Hüsamettin Kamaşık
DEREBUCAK	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Yavuz ÜNÜVAR
DEREBUCAK	Municipality Administration	Bahattin Özdemir

DEREBUCAK	Public Education Centre Director	Yahya Kemal SAVDIR
DEREBUCAK	Pharmacy	Hüsamettin KAMAŞIK
DEREBUCAK	Social Services Association	Evliya ÇUKURKAYA
DEREBUCAK	Merkez Mosque	Hüseyin Konkaya
DEREBUCAK	Çamlık Municipality Administration	Ali Özdemir
DEREBUCAK	District Governorship	Mustafa Doğan

DOĞANHİSAR DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
DOĞANHİSAR	Agricultural Credit Cooperative	Çağrı Ertekin
DOĞANHİSAR	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Berk Omaylar
DOĞANHİSAR	Chamber of Commerce Administration	Şener Toklu
DOĞANHİSAR	Special Administration Directorate	Ömer Dinç
DOĞANHİSAR	Turkish Grain Board	Çoşkun Sarıkıyak
DOĞANHİSAR	Editorial Department	Mehmet Peker
DOĞANHİSAR	Municipality Administration Technical Services Department	Kemal Denizer
DOĞANHİSAR	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Bülent Hamit Diloğlu
DOĞANHİSAR	Healthcare Group Administration	Şerife Keskin Uğur
DOĞANHİSAR	District Directorate of National Education	Selahattin Çimen
DOĞANHİSAR	Vocational College Directorate	M.Fahri Ünerşen
DOĞANHİSAR	Beet Cooperative	Nusret Camcı
DOĞANHİSAR	Chamber of Agriculture	Muhittin Sever

EREĞLİ DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
EREĞLİ	Editorial Department	Ali DEMIREL
EREĞLİ	Chamber of Agriculture	C. TATLIDIL
EREĞLİ	Healthcare Group Administration	Halil ARI
EREĞLİ	District Directorate of National Education	Recep ATAÇ
EREĞLİ	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Özkan ÖZGÜVEN
EREĞLİ	Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Enver BOZKURT
EREĞLİ	District Special Administration	Recep GÜNCER
EREĞLİ	Commodities Exchange	Amil ACAR
EREĞLİ	District Special Administration	Osman GÖK
EREĞLİ	Chamber of Commerce Secretary General	Murat KARPUZCU
EREĞLİ	Ereğli Vice Mayor	Selçuk BAYBURT
EREĞLİ	Ereğli Municipality Mayor	Hüseyin OPRUKÇU
EREĞLİ	Ereğli District Directorate of National Education	Yasin ŞİMŞEK
EREĞLİ	Ereğli Faculty of Education Deputy Dean	Ahmet Oğuz AKTÜRK

EREĞLİ	Ereğli Faculty of Education Dean	Galip OTUNANÇ
EREĞLİ	Ereğli Vice Mayor	Ahmet SAY
EREĞLİ	Ereğli Vice Mayor	Hayrettin BAŞER

EMİRGAZİ DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
EMİRGAZİ	Milk Producers Union	Hüseyin Aldemir
EMİRGAZİ	Directorate of National Education	Mesut Kocabaş
EMİRGAZİ	Provincial Assembly Membership	Osman Nuri Atçeken
EMİRGAZİ	Provincial Assembly Membership	Süleyman Kaymaz
EMİRGAZİ	Municipality Administration	Ali Rıza Koçak
EMİRGAZİ	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Ahmet Sarıca
EMİRGAZİ	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Cemil Ateş
EMİRGAZİ	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Kerim Eğilmez
EMİRGAZİ	Special Administration Directorate	Hikmet Güneş
EMİRGAZİ	District Governor	Ömer Faruk Fidan

ERMENEK DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
ERMENEK	District Directorate of National Education- Reporter	Şükran AVCI
ERMENEK	District Directorate of National Education	Kamil BILGIÇ
ERMENEK	Fiscal Directorate	Fikret TEPE
ERMENEK	District Directorate of National Education	Hasan KÖKTAŞ
ERMENEK	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Hikmet GÖLOMAN
ERMENEK	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock- Reporter	Zekiye ALBAYRAK
ERMENEK	District Governor	Hüseyin SAYIN

GÜNEYSINIR DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
GÜNEYSINIR	District Governorship	Ceylani Baloğlu
GÜNEYSINIR	Municipality Administration Deputy	Halil DEMİR
GÜNEYSINIR	Chamber of Agriculture	Mustafa AKMAN
GÜNEYSINIR	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Abdullah KAYA
GÜNEYSINIR	District Directorate of National Education	Müslüm KAHRAMAN
GÜNEYSINIR	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen and Drivers and Automotive Industrialists	Ahmet ATICI
GÜNEYSINIR	District Governorship	Mehmet Halis AYDIN
GÜNEYSINIR	Healthcare Group Administration	Abdurrahman GÖKER
GÜNEYSINIR	Fiscal Directorate	Kenan ER
GÜNEYSINIR	Association Chairperson	Ali ÇOŞKUN

