

Good Travel Guide PUBLIC SUSTAINABILITY REPORT ŞİŞLİ

1. Destination Management Policy or Strategy

Şişli is an old, luxury and well-recognized district in Istanbul, Turkey, celebrated for its extensive history, cultural richness, being local shopping star, and lively urban atmosphere. The district has witnessed a notable surge in tourism in recent years, presenting both opportunities and challenges. Şişli is not only rich in historical and cultural heritage but also stands out as a preferred tourism destination for both domestic and foreign tourists, thanks to its accommodation facilities, restaurants, shopping malls, conference centers, textile stores, health facilities, and travel agencies. With a total of 290 accommodation facilities, Şişli holds a significant position in the region known as the "Cultural Triangle." Tourists tend to choose Şişli for shopping, health tourism, business trips, gastronomy, and entertainment tourism. A destination management policy and strategy have been formulated by **Şişli Turizm (Şişli DMO)** <https://Sisliturizm.net/>

Objectives:

1. Promote sustainable tourism practices in Şişli, minimizing adverse environmental, social, and economic effects while maximizing economic advantages for local communities.
2. Elevate the visitor experience by offering top-notch amenities, services, and promoting Şişli attractions that showcase Şişli's distinctive character and culture; Historic streets, modern shopping malls, street bazaars, traditional street shopping, museums, health tourism clinics, and center of Istanbul's Event and Conference tourism.
3. Safeguard and preserve Şişli's natural and cultural resources for the prosperity of future generations.
4. Foster collaboration among tourism industry stakeholders, including government agencies, businesses (hotels, travel agencies, tour operators, restaurants, shopping malls, street shops, event venues, museums), and community groups as tourism NGOs and all other public NGOs, to ensure a unified approach to destination management.
5. Position Şişli as a leading destination for responsible and sustainable tourism in Istanbul.

Policies:

1. Sustainable Tourism Practices: Encourage sustainable practices among accommodation providers, tour operators, and related businesses through education, training, and incentives, encompassing energy-efficient technologies, waste reduction, and eco-friendly transportation options. In 2023, Şişli joined the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) and achieved the distinction of being the first destination in Istanbul and Turkey to apply for the Green Destinations GD-GTS program and GSTC certification.

2. Waste Management: As one of the 39 District Municipalities of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, Şişli implements effective waste management strategies to reduce litter and enhance recycling rates in tourist areas. Şişli already introduced separate waste collection systems, such as for plastic, paper, and glass, and encourage participation in recycling programs and unique public action programs such as KomşuKart (<https://www.Sislikomsukart.com.tr/>)

3. Cultural Heritage Conservation: Şişli Turizm applies priority in all its Strategic Plans, Climate Action Plans, etc. to protect and preserve cultural heritage sites (museums, old streets, old Ottoman apartments, buildings, industrial cultural heritage buildings, etc.) and artifacts through restoration projects, conservation initiatives, and stringent development regulations. Şişli has a well-established monitoring system to report any damage or threats to cultural assets.

Besides Şişli Turizm, **Şişli Municipality Department of Culture and Social Affairs** is committed to principles and tasks below:

- Organize cultural, artistic, educational, and social activities and events that serve the entire district,
- Collaborate with non-governmental organizations, universities, professional chambers, and public institutions in the implementation of social, educational, and cultural projects, and carry out joint projects.
- Collaborate with national and international non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, artists, scientists, and other individuals and entities to organize artistic, educational, and cultural events. e) Support individual and societal development through education, research, socio-cultural, and artistic activities.

- Conduct initiatives to promote activities such as music, painting, sculpture, and plastic arts to a wide audience; open exhibitions, form music choirs, organize symposiums, lectures, and establish art workshops for this purpose.
- Ensure collaboration with public and private theaters' administrators and artists for the establishment of Şişli Municipality Theater and Şişli Municipality Children and Youth Theaters; facilitate the organization of courses and events.
- Implement sustainable initiatives considering the inclinations and desires of all members of the district (children, youth, elderly, women, men) by recognizing the purifying, nourishing, and unifying power of culture and art. h) Promote folkloric education, organize folk dance shows and competitions. i) Facilitate the opening of courses related to fine arts.
- Ensure the provision of educational, cultural, and socially oriented services such as libraries, internet, and reading rooms to students and young people in the district.
- Oversee the selection, supply, cataloging, and delivery process of materials in libraries and reading rooms owned by the municipality in the district.
- Foster a sense of unity among the people of Şişli by presenting various genres of traditional and universal music in open and closed spaces, elevate social morale, and contribute to the formation of a common urban culture.
- Communicate with relevant directorates to announce municipal events and services to a wide audience through various means such as posters, brochures, banners, leaflets, corporate websites, and social media tools. m) Conduct or commission surveys regarding events organized by the directorate.
- Coordinate and commission studies for determining and documenting the cultural inventory of the district.
- Undertake activities for the preservation, development, and promotion of historical and cultural assets, identifying encouraging measures for internal and external tourism.
- Organize events such as conferences, panels, seminars, symposiums, commemoration programs, exhibitions, fairs, festivals, competitions, etc., to enhance the social and cultural richness of the district. p) Preserve the historical values of Şişli District, support efforts for their exposure, promotion, and protection.
- Identify, ensure continuous or temporary exhibition of cultural assets of Şişli District, and establish museums for movable and immovable cultural assets; carry out museum activities.
- Organize events such as festivals, carnivals, fairs, theaters, cinemas, concerts, etc., that enhance the community's sense of unity, solidarity, morale, and zest for life; both by conducting and commissioning such events.
- Foster unity among the people of the city, elevate social morale, and contribute to the formation of a common urban culture by organizing concerts, theaters, cinemas, various shows, and events in the city center and neighborhoods to share multiculturalism.
- Organize events throughout the year, prioritizing national, religious, and significant days, including ceremonies, excursions, walks, concerts, panels, exhibitions, competitions, etc.
- Ensure the preparation and publication of monthly culture and art bulletins, magazines, etc., for the announcement of directorate activities, and maintain communication with the relevant directorates.
- Identify and procure the environment, equipment, documents, cultural resources, publications, and technology that may be necessary for social and cultural activities and distribute them when needed.
- Plan and organize events such as commemoration ceremonies, ceremonies, excursions, walks, concerts, panels, exhibitions, competitions, etc., in the event calendar for official, national, religious, and significant days and weeks honoring individuals who have become figures within the community.