HADİM DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
HADİM	District Security Department	Metehan KUL
HADİM	District Special Administration	Fatime YILDIZ
HADİM	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	İsmail DAYANDI
HADİM	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Arda ÖZTÜRK
HADİM	Social Assistance And Solidarity Foundation Union of Village Service Delivery Director	Haydar SİNGİL
HADİM	Korualan Municipality	Yahya KEKLİK
HADİM	Korualan Municipality	Mevlüt AKMAZ
HADİM	Directorate of Civil Registry	Mustafa KARLIBAŞ
HADİM	Directorate of National Education	Mehmet GÖKHAN
HADİM	Hadım Forest Operation Administration	Onur ILGAZ
HADİM	Bademli Forest Operation Administration	Mahmut OBUZ
HADİM	District Mufti Office	Tacettin KAPLAN
HADİM	District Gendarmerie Command	Nuri YÜKSEL
HADİM	Municipality Administration	Ahmet HADİMOĞLU
HADİM	District Governor	Taner BİRCAN
HADİM	Garrison Command	Mehmet Can YAVAŞ
HADİM	District Gendarmerie Commander	Mustafa COŞKUNTUNA
HADİM	District Security Department Chief	Murat GELÖZ
HADİM	District Governor	Mutlu KÖKSAL
HADİM	Fiscal Director	Mehmet SAK
HADİM	Bağbaşı Municipality Administration	Mehmet ÇETİNER

HALKAPINAR DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
HALKAPINAR	Fiscal Directorate	Hatice Bilgin
HALKAPINAR	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Atalay Kılınç
HALKAPINAR	Provincial Assembly Membership	İsmet Uysal
HALKAPINAR	Provincial Assembly Membership	Secaattin Yiğil
HALKAPINAR	Special Administration Directorate	Ramazan Demir
HALKAPINAR	Directorate of National Education	Hüseyin Sekman
HALKAPINAR	Municipality	Fatih Şentürk
HALKAPINAR	Directorate of National Education	Harun Aydın
HALKAPINAR	Editorial Department	Selda Aydın
HALKAPINAR	District Governor	Ersin Boylu

HÜYÜK DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
HÜYÜK	Provincial Assembly Member	Gürdal YORULMAZ
HÜYÜK	Merchant	İlkay CEYLAN
HÜYÜK	CHP District Presidency	Alp BÜYÜKDOĞAN
HÜYÜK	Law Office	Eyüp ÖZPINAR
HÜYÜK	AK Parti District Presidency	Ali KAYHAN
HÜYÜK	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Bekir ÇAKIR
HÜYÜK	Directorate of National Education	Ebubekir ÖZDEMİR
HÜYÜK	District Governor	Yasin YUNAK
HÜYÜK	MHP District Presidency	Zihni FIRAT
HÜYÜK	Provincial Assembly Member	Turan PEKER
HÜYÜK	Mayor	Nusret AKGÜMÜŞ

ILGIN DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
ILGIN	District Governorship	Cahit IŞIK
ILGIN	Municipality Administration	H.İbrahim ORAL
ILGIN	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	Sefa DEVECİ
ILGIN	Ilgin Commodities Exchange	Abdullah TURAN
ILGIN	Chamber of Agriculture	Selahattin DEMİR
ILGIN	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Cenk ŞÖLEN
ILGIN	Healthcare Group Administration	Osman BULUT
ILGIN	Ilgin Municipality	Aydın ARILIK
ILGIN	District Directorate of National Education	Yahya BÜRKEK
ILGIN	District Public Education and Crafts School	Muzaffer AK
ILGIN	Ilgin Chamber of Commerce	B.Şükrü TEKTEK

KADINHANI DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KADINHANI	District Governorship	Osman ALTIN
KADINHANI	Municipality Administration	Hulusi ÇÖKGEL
KADINHANI	Atlantı Municipality Administration	Hasan TAKIMCI
KADINHANI	Kolukısa Municipality Administration	Yusuf DURGUT
KADINHANI	Başkuyu Municipality Administration	Muammer SARI
KADINHANI	Osmancık Municipality Administration	Mehmet KÜÇÜKACAR
KADINHANI	District Directorate of National Education	İsmail HACIHASANOĞLU
KADINHANI	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mustafa DİRİK

KADINHANI	Healthcare Group Administration	Ramazan BORDEMİR
KADINHANI	Chamber of Agriculture	Mevlüt Asım KEŞ
KADINHANI	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	Gazi TEZEL

KARAPINAR DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KARAPINAR	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	Hikmet ÖZLÜ
KARAPINAR	District Special Administration	Özge AKIN
KARAPINAR	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Fethi TÜRKOĞLU
KARAPINAR	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Tayfun GÖKÇE
KARAPINAR	Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Mustafa Kemal SÖZEN
KARAPINAR	Municipality Administration	Mehmet MUGAYITOĞLU
KARAPINAR	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Erdal Kılınç
KARAPINAR	Commodities Exchange	Nazım SEZER
KARAPINAR	Provincial Assembly Membership	Mustafa HOROZ
KARAPINAR	Directorate of National Education	Nizamettin TEZCAN
KARAPINAR	Chamber of Agriculture	Hikmet BOZAKLI
KARAPINAR	District Directorate of Editorial Affairs	Abdullah ALTINSOY
KARAPINAR	District Governor	Ramazan YILDIRIM
KARAPINAR	Provincial Assembly Member	Namık KÖKLÜSOY

KAZIMKARABEKİR DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KAZIMKARABEKİR	District Directorate of National Education	Öztürk BİLGİN
KAZIMKARABEKİR	District Governor	Ramazan BOYACI
KAZIMKARABEKİR	District Governor	Mehmet USLU
KAZIMKARABEKİR	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Ali ÇAKAR
KAZIMKARABEKİR	Municipality Administration	Muammer SARI
KAZIMKARABEKİR	Provincial Assembly Membership	Mustafa BAYRAM
KAZIMKARABEKİR	Union of Village Service Delivery Director	Şakir ÇOLAK
KAZIMKARABEKİR	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mehmet Ali DÜNDAR
KAZIMKARABEKİR	District Special Administration Directorate	Şahin KAHRAMAN
KAZIMKARABEKİR	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mehmet Ali KÜTÜK
KAZIMKARABEKİR	District Chamber of Agriculture Administration	Emir AKSAY
KAZIMKARABEKİR	Irrigation Cooperatives Administration	Ali Rıza ALANLI
KAZIMKARABEKİR	District Governor (Former District Governor)	Kamil GÜZEL
KAZIMKARABEKİR	Provincial Assembly Member	Mustafa BOYACIOĞLU

KULU DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KULU	District Governor	Ayhan Işık
KULU	Mayor	Ahmet Yıldız
KULU	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Halil Ergen
KULU	Vocational College	Adil Yaşar
KULU	Vocational College Principal	Prof. Dr. Kamil Beşoluk
KULU	District Social Security Institution	Hüseyin Çetin
KULU	District Directorate of National Education	Mustafa Yetiş
KULU	District Directorate of National Education	Kemal Ünlü
KULU	District Directorate of National Education	Servet Altuntaş
KULU	District Director of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Tufan KAYA
KULU	Education, Culture, Assistance, Solidarity Association Administration	Gamber Demirok
KULU	District Directorate of National Education	Ali Ağırkaya
KULU	Healthcare Group Administration	Şerif Parlak
KULU	Fiscal Directorate	Doğan Sülün
KULU	TMO Agency Directorate	Erkan Hazer
KULU	Yaraşlı Village Mukhtar	Osman Güçlü
KULU	Directorate of Land Registry	Faik Kefeli
KULU	Alparslan Neighbourhood Mukhtar	Adil Görgülü
KULU	Chamber of Agriculture	İsmet Erdoğan
KULU	Tavşançalı Mayor	Hüseyin Baysal
KULU	Fiscal Director	H. Rifat Demirel
KULU	District Director of Civil Registry Office	Metin Canol
KULU	District Social Security Centre Director	Hüseyin Çetin
KULU	Turkish Grain Board Agency Chief	Yusuf Tunalı
KULU	Kulu Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen Chairperson	Hasan Yurttaş
KULU	Kulu Association of Entrepreneur Businessmen Chairperson	Önder Özsoy
KULU	Provincial Assembly Member	Hacı Alıcı

SARAYÖNÜ DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
SARAYÖNÜ	Municipality Administration	Mehmet Güney
SARAYÖNÜ	AKP District Presidency	Nafiz Solak
SARAYÖNÜ	Provincial Assembly Membership	Ziya Çobanoğlu
SARAYÖNÜ	Ladik Municipality Administration	Şükrü Tinas
SARAYÖNÜ	Çeşmelisebil Municipality Administration	Yonis Demirci

SARAYÖNÜ	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mehmet Karlı
SARAYÖNÜ	Private Sector	Mehmet Kara
SARAYÖNÜ	Private Sector	Muhammet Demirpolat
SARAYÖNÜ	Private Sector	Mustafa Arslan
SARAYÖNÜ	Development Social Assistance and Education Volunteers and Ornithology Association	Bahattin Canabay
SARAYÖNÜ	Pharmacy	Hülya Bağcı Caner
SARAYÖNÜ	Manşet Gazette	Mehdi Demir
SARAYÖNÜ	Chamber of Agriculture	Fatih Karça
SARAYÖNÜ	Clerk	Çağatay Ekmekçi
SARAYÖNÜ	Agricultural Engineer	Mehmet Tecer
SARAYÖNÜ	Agricultural Engineer	Tugay İnanlı
SARAYÖNÜ	Clerk	Kamuran Tuncel
SARAYÖNÜ	Milk Producers Union	Hüseyin Bayraktar

SARIVELİLER DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
SARIVELİLER	District Governorship	Adnan Akgül
SARIVELİLER	Special Administration Directorate	H.Hüseyin Kaba
SARIVELİLER	District Directorate of National Education	Mehmet Balkaya
SARIVELİLER	Municipality Administration	Bayram Şahin
SARIVELİLER	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Tolga Temel
SARIVELİLER	District Governorship	Eyyüp Özdemir
SARIVELİLER	Municipality Administration	Hayri Samur
SARIVELİLER	Fruit Producers Union	Yahya Doğu Korkmaz
SARIVELİLER	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	Hasan Uğurelli
SARIVELİLER	Social Assistance And Solidarity Foundation	İsmail Cengiz

SEYDİŞEHİR DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
SEYDİŞEHİR	District Governorship	Kemal İnan
SEYDİŞEHİR	District Governorship	Osman Gençoğlu
SEYDİŞEHİR	Vocational College	Mustafa Acar
SEYDİŞEHİR	Directorate of National Education	Necip Şan
SEYDİŞEHİR	Municipality	İsmail Saylam
SEYDİŞEHİR	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	İbrahim Aypar
SEYDİŞEHİR	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Hüseyin Bülbül
SEYDİŞEHİR	Chamber of Commerce	Cemal Küçük
SEYDİŞEHİR	Special Administration Directorate	Mustafa Bayramcı