4. Community Engagement: Şişli Municipality partnerships with local communities, involving them in decision-making processes related to tourism development and encouraging participation in sustainable practices. Provide training for residents to offer authentic experiences to visitors.

-Komşu Gazete - Şişli culture newspaper meetings.

-Bellek Şişli social activists group supported by Şişli. <https://www.bellekŞişli.org/>

-Constantly organized tourism sector meetings

-Hierarch meetings with Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Cultural Directorate. <https://kultursanat.istanbul/>

5. Visitor Management: Şişli implements Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality official measures besides applying Şişli Turizm to manage visitor numbers and flows, prevent overcrowding, and enhance safety. Şişli Turizm made a number of meetings in recent years with Tour Guides Associations, Travel Agencies Associations and Culture Associations to create and disseminate new Culture routes in Şişli and promote alternative tourism products and experiences to distribute visitors across different parts of the district, avoiding concentration in sensitive areas.

6. Infrastructure Development: Şişli Municipality invested highly in sustainable infrastructure improvements, such as public transportation, pedestrianized zones, and green spaces. Şişli has been preparing its Climate Action Plan every year. As Kenthaş A.Ş. is Urban Renewal Company of Şişli, Kenthas has signed a number of urban renewal projects within Şişli district. Şişli Turizm makes sure the activities align with sustainability principles, respecting Şişli's cultural and historical identity.

7. Quality Control: Şişli follows quality standards for tourism-related services and facilities, conduct regular assessments, and provide feedback to businesses. It is in **Şişli Turizm's** objectives and plans to promote service excellence through training and certification programs.

8. Marketing and Promotion: Şişli has been working with experts and professionals to create targeted marketing campaigns highlighting Şişli's unique attributes, cultural events, and sustainable tourism practices. Şişli Turizm makes sure to Utilize digital platforms and collaborate with influencers, bloggers, and media outlets to reach a wider audience interested in responsible travel experiences.

9. Safety and Security: Şişli maintains a very safe environment for visitors and residents. Implement measures such as CCTV cameras, improved street lighting, and emergency response plans. Şişli as a tourism destination has applied the rules and regulations fo Ministry of Tourism and Culture in 2019-2020: <https://safetourism.goturkiye.com/> During Covid-19 pandemic and , Türkiye was among top destinations during the pandemic due to extensive safety precautions above.

According to Ministry of Trade and Technology of Türkiye; “**2022-Towns of Türkiye Life Quality Scores Report - Socio-Economic Development Ranking of Districts First Tier Developed Districts**” in which all the districts of Türkiye were ranked and tiered based on their development scores. Various ministries and institutions such as TÜİK (Turkish Statistical Institute), Ministry of Industry and Technology (STB), Ministry of National Education (MEB), Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services, and Social Security Institution were utilized for the data used in the study.

Şişli is the top District of all Türkiye district municipal regions:

Ek-1: İlçelerin Sosyo-Ekonomik Gelişmiş

Birinci Kademe Gelişmiş İlçeler

Sıra	İl Adı	İlçe Adı	Skor
1	İstanbul	Şişli	6,959
2	Ankara	Çankaya	6,901
3	İstanbul	Beşiktaş	5,940
4	İstanbul	Kadıköy	4,910
5	Ankara	Yenimahalle	4,481
6	İstanbul	Bakırköy	4,465
7	İstanbul	Fatih	4,226
8	Bursa	Nilüfer	4,072
9	İstanbul	Ataşehir	3,545
10	İstanbul	Başakşehir	3,468

10. Monitoring and Evaluation: Şişli Turizm will regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the destination management policy and strategy, using indicators such as visitor satisfaction, economic impact, environmental performance, and community engagement. Şişli Turizm plays active role in adjusting Şişli Municipality policies, plans and actions accordingly to address emerging issues or challenges

2. Information related to visitor satisfaction

Şişli receives more than 10% of all hotel overnights of Istanbul with its 300 hotels. It is due to 2 major Conference/Event venues of Istanbul (Lutfi Kirdar and Istanbul Congress Center), hotels with conference/meeting facilities, and a longtime history of high-class shopping streets it has.

Average yearly number of foreign visitors in Şişli are around 3 million, while Şişli residential population is less than 300 thousand. Şişli Turizm has already taken a part of detailed **Istanbul Sustainable Tourism Action Plan** by the Directorate of Tourism of Metropolitan Municipality of Istanbul. Results are at below link:

https://www.greendestinations.eu/includes/download_manager.php?module=reporting&file=424038

Besides, Şişli Turizm already planned to make local tourism research in 2024 by carrying out Şişli District tourism surveys among foreign and local visitors of Şişli.

3. Public Sustainability Reporting

Şişli has organized couple of conferences and meetings by gathering stakeholders of tourism and all other sectors to bring together all components with the goal of strengthening Şişli's existing tourism potential through a sustainable approach. By discussing together with all sectors in these themed meetings, Şişli took great steps and became a member of the Global Sustainable Tourism Council® (GSTC) as the municipality in Türkiye. Additionally, Mayor of Şişli takes pride in establishing the Şişli Tourism Coordination Unit and **Şişli Turizm (DMO of Şişli)** as continuing our efforts to integrate into the Sustainable Tourism Development Framework based on SDGs of the United Nations.

The 2022 Activity Report of Şişli Municipality shows Public Sustainability Actions :
<https://webapi.Şişli.bel.tr/file/e36db13e-29bb-4055-a59b-403c03d33857.pdf>

4. Water quality monitoring

Şişli Municipal Region receives its waters mainly from Kağıthane Dam.