SEYDİŞEHİR

District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

Orhan İnal

TAŞKENT DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (EKSİKLER VAR)

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
TAŞKENT	District Governor	Taner Bircan
TAŞKENT	Mayor	Ali İhsan Camgöz
TAŞKENT	Social Assistance And Solidarity Foundation	Ayşe Erdoğan
TAŞKENT	Fiscal Directorate	Dilek Ezgi Özkan
TAŞKENT	Directorate of Land Registry	Durkut Tok
TAŞKENT	Chamber of Agriculture	Mustafa Aydın Hadi
TAŞKENT	Chamber of Agriculture	Ercan Ceyhan
TAŞKENT	Library	Nedim Yurttadur
TAŞKENT	Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mehmet Yavuz
TAŞKENT	Balcılar Municipality Administration	Ahmet Karaalp
TAŞKENT	Boley Municipality Administration	Celal Bayram
TAŞKENT	Çetmi Municipality Administration	Osman Arı
TAŞKENT	Afşar Mayor	Ahmet Demirkol
TAŞKENT	District Gendarmerie Command	Bülent Gençyiğit
TAŞKENT	District Civil Registry Deputy Director	Besim Cengiz
TAŞKENT	Ziraat Bank Director	Adil Tepe
TAŞKENT	Vocational College	Erkan Güven
TAŞKENT	National Education Deputy Director	Yusuf Kaynar
TAŞKENT	Healthcare Group Administration	Ali Çoğalan
TAŞKENT	District Mufti Office	Mustafa Bilgiç
TAŞKENT	Deputy Fiscal Director	Doğan Küçük
TAŞKENT	District Security Department	Mevlüt Koşar
TAŞKENT	Provincial Special Administration Deputy Director	Lütfi Aslan
TAŞKENT	Commission Reporter	Mustafa Seyrek
TAŞKENT	Commission Reporter	Abdullah Arslan

TUZLUKÇU DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
TUZLUKÇU	District Governor	M. Fuat Türkman
TUZLUKÇU	Mayor	Mustafa SAK
TUZLUKÇU	Provincial Assembly Membership	Tahsin Buğdaycı
TUZLUKÇU	District Governorship	Adem Bozdağ
TUZLUKÇU	Chamber of Agriculture	Ahmet Çabuk
TUZLUKÇU	Municipality Administration Zoning and Urbanisation Director	Tuncay Mert

TUZLUKÇU	Veterinarian	Ümit Yılmaz
TUZLUKÇU	District Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Murat Çelebi
TUZLUKÇU	Provincial Assembly Membership	Yaşar Tona
TUZLUKÇU	District Governorship- Commission Reporter	Nuriye Olgun
TUZLUKÇU	ÇEV-KA-DER Chairperson	Hacı İbrahim Şen

YALIHÜYÜK DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
YALIHÜYÜK	District Governor	Onur Kökçü
YALIHÜYÜK	Mayor	Celal Özmen
YALIHÜYÜK	Directorate of Land Registry	Hasan Koçer
YALIHÜYÜK	Directorate of Civil Registry	Mahmut Özdemir
YALIHÜYÜK	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Hasan İnar
YALIHÜYÜK	Special Administration Directorate	Ali Soylu
YALIHÜYÜK	National Education Director	Nizamettin Doğan
YALIHÜYÜK	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Faruk Güngör
YALIHÜYÜK	Public Education Centre Director	Halil ACAR
YALIHÜYÜK	Public Education Centre Director	Mehmet Ay
YALIHÜYÜK	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mustafa Semerci
YALIHÜYÜK	District Gendarmerie Command	Kemal Ülke
YALIHÜYÜK	District Mufti	Mustafa Öztürk
YALIHÜYÜK	Directorate of National Education	İhsan Koç
YALIHÜYÜK	Healthcare Group Administration	Şakir Ömür Hıncal
YALIHÜYÜK	Social Assistance And Solidarity Foundation	Tahsin Cırık
YALIHÜYÜK	District Security Department	İbrahim Arslan
YALIHÜYÜK	District Directorate of Editorial Affairs	Ahmet İhsan Kaya

YUNAK DISTRICT STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
YUNAK	District Governorship	Fatih Yılmaz
YUNAK	Chamber of Agriculture	Yusuf Gülmez
YUNAK	District Directorate of Agriculture	Ahmet Uludağ
YUNAK	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	Muzaffer Karakoç