Kağıthane Drinking Water Treatment Plant is a large treatment facility affiliated with ISKI, providing tap water to the European side of Istanbul within the boundaries of Eyüpsultan and Kağıthane districts. It has a daily capacity of 700,000 m³. The plant supplies water to the entire districts of Kağıthane, Şişli, Beyoğlu, Beşiktaş, Sarıyer, Eyüpsultan, and some regions and neighborhoods of Zeytinburnu, Fatih, Gaziosmanpaşa, Bayrampaşa, and Esenler.[1]

The water for the facility is transported from Alibeyköy Dam and Durusu Lake through 2,200 mm diameter pipes. The plant consists of six main sections:[1]

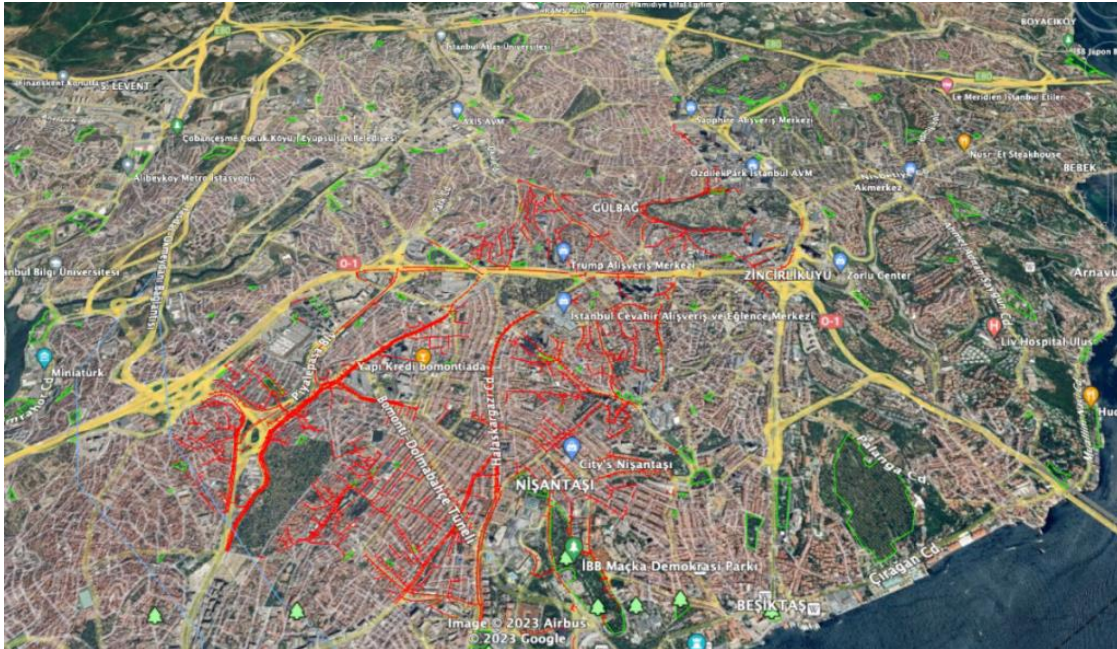
1. Aeration and Pre-Ozonation Units
2. Çelebi Mehmet Han Treatment Plant
3. Yıldırım Bayezid Han Treatment Plant
4. Booster Stations and Clean Water Reservoirs
5. Sludge Dewatering Unit
6. Energy Plant

After being treated in the facility, the water is collected in pools with a total volume of 55,000 m³ and then distributed to the Istanbul water network. Half of the water supplied to the network is left to gravity, and

the other half is pressurized. For this purpose, the facility is equipped with six booster pumps, each with a capacity of 2,750 m³/hour. ISKI states that the water treated by the facility complies with the standards of the World Health Organization and the European Union and is suitable for drinking.

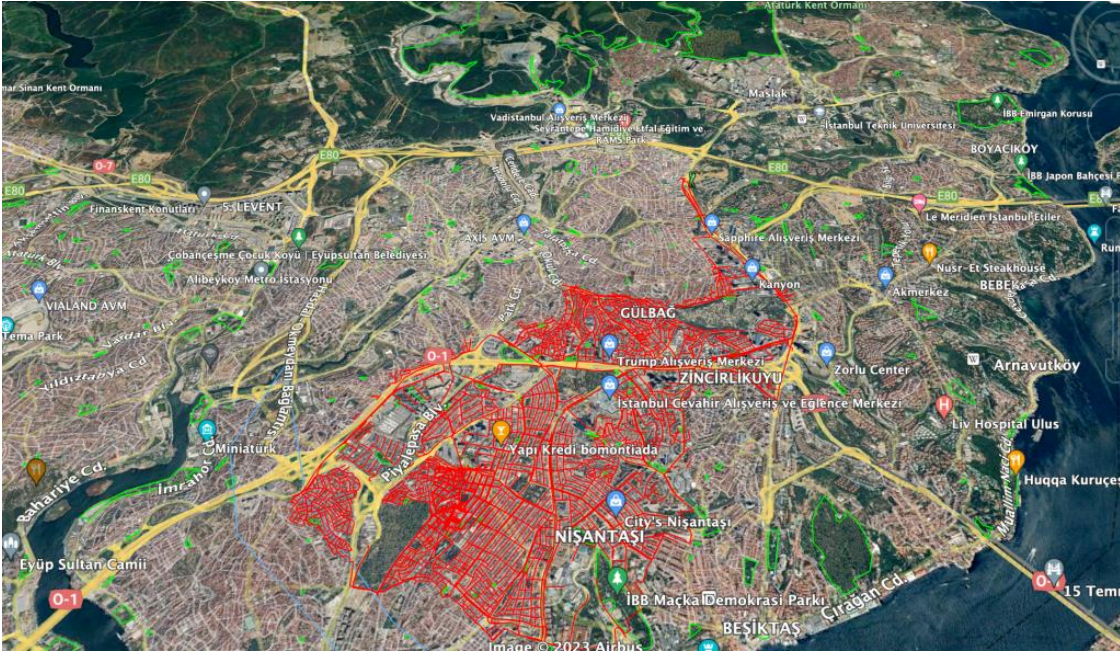
Water Management Actions in Şişli											
Eylem kodu	Eylem	Uygulanma süresi	Önem düzeyi	Uygulanabilirlik düzeyi	Eylem etki alanları						Öncelikli uygulama alanı
					Uyum	Azaltım	Dirençlilik	Kamu farkındalığı	Çevresel	Ekonomik	
SU1	Geçirimsiz yüzeylerin çok olduğu bölgelere yağmur bahçelerinin yapılması.	Kısa vade	Yüksek	Yüksek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Esentepe Mh.
SU2	Sürdürülebilir su yönetimi prensiplerinin planlama ve yönetmeliklere dahil edilmesi.	Orta vade	Yüksek	Düşük	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	İstanbul geneli
SU3	Yağmur suyu yönetiminin kentsel yeşillendirme ile entegre edilmesi.	Orta vade	Yüksek	Orta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	İstanbul geneli
SU4	Su kaynaklarının korunması konusunda ceza ve teşvik sisteminin uygulanması.	Orta vade	Yüksek	Orta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	İstanbul geneli
SU5	Ticari binalarda su tasarrufunun sağlanması için rehberler oluşturulması.	Kısa vade	Yüksek	Yüksek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Esentepe Mh., Şişli geneli
SU6	Kurak dönemlerde bilinçlendirme çalışmalarının hızlandırılması.	Kısa vade	Yüksek	Yüksek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Şişli geneli
SU7	Yağmur suyunu tutmak için su havuzlarının kullanılması ve yaygınlaştırılması.	Kısa vade	Yüksek	Yüksek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Paşa Mh., Esentepe Mh. ve Harbiye Mh.