REGION PLAN WORKSHOPS

VISION WORKSHOP

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KONYA	S.Ü.Faculty of Vocational Education Faculty of Art and Design	Assis Prof Dr Emine Nas
KONYA	S.Ü.Faculty of Vocational Education Faculty of Art and Design	Öğr.Gör. Perihan Tunç
KONYA	S.Ü. Department of Mechanical Engineering Energy Department	Prof DrSaim Koçak
KONYA	S.Ü. Faculty of Agriculture Department of Field Crops	Fikret Akınerdem
KONYA	KTO Karatay University	Çağatay Ünüsan
KONYA	KTO Karatay University	Hulusi Açıkgöz
KONYA	KTO Karatay University	Prof Dr Ali Okatan
KONYA	Mevlana University Faculty of Business	Ayşe Kocabacak
KONYA	Necmettin Erbakan University	Assis Prof Dr Fadim Yavuz
KONYA	Necmettin Erbakan University	Muammer Yalçın
KONYA	Necmettin Erbakan University	Mehmet Birekul
KONYA	Necmettin Erbakan University	Assoc Dr Ahmet Koyuncu
KONYA	S.Ü. ILGIN Vocational College Department of Computer Programming	Tarık Yılmaz
KONYA	S.Ü. Faculty of Technical Education Electronic and Computer Systems Education	H. Erdinç Koçer
KONYA	S.Ü. Department of Statistics	Dr Aydın Karakoca
KONYA	S.Ü. Department of Statistics	ASST PROF DR İsmail Kınacı
KARAMAN	KMÜ Kamil Özdağ Faculty of Sciences	ASST PROF DR Oktay Talaz
KARAMAN	KMÜ Faculty of Engineering	ASSOC PROF DR Nevzat Aydın
KARAMAN	KMÜ Faculty of Engineering	ASST PROF DR Banu Köz
KARAMAN	KMÜ Faculty of Engineering	Aytaç Gültekin
KARAMAN	KMÜ Faculty of Engineering	Prof Dr İbrahim Yılmaz
KARAMAN	KMÜ Faculty of Engineering	Lect. Kemal Kabasakal
KARAMAN	Bifa Bisküvi Ve Gıda Sanayi A.S.	Abbas Baltacı
KARAMAN	Karaman Lowland Irrigation Union	Ahmet Koçak
KARAMAN	Kazımkarabekir District Governorship	Ali Çakar
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies	Ali Şener
KARAMAN	TKDK Provincial Coordinatorship	Bahtiyar Çetin
KARAMAN	Göktepe Municipality Administration (Sarıveliler)	Bayram Şahin
KARAMAN	Güneyyurt Municipality Administration (Ermenek)	Celil Yağız
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Cengiz Orta
KARAMAN	Ermenek Municipality Administration	Doruk Temel

VISION WORKSHOP

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KARAMAN	Karaman Commodities Exchange	Ekrem Baştuğ
KARAMAN	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation	Ekrem Güneş
KARAMAN	Karaman Governorship	Erkan İsa Erat
KARAMAN	Turkey Labour Agency Provincial Directorate	Halil İbrahim Uysal
KARAMAN	Cattle Breeders Association	Hasan Bayad
KARAMAN	Sariveliler District Governorship	Hasan Hüseyin Kaba
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	İbrahim Sayalan
KARAMAN	TKDK Provincial Coordinatorship	İdris Bulut
KARAMAN	Sariveliler District Governorship	İsmail Cengiz
KARAMAN	Forestry Operation Directorate	İsmail Çelik
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports	Kasım Aydoğdu
KARAMAN	Chamber of Architects	Mehmet Akif Akkoca
KARAMAN	Public Health Directorate	Mehmet Yavuz
KARAMAN	Forestry and Water Affairs Branch Directorate	Mustafa Alkan
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Special Administration	Mustafa Eren
KARAMAN	Göktepe Municipality Administration (Sariveliler)	Mustafa Özçelik
KARAMAN	Public Health Directorate	Nuriye Ulu
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of National Education	Ramazan Arslan
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Refik Kiraz
KARAMAN	Bifa Bisküvi Ve Gıda Sanayi A.S.	Sedat Ünver
KARAMAN	Ayrancı District Governorship	Serhat Erkmen
KARAMAN	Ermenek District Governorship	Songül Zeybek
KARAMAN	Karaman Municipality	Süleyman Aşkan
KARAMAN	Karaman Milk Producers Union	Süleyman Selim Akkuş
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Planning and Coordination	Ş.Seher Kuruçay
KARAMAN	Başyayla Municipality Administration	Şerafettin Bulgurcu
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology	Vehbi Konarlı
KARAMAN	National Education Sports Club Association	Yaşar Çalışkan
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Commerce	Yusuf Arı
KARAMAN	Ayrancı Municipality Administration	Yüksel Büyükkarcı
KONYA	Atiker Metal İth. İhr. Ve İml. San. Tic. A.S.	Abdullah Altuntaş
KONYA	Güneysınır District Governorship	Abdullah Kaya
KONYA	Çumra Alibeyhüyüğü Irrigation Coop.	Abdullah Küçükdağlı
KONYA	KOP Administration	Abdurrahman Ayan
KONYA	Hadim District Governorship	Ahmet Çağrı Bıkmaz

VISION WORKSHOP

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KONYA	Güneysınır Municipality Administration	Ahmet Demir
KONYA	Meram Chamber of Agriculture	Ali Ataiyibiner
KONYA	Beyşehir Chamber of Commerce	Ali Çankaya
KONYA	Solimpeks Enerji A.S.	Ali Çetinkaya
KONYA	Ereğli District Governorship	Ali Demirel
KONYA	Kadınhanı Municipality Administration	Ali Hakan Eker
KONYA	Çumra Alibeyhüyüğü Irrigation Coop.	Ali Işık
KONYA	Selçuklu Municipality Administration	Ali Öztürk
KONYA	Altınova TİGEM	Ali Rıza Bulutçu
KONYA	Emirgazi Municipality Administration	Ali Rıza Koçak
KONYA	Chamber of Geological Engineers	Alican Öztürk
KONYA	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation	Atilla Vardım
KONYA	Ilgın Municipality Administration	Aydın Aralık
KONYA	Selçuklu Municipality Administration	Ayhan Gürbüz
KONYA	Solimpeks Enerji A.S.	Ayşenur Üçok
KONYA	Chamber of Geological Engineers	Aytekin Diken
KONYA	Akşehir District Governorship	Bahri Karaman
KONYA	Konuklar TİGEM	Bayram İnce
KONYA	Akşehir District Governorship	Beran Gezzin
KONYA	Arbiotek Çevre Çözümleri Araştırma Geliştirme Çevre Lab.İnş.San.ve Tic. Ltd. Sti.	Bilgehan Nas
KONYA	Seydişehir Chamber of Commerce	Cemal Küçük
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies	Cemil Paslı
KONYA	Kulu Municipality Administration	Dr Ahmet Yıldız
KONYA	Ereğli Chamber of Commerce	Enver Bozkurt
KONYA	Akşehir Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Erdal Çiftçi
KONYA	Yunak District Governorship	Erdoğan Kaçar
KONYA	Çumra Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Esra Güleç
KONYA	Çumra Chamber of Agriculture	Fatih Güven
KONYA	Halkapınar Municipality Administration	Fatih Şentürk
KONYA	Huğlu Municipality	Fehmi Tekin
KONYA	Konya Public Health Centre Mental Health	Ferah Nur Çavdarıcı Yaman
KONYA	Soil, Water and Desertification Combat Research Station Directorate	Sedat Yokuş
KONYA	Chamber of Geological Engineers	Fetullah Arık
KONYA	Konya Chamber of Commerce	Feyzullah Altay
KONYA	DSİ 4 th Regional Directorate	Feyzullah Parlak

VISION WORKSHOP

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KONYA	Seydişehir Municipality Administration	Filiz Sıdika Şahin
KONYA	State Highways 3rd Regional Directorate	Funda Pişkin
KONYA	Marmara SPS	Gülay Çeken
KONYA	Turkey Employment Agency Provincial Directorate	Gülşah Şahin
KONYA	Teknokent A.S.	H. Ufuk Korkmaz
KONYA	Cihanbeyli Commodities Exchange	Hacı Kabakçı
KONYA	Ova Un Fabrikası A.S.	Hakan Eski
KONYA	Bürotime Mobilya	Hakan Tekyurt
KONYA	Beyşehir District Governorship	Hakkı Yüksekaya
KONYA	Meteorology Department 8th Regional Directorate	Hasan Hüseyin Aksu
KONYA	Çiğil Municipality Administration (Ilgın)	Hasan Hüseyin Yaka
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation	Hasan Küçükaydın
KONYA	Agricultural Credit Cooperative 7th Regional Directorate	Hayati Boğa
KONYA	State Highways 3rd Regional Directorate	Haydar Kobya
KONYA	Kadınhanı Municipality Administration	Hulusi Çökgel
KONYA	Cihanbeyli District Governorship	Hüsamettin Avcı
KONYA	Konya Metropolitan Municipality	Hüseyin Alagöz
KONYA	Doğanhisar Municipality Administration	Hüseyin Kaplan
KONYA	Association of All Industrialists and Businessmen	Hüseyin Okuyucu
KONYA	Çeltik District Governorship	Hüseyin Sarıdoğan
KONYA	Konya Chamber of Shoemakers	Hüseyin Yeşilbel
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Bülent Alparslan
KONYA	Güneysınır District Governorship	İbrahim Bayır
KONYA	Seydişehir Chamber of Commerce	İbrahim Erkek
KONYA	Ilgın Chamber of Commerce	İbrahim Gezzin
KONYA	KOP Administration	İhsan Bostancı
KONYA	Karatay Municipality Administration	İlkay Sözeri
KONYA	Kulu District Governorship	İlker Demirkaya
KONYA	Karapınar Municipality Administration	İrfan Ceyhan
KONYA	Konya Cattle Breeders Union	İsmail Uğur Kafalier
KONYA	Turkish Statistics Regional Directorate	Kadir Aksakal
KONYA	Konya Çimento Sanayii A.S.	Kadir Büyükkara
KONYA	Kompen Pvc Yapı ve İnş. Malz. San. VeTic. A.S.	Kasım Yaka
KONYA	Karatay Chamber of Agriculture	Lütfi Topbaş
KONYA	Anatolian Industrialists and Businessmen Federation	Mahmut Kurt
KONYA	Cihanbeyli Municipality Administration	Mehmet Ali Önal