Rainwater collection basins should be established throughout the city, and practices to reduce graywater usage in buildings need to be identified. It has been highlighted that rainwater collection basins can be easily implemented, especially in cemetery areas. Therefore, the construction of rainwater collection basins in Feriköy and Zincirlikuyu cemeteries has been recommended. It has been suggested that incentive systems for water.



Şişli rainwater collection map

https://www.greendestinations.eu/includes/download_manager.php?module=reporting&file=404578



Şişli Drinking Water Map

https://www.greendestinations.eu/includes/download_manager.php?module=reporting&file=404596

Şişli has a related department: **Climate Change and Zero Waste Directorate**

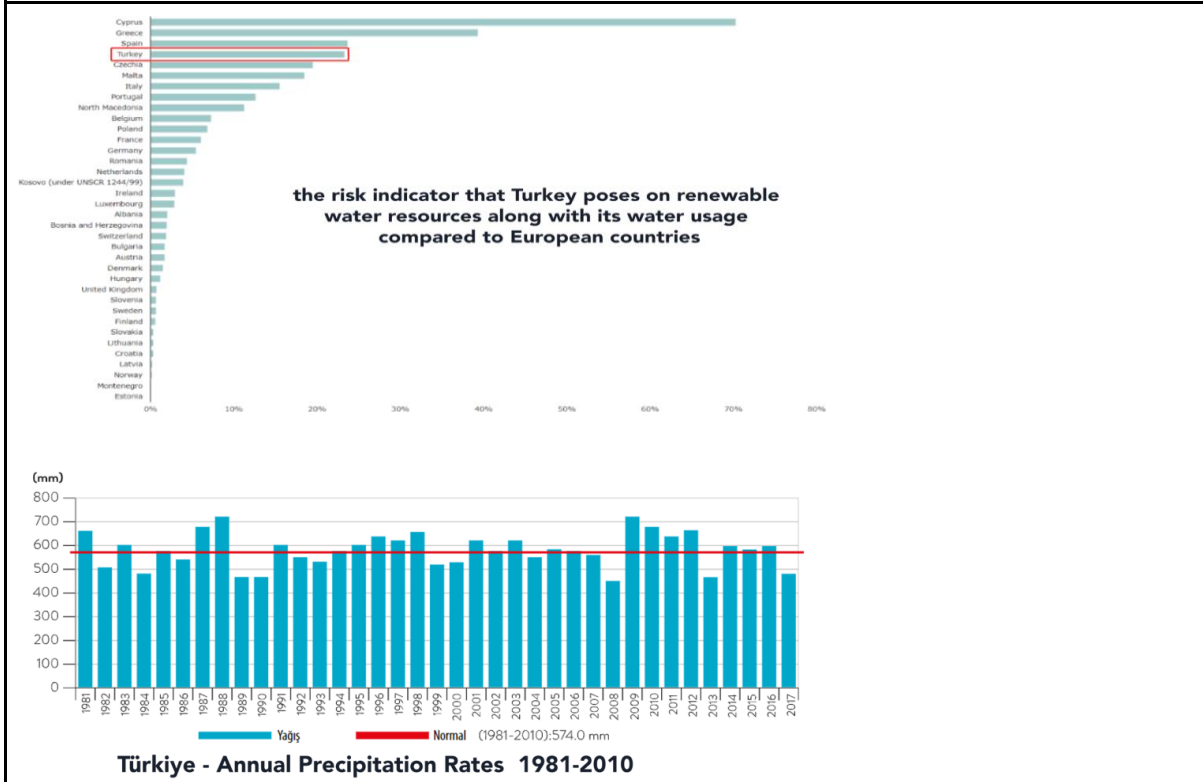
- <https://www.Şişli.bel.tr/kurumsal/mudurluk/iklim-degisikligi-ve-sifir-atik-mudurlugu>
- <https://webapi.Şişli.bel.tr/file/3cddd167-ea01-4bc6-802c-4f37792a0960.pdf>
- <https://webapi.Şişli.bel.tr/file/db4d38c7-f485-4562-87b1-24e605e05f15.pdf>

Şişli Climate Action Plan reveals the data and research every year and announces on the Municipality webpage. Recent report is attached on files.

The main mission of the Climate Change and Zero Waste Directorate is to protect and improve the environment and human health in line with sustainable development policies, raise awareness of efficient water use, and develop environmental consciousness. It aims to take necessary measures against any pollutant causing environmental pollution, conduct legal inspections, increase solidarity and unity with social organizations, and make Şişli more livable.

The Directorate operates within the framework of laws such as Environmental Law No. 2872, Municipal Law No. 5393, Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216, General Public Health Law No. 1593, Public Procurement Law No. 4734, and related regulations.

In addition, the indicators of water use in Türkiye prepared by the European Environment Agency show us how serious the risk of drought can be. Figure 15 illustrates the risk indicator that Turkey poses on renewable water resources along with its water use among European countries. Furthermore, Figure 16 depicts the change in Türkiye's water use from 1990 to 2017 and Türkiye Water Risk Index:



Water Management Actions from latest Şişli Municipality Strategic Plan:

Water Management Actions in Şişli										
Eylem kodu	Eylem	Uygulanma süresi	Önem düzeyi	Uygulanabilirlik düzeyi	Eylem etki alanları					Öncelikli uygulama alanı
					Uyum	Azaltım	Dirençlilik	Kamu farkındalığı	Çevresel	
SU1	Geçirimsiz yüzeylerin çok olduğu bölgelere yağmur bahçelerinin yapılması.	Kısa vade	Yüksek	Yüksek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Esentepe Mh.
SU2	Sürdürülebilir su yönetimi prensiplerinin planlama ve yönetmeliklere dahil edilmesi.	Orta vade	Yüksek	Düşük	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	İstanbul geneli
SU3	Yağmur suyu yönetiminin kentsel yeşillendirme ile entegre edilmesi.	Orta vade	Yüksek	Orta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	İstanbul geneli
SU4	Su kaynaklarının korunması konusunda ceza ve teşvik sisteminin uygulanması.	Orta vade	Yüksek	Orta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	İstanbul geneli
SU5	Ticari binalarda su tasarrufunun sağlanması için rehberler oluşturulması.	Kısa vade	Yüksek	Yüksek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Esentepe Mh., Şişli geneli
SU6	Kurak dönemlerde bilinçlendirme çalışmalarının hızlandırılması.	Kısa vade	Yüksek	Yüksek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Şişli geneli
SU7	Yağmur suyunu tutmak için su havuzlarının	Kısa vade	Yüksek	Yüksek	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Paşa Mh., Esentepe

İSKİ İstanbul Water QUALITY REPORT 2023:

https://www.greendestinations.eu/includes/download_manager.php?module=reporting&file=413462

With the communication method provided via satellite, the Water Distribution System in a wide and diverse terrain, ranging from Istranca to Melen, can be controlled with information flow that changes every second.

Thanks to the modern system, the rate of increase in dams during rainfall conditions can be measured quickly. Immediate detection and intervention in the event of a possible fault help prevent significant water loss. The SCADA system facilitates the easy detection of discrepancies between the amount of water supplied to the city and the amount billed, making it easier to identify and address water leaks.

Wastewater:

In 2020, Average amount of wastewater discharged per capita per day was 248 liters for Istanbul.

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Wastewater Treatment:

Nearly all of the obtained water resources consist of surface water sources. Water sources and transmission lines are located within the boundaries of 6 provinces (Istanbul - Kırklareli - Tekirdağ - Kocaeli - Sakarya - Düzce).

Raw water taken from water sources is treated to world standards in drinking water treatment plants and delivered to subscribers. Water transmission and distribution are structured in two parts. The first involves the transmission of raw water and clean water through pipes with a diameter of Ø400 mm or larger, water reservoirs, and booster stations. The second involves the distribution of water to subscribers through network pipes with a diameter smaller than Ø400 mm.

For the majority of the European Side, water is distributed from Kağıthane, İkitelli, and Büyükçekmece, while on the Asian Side, it is distributed from Ömerli and Elmalı facilities. With the operation of the Cumhuriyet Water Treatment Plant on the Asian Side, raw waters taken from the Melen River are treated, and through the Bosphorus North Tunnel, they are transferred to the European Side. Some of the treated water produced at the Ömerli Drinking Water Treatment Plant is conveyed to the European Side in the districts of Fatih, Zeytinburnu, Bakırköy, and Bahçelievler through the existing Salacak-Sarayburnu Bosphorus South Conveyance Line. **The annual total yield of drinking water sources is 1 billion 653 million cubic meters.**

60% of water sources are on the Anatolian Side, while 40% are on the European Side. In contrast, 60% of the population resides on the European Side, and 40% on the Anatolian Side.

The collected waters in water sources are delivered to **drinking water treatment plants** through conveyance lines with a diameter of 3 m. Of the conveyance lines, 2,825 km consist of steel and ductile iron, and 227 km consist of other pipes, tunnels, canals, and galleries. The challenging topography of Istanbul and the transportation of water from very distant distances to the city create a significant energy demand. Elevation systems have been installed at every stage, from the source of water to reaching the taps, to maintain pressurized water in drinking water pipelines. The total installed power of elevation systems is 395,994 kVA, and the annual energy consumption is an average of 1 billion 181 million 246 thousand 505 kWh.

Raw waters in drinking water sources reach drinking water treatment plants through conveyance lines for necessary treatment processes. **Ozone system is used for drinking water treatment** in these plants, ensuring the water meets drinkable standards. Various-sized water tanks have been constructed in different regions of Istanbul to balance water consumption, achieve energy savings, and minimize water interruptions due to malfunctions and power outages. Following the treatment process, water travels through conveyance lines and the drinking water distribution system to reach the people of Istanbul. Ductile iron pipes are used for the drinking water distribution network in Istanbul. Characteristics such as durability, impermeability, and long life are considered in the drinking water network.

Istanbul Wastewater Treatment Plants (by İSKİ) : More than 6 million m³ water is being treated daily.

Major wastewater treatment plants of Istanbul by İBB:

Name	Opened in	Kapasite(m ³ /day)	
Avrupa Bölgesi			
1	Ambarlı İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2012	400.000
2	Ataköy İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2010	620.000
3	Terkos İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2000	1.730
4	Çanta İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	52.000
5	Silivri İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	36.500
6	Büyükçekmece İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	132.155
7	Selimpaşa İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	70.000
8	Gümüşyaka Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2007	4.400
9	Çatalca Akalan Biyolojik Paket Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2008	400
10	Çatalca Belgrat Biyolojik Paket Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2008	120
11	Çatalca Kestanelik Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2010	500
12	Çatalca Örgüncü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2010	250
13	Çatalca Yazlık Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2012	250
14	Çatalca Subaşı Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2012	500