VISION WORKSHOP

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KONYA	Akören Municipality Administration	Mehmet Ali Yoncalık
KONYA	Selva Gıda Sanayi A.S.	Mehmet Karakuş
KONYA	Safa Tarım A.S.	Mehmet Özdemir
KONYA	Çumra Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mehmet Sarışahin
KONYA	Sarayönü District Governorship	Mehmet Tecer
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Mehmet Yünden
KONYA KONYA	Meram District Governorship Provincial Directorate of Planning and Coordination	Mesut Güler Metin Özdil
KONYA	DSİ 4 th Regional Directorate	Naci Koçak
KONYA	Akşehir Municipality Administration	Mevlüt Yiğit
KONYA	Konya Chamber of Industry	Muhittin Koraş
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of National Education	Mukadder Gürsoy
KONYA	Selçuklu District Governorship	Murat Kaya
KONYA	Seydişehir District Governorship	Musa Toklu
KONYA	Karatay District Governorship	Mustafa Altıntaş
KONYA	Karapınar District Governorship	Mustafa Dikmen
KONYA	Regional Directorate of Forestry	Mustafa Duman
KONYA	Hüyük District Governorship	Mustafa Erol
KONYA	Rotosis Robotlu Otomasyon Sistemleri	Mustafa Gürdal Azman
KONYA	Selçuklu Chamber of Agriculture	Mustafa Keçeci
KONYA	Bozkır District Governorship	Mustafa Koç
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mustafa Öz
KONYA	Taşkent District Governorship	Mustafa Seyrek
KONYA	Çumra Municipality Administration	Mustafa Yasin Karakoyun
KONYA	Beyşehir Directorate of Organised Industrial Zone	Mutlu Korkmaz
KONYA	Beyşehir District Governorship	Muzaffer Başbüyük
KONYA	Food Control Laboratories Directorate	Mücahit Kalkan
KONYA	Karatay District Governorship	Müge Durmaz
KONYA	Chamber of Urban Planners	Münir Günay
KONYA	Bahri Dağdaş International Agricultural Research Institute Directorate	N.Kürşat Akbulut
KONYA	Beyşehir Municipality Administration	Naci Habır
KONYA	TEİAŞ 9th Transmission Facilities and Operation Group Directorate	Nail Yetkin
KONYA	Karapınar District Governorship	Nizamettin Tezcan
KONYA	Lowlands Irrigation Union	Nuh Özdemir
KONYA	Hüyük Municipality Administration	Nusret Akgümüş

VISION WORKSHOP

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KONYA	Derebucak District Governorship	Oktay Ateş
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Health	Orhan Battır
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Orhan Ermetin
KONYA	Kadınhanı District Governorship	Osman Altın
KONYA	ASKON	Osman Başaran
KONYA	TEMA Foundation Province Office	Osman Ermişler
KONYA	Tuzlukçu District Governorship	Özden Filiz
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology	Özgür Öztürk Arı
KONYA	Chamber of Merchants and Craftsmen	Ramazan Kuşpınar
KONYA	Provincial Special Administration	Raşit Turan
KONYA	Hekimoğlu Un Fab. Tic. ve San. A.S.	Recep Başdemir
KONYA	Ahırlı District Governorship	Remzi Kattaş
KONYA	Bahri Dağdaş International Agricultural Research Institute Directorate	Sait Çeri
KONYA	Bozkır District Governorship	Seda Yaman
KONYA	Marmara SPS	Sefa Esen
KONYA	Ereğli Municipality Administration	Selçuk Bayburt
KONYA	Ilgın District Governorship	Serkan Gök
KONYA	Meram Municipality Administration	Sinan Kabak
KONYA	Akören District Governor	Soner Kırılı
KONYA	Tavşançalı Municipality Administration (Kulu)	Süreyya Koçak
KONYA	Konya Bölgesi Irrigation Cooperatives Union	Şaban Güven
KONYA	Karatay Milk Producers Union	Şadan Ercan
KONYA	Akören District Governorship	Şener Aydoğan
KONYA	KOSKİ General Directorate	Şener İşleyen
KONYA	TKDK Provincial Coordinatorship	Şevki Balcı
KONYA	Forestry and Water Affairs 8th Regional Directorate	Şükrü Özşen
KONYA	Ladik Municipality Administration (Sarayönü)	Şükrü Tınaz
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports	Tamer Songur
KONYA	Tuzlukçu Municipality Administration	Tuncay Mert
KONYA	Derbent District Governorship	Turgay Şahin
KONYA	Altınova TİGEM	Yakup Seymen
KONYA	Selçuklu Municipality Administration	Yakup Yeşilöz
KONYA	Gözlü TİGEM	Yasemin Demir Yurteri
KONYA	Konya Chamber of Industry	Yelda Alptoğa
KONYA	KOSGEB Directorate	Zafer Çanga
KONYA	Helvacızade Gıda Ve İhtiyaç Maddeleri San. Ve Tic. A.S.	Zeliha Üstün

KARAMAN REGION PLAN WORKSHOP

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KARAMAN	National Education Sports Club	Celalettin Özcan
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Assoc Prof Dr Ahmet Zeki Ünal
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Öğr.Gör.Kemal Kabasakal
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Habibe Çalışkan
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Keriman Yıldız
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Esmâ Özmaya
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Yasemin Yıldırım
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Melek Batakçı
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Serap Kırıcı
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Fadime Ertap
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Esra Yıldız
KARAMAN	Çalışma Ve İş Kurumu Provincial Directorate	Boratav Ersin Güleç
KARAMAN	General Directorate of Forestry Karaman Forestry Operation Directorate	İsmail Çelik
KARAMAN	General Directorate of Forestry Karaman Forestry Operation Directorate	Ercan Şık
KARAMAN	General Directorate of Forestry Karaman Forestry Operation Directorate	Ramazan Sert
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation	Hüsamettin Bayram
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation	Murat Balta
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation	Mehmet Akgün
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation	Mümtaz Yaşar İcat
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Special Administration	A.Yener Terlemez
KARAMAN	Karaman Municipality	Candan Oğuz
KARAMAN	Karaman Municipality	Ramazan Delen
KARAMAN	Karaman Municipality	Beytullah Uzel
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Evren Çankaya Tongur
KARAMAN	Sarıveliler District Göktepe Municipality	Hasan Doğançay
KARAMAN	Karaman Municipality	Ümit Özyurt
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Special Administration	Remzi Özler
KARAMAN	İnşaat Müh. Odası	Oğuzhan Pınarbaşı
KARAMAN	Karaman Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Mehmet Demirci
KARAMAN	Ayrancı District Governorship	Ahmet Delice
KARAMAN	Ayrancı District Governorship	Cumali Boşkuş
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Ahmet Tüfekçi

KARAMAN REGION PLAN WORKSHOP

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Vedat Erdoğan
KARAMAN	Sarıveliler District Governorship	Adnan Akgül
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Hatice Yalçın
KARAMAN	ANI Biscuits Food Ind.& TradeCo.	Mehmet Tıgıl
KARAMAN	Bifa Bisküvi ve Gıda San. A.S.	Hasan Uysal
KARAMAN	Karaman Municipality	Muzaffer Şahiner
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Assoc Prof Dr H. Bekir Yıldız
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Asst Prof Dr Aysel Çimen
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Asst Prof Dr Oktay Talaz
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Asst Prof Dr Erdem Uzun
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Assis Prof DrM.Emin Korkmaz
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Asst Prof Dr Uğur Köklü
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Asst Prof Dr Banu Köz
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Asst Prof Dr Cem Tozlu
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Lect. Veysel Temel
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Abdurahman Gümrah
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Namık Kemal Erdemir
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Mehmet Ali Canbolat
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Oğuzhan Aytar
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology	Emine Payidar
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Science, Industry and Technology	Ferhat Kaya
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Prof Dr Fevzi Kılıçel
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Prof Dr İbrahim Yılmaz
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Directorate of Commerce	Yusuf Arı
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Special Administration	Mustafa Eren
KARAMAN	TKDK Karaman Provincial Coordinatorship	Reşat Kır
KARAMAN	ANI Biscuits Food Ind.& TradeCo.	Ömer Nazım Boynukalın
KARAMAN	Karaman Chamber of Agriculture	Ali İhsan Orhan
KARAMAN	Karaman Apple Producers Union	Ahmet Yıldız
KARAMAN	Karaman Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Mahmut Abacı
KARAMAN	BİFA Bisküvi Ve Gıda San. A.S.	Memiş Gönen
KARAMAN	Ayrancı District Governorship	Mehmet Ali Ustacı
KARAMAN	Karaman Municipality	Şeyda Tunçdemir
KARAMAN	Kazımkarabekir Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Ali Çakar
KARAMAN	Kazımkarabekir Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Mehmet Ali Kütük

KARAMAN REGION PLAN WORKSHOP

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Abdullah Tahir Bayraç
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Abdulahit Sayaslan
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Metin Sezer
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Nevzat Aydın
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Mustafa Nizamlioğlu
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Süleyman Gökmen
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Ahmet Alper Sayın
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Tuna Han Samancı
KARAMAN	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Refik Kiraz
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Aytaç Kocabaş
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Cafer Akyürek
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Cengiz Orta
KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism	Süleyman Baycan
KARAMAN KARAMAN	Karaman Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports Provincial Directorate of Planning and Coordination	Kasım Aydoğdu Ş.Seher Kuruçay
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	İbrahim Yılmaz
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Serkan Aylan
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Meral Bozdoğan
KARAMAN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	Pınar Aydağ
KARAMAN	Karaman Culture, Arts and Tourism Association	Celalettin Kayserilioğlu
KARAMAN	Karaman Culture, Arts and Tourism Association	Gülşen Kayserilioğlu
KARAMAN	Karaman Municipality	Suat Yıldırım
KARAMAN	Karaman Municipality	M.Uğur Gencer
KARAMAN	Cici Tourism THY Agency	Yusuf Bayraktar
KONYA	Seydişehir Municipality	Filiz Şahin
KONYA	Selçuklu Municipality	Ahmet Nuzumlalı
KONYA	TurkSTAT Regional Directorate	Kadir Aksakal
KONYA	KONTV	Fatih Karakaş
KONYA	Metropolitan Municipality	Cemil Evirgen
KONYA	S.Ü. Faculty of Literature	Prof Dr Ali Baş
KONYA	S.Ü. Social Sciences Vocational College	Tugay Arat
KONYA	S.Ü. Tourism and Hotel Management	Assoc Dr Abdullah Karaman
KONYA	Chamber of Urban Planners	Elif Gündüz
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanisation	Namık Ceyhan
KONYA	Necmettin Erbakan University	Fadim Yavuz
KONYA	Sustainable Environment Association	Ahmet Ziya Gündüz

KARAMAN REGION PLAN WORKSHOP

PROVINCE	INSTITUTION	NAME
KARAMAN	Directorate of Organised Industrial Zone	Beytullah Biçer
KONYA	S.Ü. Faculty of Vocational Education Faculty of Art and Design	Assis Prof Dr Nurgül Kılınç
KONYA	Konya Chamber of Industry	Cihan Mert
KONYA	Bahri Dağdaş International Agricultural Research Institute Directorate	Rıfat Zafer Arısoy
KONYA	Selçuk University	Assoc DrEmel Gürbüz
KONYA	Directorate of Veterinary Control and Research Institute	Dr. Kürşat Işık
KONYA	Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	DrOrhan Ermetin
KARAMAN	Provincial Coordinatorship of Agriculture and Rural Development	Reşat Kır