15	Çatalca Çanakça Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2010	500
16	Çatalca İzzettin Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2010	500
17	Çatalca Oklalı Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2011	500
18	Arnavutköy Boyalık Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2011	250
19	Çatalca İhsaniye Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2011	500
20	Çatalca Başakköy Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2010	250
21	Silivri Beyciler Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	1.000
22	Çatalca Binkılıç Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	1.000
23	Çatalca Çiftlik Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	1.000
24	Arnavutköy Karaburun Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	2.000
25	Çatalca Karaca Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	1.000
26	Çatalca Yalı Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	1.000
27	Silivri Değirmenköy Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	2.000
28	Silivri Sayalar Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	500
29	Silivri Çayırdere Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	500
30	Silivri Danamandıra Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	500
31	Silivri Büyükçavuşlu Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2018	1.000
32	Silivri Kadıköy Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2018	800
33	Silivri Büyük Kılıçlı Paket Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2019	400
34	Çatalca Hallaçlı Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	500
35	Çatalca Aydınlar Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	500
36	Çatalca Gümüşpınar Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	500
37	Çatalca Karamandere Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2014	500
38	Sarıyer Zekeriyaköy Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	4.000
39	Çatalca Çakıl Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	1.000
40	Çatalca İnceğiz Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	1.000
41	Arnavutköy Dursunköy Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	500
42	Çatalca Dağyenice Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	500
43	Çatalca Hisarbeyli Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	500
44	Çatalca Örencik Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	500
45	Çatalca Gökçeali Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	500
46	Çatalca Elbasan Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	500
47	Çatalca Ovayenice Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	500
48	Arnavutköy Yassıören Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2018	550
49	Arnavutköy Baklalı Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2018	250
50	Silivri Akören Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2016	500
51	Eyüpsultan Akpınar Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2018	950
52	Çatalca Ormanlı Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2020	250
53	Yenikapı Atık Su Ön Arıtma Tesisi	1988	864.000
54	Baltalimanı Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2023	600.000
55	Küçükçekmece Atık Su Ön Arıtma Tesisi	2003	354.000
Asya Bölgesi			
56	Tuzla İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	1998 - 2009 - 2022	650.000
57	Paşaköy İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2000 - 2009	200.000
58	Şile Geredeli Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	800
59	Şile Kabakoz Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	250
60	Şile Sofular Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	250
61	Şile Alacalı Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	250
62	Şile Doğancılı Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	500
63	Şile Kurnaköy Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	250
64	Cumhuriyet Biyolojik Ve İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013-2021	1000
65	Şile Üvezli Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	250
66	Şile Satmazlı İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013-2023	800
67	Şile Şuayipli Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	250

68	Şile Değirmençayırı Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	250
69	Çekmeköy Ömerli Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2008	500
70	Şile Ağva Membran Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2010 - 2018	4.000
71	Şile Kömürlük Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2008	125
72	Şile Sahilköy Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2011	500
73	Şile İmrenli Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2012	250
74	Şile Karakiraz Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2012	450
75	Çekmeköy Koçullu Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2012	500
76	Şile Kervansaray İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2012 - 2023	2.200
77	Şile Yeniköy Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2008	200
78	Beykoz Öğümce Biyolojik Paket Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2010	200
79	Şile Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2009	125
80	Çekmeköy Hüseyinli Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	2.000
81	Çekmeköy Reşadiye Köyü Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2013	2.000
82	Beykoz Poyrazköy Biyolojik Paket Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2017	200
83	Küçüksu Atık Su Ön Arıtma Tesisi	2004	640.000
84	Şile Kumbaba Atık Su Ön Arıtma Tesisi	2008	46.000
85	Kadıköy Atık Su Ön Arıtma Tesisi	2003	833.000
86	Üsküdar Atık Su Ön Arıtma Tesisi	1992	77.760
87	Paşabahçe Atık Su Ön Arıtma Tesisi	2009	575.000
88	Sırapınar Biyolojik Paket Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2021	500
89	Anadolu Feneri İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2021	500
90	Alibahadır Paket İleri Biyolojik Atık Su Arıtma Tesisi	2022	500

5. Climate crisis information

Şişli Municipal Policies:

Şişli Municipality Climate Action Plan :

<https://webapi.sisli.bel.tr/file/e1576154-91c8-47e6-ad15-8d47cec86157.pdf>

The evaluation of Şişli, a district of a city under such significant risk, in terms of risk and vulnerability will serve as a starting point for developing adaptation strategies against climate change. Within the scope of Şişli Climate Action Policies, the current status of Şişli's infrastructure systems, transportation, green infrastructure, water management, disaster management, public health, and waste management will be examined to assess the risk and vulnerability in the context of climate change.

Şişli has 25 neighborhoods. Despite being a quite affluent area, according to the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality's studies, the neighborhoods of İnönü, Eskişehir, Yayla, Feriköy, Duatepe, Paşa, Halide Edip Adivar, Mahmut Şevket Paşa, İzzetpaşa, and Kuştepe are considered to have lower socio-economic income status in Şişli. It is possible to say that in these neighborhoods, which are socio-economically lagging behind and classified as Group B, the vulnerable population may be more densely concentrated and more susceptible to the risks of climate change. On the other hand, the remaining neighborhoods show better results in parameters such as active age group, education level, property value, and number of businesses, classifying them under Group A status. Although Şişli is one of the central districts of Istanbul, it is a district that hosts main transportation networks and public transportation centers. At the same time, in some neighborhoods of the district where commercial activities are intense, it is observed that the difference between day and night population has widened significantly, and commercial activities have increased by moving away from mixed use.

Şişli Infrastructure to be reinforced:

While climate change is a global phenomenon, its impacts are often observed more intensely at the local level. Therefore, all infrastructure systems and investments in cities play a crucial role in reducing vulnerability to climate change and adapting to changes. Additionally, infrastructure systems play a significant role in strategies for managing risks and minimizing the adverse effects of climate change. Physical effects such as temperature increases, changing rainfall patterns, increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, and rising sea levels due to climate change will affect all types of infrastructure.

Therefore, infrastructure systems should be prepared by anticipating changing climate conditions and should be designed and constructed to adapt to these changes. As countries advance their long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies and implement emission reduction targets, it is likely that more clarity will be obtained regarding potential adaptation needs and investment items related to infrastructure.

Şişli Transport Infrastructure:

Transportation infrastructure is prominent in activities aimed at reducing the impacts of climate change. This is because transportation activities are among the most significant contributors to greenhouse gas emissions. The evaluation of the transportation topic, which is detailed in the reduction section, should also be considered in the context of adaptation. Measures such as increasing pedestrian pathways, promoting clean energy transportation vehicles, providing eco-driving training to drivers in institutional structures, and transforming public transportation into rail systems are considered within greenhouse gas reduction goals. However, indirectly, these practices also facilitate climate change adaptation. Therefore, integrating the transportation topic into the development plans of cities in the context of the impacts of climate change, regulating land use decisions according to transportation principles, and improving existing transportation systems are of great importance.

Impact of climate change on infrastructure in ŞİŞLİ:

	Temperature Changes	Rising Sea Levels	Changing Rainfall Patterns	Changing Storm Models
Transportation	Road surfaces and buckled railway lines melting	Submersion of coastal infrastructures such as ports, highways, or railways underwater.	Disruption of transportation due to flooding.	
Damage to roads due to seasonal frost or thawing of frozen soil.	Disruption of inland waterway transportation due to changing water levels.	Disruptions occurring in ports and airports.		
Changes in port demands due to the melting of Arctic ice and the emergence of new sea routes.				
Energy	Decreased efficiency of solar panels	Submergence of coastal infrastructure systems such as energy production, transmission, and distribution	Decreasing output in hydropower generation	Damage to assets such as wind farms and distribution networks
Lower efficiency from thermal power plants due to limitations in cooling water temperatures	Disruption of energy supply due to flooding	Increasing economic losses due to power outages		
Increasing demand for cooling	Inadequate cooling water supply			
Communication	Increasing cooling needs for data centers	The submersion of coastal infrastructure such as telephone exchanges.	Infrastructure flooding	Damage to infrastructure systems such as radio masts
Damage to infrastructure due to collapse				
Urban Development	Increasing demand for cooling	Increased risk of flooding and flooding	Increased risk of drought	Damage to buildings

Reduced heating demand	Changes in land use due to the displacement of people living in unprotected areas	Increased risk of flooding	Increase in casualties and injuries	
Water Management	Increasing need for purification	Submergence of flooded coastal infrastructure	Increasing need for water storage capacity	Increased damage to assets
Increased evaporation in reservoirs	Increasing need for salinization of water resources Decline in coastal protection standards	Increased risk of breaching river embankments	Insufficient standard of flood protection systems	

It is possible to say that the effects of climate change will be seen as diverse and severe in a mega city like Istanbul. Istanbul is fed by surface water resources. The water coming during the rainy seasons is collected in dams and regulators and given to the city after the necessary purification processes. Pressure on water resources; Water security is threatened due to reasons such as decreasing precipitation, increasing evaporation with rising temperatures, decrease in surface water, increasing dam capacity need due to the prolonged dry period, increasing urban population and per capita water consumption, especially in summer months. For this reason, it is necessary to increase investments in some regions to adapt infrastructure systems such as water storage, flood protection, water supply stations and sanitation mechanisms to climate change. However, existing building stocks, transportation infrastructures and energy systems also need to be addressed and adapted to the climate. In this context, under this heading, the basic findings regarding the infrastructure of Şişli district are discussed and its current situation is revealed.

6. Protecting cultural artefacts

Şişli is one of the oldest City destinations of Istanbul with Historic and Industrial Cultural Heritage buildings.



The existing urban plans have a number of protection measures for cultural heritage in Şişli. The problem is not over tourism in cultural sites in Şişli, the reinforcements needed, and Municipality is doing a lot of work for maintenance and reconstructions in Urban renewal plans.

Name	Municipality	MAHALLE	Attribute
Industrial Cultural Heritage			
BOMONTI BIRA FABRIKASI B BLOK	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Factory
BOMONTI BIRA FABRIKASI F BLOK 1	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Factory
AVLULU KÂRGİR FABRİKA	ŞİŞLİ	DUATEPE	Fa

SİLO BİNASI 9A	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Other Industrial
LİKÖR VE KANYAK FABRİKASI - BACA	ŞİŞLİ	FULYA	Other Industrial
LİKÖR VE KANYAK FABRİKASI - ANA BİNA	ŞİŞLİ	FULYA	Factory
BOMONTİ BİRA FABRİKASI F BLOK	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Factory
BOMONTİ BİRA FABRİKASI D BLOK	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Factory
BOMONTİ BİRA FABRİKASI C BLOK	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Factory
SİLO BİNASI 9-10D	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Other Industrial
LİKÖR VE KANYAK FABRİKASI - GİRİŞ PAVYONU	ŞİŞLİ	FULYA	Factory
BOMONTİ BİRA FABRİKASI F BLOK 3	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Factory
SİLO BİNASI 9B	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Other Industrial
BOMONTİ BİRA FABRİKASI F BLOK 2	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Factory
SİLO BİNASI 9C	ŞİŞLİ	MERKEZ	Other Industrial
Social Cultural Heritage			
HARBİYE AÇIK HAVA TİYATROSU	ŞİŞLİ	HARBİYE	Open air Theater
Küçük Çiftlik Park	ŞİŞLİ	HARBİYE	Industrial Heritage - Modern Stage and Venue
Museums in Şişli			
Harbiye Askeri Müze ve Kültür Sitesi	Şişli	Harbiye	Histroy Museum
Atatürk Müzesi	Şişli	Halaskargazi	Histroy Museum
Ihlamur Kasrı	Şişli	Teşvikiye	Histroy Museum
İstanbul Ermeni Müzesi	Şişli	Harbiye	Museum
Cemal Reşit Bey Müzesi	Şişli	Harbiye	Museum
İstanbul Etnoğrafya Müzesi	Şişli	Harbiye	Museum
İstanbul Resim ve Heykel Müzesi	Şişli	Harbiye	Museum
Ara GüleR Müzesi	Şişli	Harbiye	Museum
Atatürk Müzesi	Şişli	Merkez	Museum
İstanbul Diyalog Müzesi	Şişli	Teşvikiye	Museum

Şişli; with its historical, architectural structures, cultural, human, and industrial heritage, stands out as one of Istanbul's most colorful districts, still preserving its multi-layered cultural lifestyle. The municipality has embarked on an important project to document, record, share, and contribute to our cultural heritage by preparing the Şişli Culture Inventory. As part of this project, they have developed a comprehensive work, the Şişli Travel Guide. Serving as an inventory study in its content, the Şişli Travel Guide became a journey and exploration project in its outputs.

Introduced to the public through a meeting hosted by Şişli Municipality, the event was attended by prominent representatives from the tourism sector, academicians, and enthusiasts of history and travel. **Şişli aims to create a Collective Urban Memory**

As part of this study, a Şişli Travel Guidebook has also been prepared. Access to travel routes is facilitated both offline and online through QR codes placed at various points in the district.

According to Şişli Municipality Department of Culture and Social Affairs (attached):

Principles and Tasks of the Directorate of Culture :

<https://www.Sisli.bel.tr/kurumsal/mudurluk/kultur-ve-sosyal-isler-mudurlugu>

- Organize cultural, artistic, educational, and social activities and events that serve the entire district,
- Collaborate with non-governmental organizations, universities, professional chambers, and public institutions in the implementation of social, educational, and cultural projects, and carry out joint projects.
- Collaborate with national and international non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, artists, scientists, and other individuals and entities to organize artistic, educational, and cultural events. e) Support individual and societal development through education, research, socio-cultural, and artistic activities.
- Conduct initiatives to promote activities such as music, painting, sculpture, and plastic arts to a wide audience; open exhibitions, form music choirs, organize symposiums, lectures, and establish art workshops for this purpose.

- Ensure collaboration with public and private theaters' administrators and artists for the establishment of Şişli Municipality Theater and Şişli Municipality Children and Youth Theaters; facilitate the organization of courses and events.
- Implement sustainable initiatives considering the inclinations and desires of all members of the district (children, youth, elderly, women, men) by recognizing the purifying, nourishing, and unifying power of culture and art. h) Promote folkloric education, organize folk dance shows and competitions. i) Facilitate the opening of courses related to fine arts.
- Ensure the provision of educational, cultural, and socially oriented services such as libraries, internet, and reading rooms to students and young people in the district.
- Oversee the selection, supply, cataloging, and delivery process of materials in libraries and reading rooms owned by the municipality in the district.
- Foster a sense of unity among the people of Şişli by presenting various genres of traditional and universal music in open and closed spaces, elevate social morale, and contribute to the formation of a common urban culture.
- Communicate with relevant directorates to announce municipal events and services to a wide audience through various means such as posters, brochures, banners, leaflets, corporate websites, and social media tools. m) Conduct or commission surveys regarding events organized by the directorate.
- Coordinate and commission studies for determining and documenting the cultural inventory of the district.
- Undertake activities for the preservation, development, and promotion of historical and cultural assets, identifying encouraging measures for internal and external tourism.
- Organize events such as conferences, panels, seminars, symposiums, commemoration programs, exhibitions, fairs, festivals, competitions, etc., to enhance the social and cultural richness of the district. p) Preserve the historical values of Şişli District, support efforts for their exposure, promotion, and protection.
- Identify, ensure continuous or temporary exhibition of cultural assets of Şişli District, and establish museums for movable and immovable cultural assets; carry out museum activities.
- Organize events such as festivals, carnivals, fairs, theaters, cinemas, concerts, etc., that enhance the community's sense of unity, solidarity, morale, and zest for life; both by conducting and commissioning such events.
- Foster unity among the people of the city, elevate social morale, and contribute to the formation of a common urban culture by organizing concerts, theaters, cinemas, various shows, and events in the city center and neighborhoods to share multiculturalism.
- Organize events throughout the year, prioritizing national, religious, and significant days, including ceremonies, excursions, walks, concerts, panels, exhibitions, competitions, etc.
- Ensure the preparation and publication of monthly culture and art bulletins, magazines, etc., for the announcement of directorate activities, and maintain communication with the relevant directorates.
- Identify and procure the environment, equipment, documents, cultural resources, publications, and technology that may be necessary for social and cultural activities and distribute them when needed.
- Plan and organize events such as commemoration ceremonies, ceremonies, excursions, walks, concerts, panels, exhibitions, competitions, etc., in the event calendar for official, national, religious, and significant days and weeks honoring individuals who have become figures within the community.

7. Public communication of human rights laws

Türkiye is apart and member of International Labour Organization(ILO)

[:https://www.ilo.org/ankara/projects/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/ankara/projects/lang--en/index.htm)

Programs and Projects signed by Turkish Government:

1. ILO's Refugee Response Programme:

With 4 million refugees, as of 2020, Turkey is the country hosting the largest number of refugees in the world for the seventh year in a row. The vast majority, close to 3.6 million, come from Syria, while 400,000 are Afghans, Iranians and Iraqis. Ten years after the outbreak of the Syrian conflict, one quarter of the world's 25.9 million refugees are Syrian. Recognizing the need to design long-term approaches that bolster the resilience of refugees, the Turkish government has designed strong protection frameworks that grant access to education, the health system, social services, and the labor market. Since 2016, refugees can obtain a work permit through their employer. The ILO places decent work, including the promotion of international labor standards, at the heart of its interventions. Being the only tripartite UN agency, the ILO closely cooperates with the government, employers', and workers' organizations to support access to economic opportunities that are central in restoring hope, dignity and human security to refugees. In Turkey this means supporting the government and social partners to manage the increased pressure on the labour market and support access to decent work – for both refugees and host communities.

ILO's support to refugees and host communities in Turkey

To support refugees and host communities gain a living in decent working conditions, the ILO in Turkey is implementing the Refugee Response Programme. It is guided by a Programme of Support spanning from the years 2017 to 2021 and is contributing to the targets of the Turkey chapter of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). The programme is built on 3 pillars:

Skills

Investing in people and skills

Supporting employability through skills development

Assessment of refugees' skills and needs

Providing Complementary skills training on, for example, labor law, social security, occupational health and safety

Building skills through training (vocational, language, core skills and on-the-job training)

Enhancing workplace adaptation

Jobs

Enhancing economic growth

Supporting the creation and retention of formal jobs

Formalization of informal businesses

Supporting new and existing enterprises

Incentivizing formal employment of refugees and host community members

Entrepreneurship training

Governance

Strengthening fair and effective labor market governance

Promoting decent work for all

Fostering coordination between institutions and improving service delivery

Supporting employers to increase formal employment and obtain work permits for their workers

Strengthening labor law compliance and enforcement

Increasing knowledge of labor rights for refugees and host community members

2. Promoting Gender Equality at Work Programme:

Achieving the goal of improving women's employment has become a priority in Turkey where the labor force in Turkey is characterized by a significant gender gap with low female participation and low employment opportunities for women. Women constitute almost half of Turkey's population (40 million), however labor participation rate is 34.5% for women while labor participation rate stands at 71.8% for men,

according to July 2019 data released by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUİK).

While most women remain out of the labor market, many women are in fact working in the informal economy. From ILO perspective, not only accessing employment opportunities but also quality of job and working conditions are very important for its global goal of decent work for all. A joint report called “Working Conditions in a Global Perspective” by the ILO and the European research agency (Eurofound), released in May 2019, for instance, provides striking comparative analysis on job quality around the world, including Turkey in terms of work hours, gender pay differences and opportunities for skills’ upgrading: major topics subject to Phase II of the Programme.

According to the Report, one-third of workers in the EU experience intensive work (tight deadlines and high-speed work) while in Turkey half of workers face intensive work. Working time differences are stark across countries, with one-sixth of workers in EU countries working more than 48 hours per week, while around half of workers do so in Turkey. Over 70 per cent of workers in the Republic of Korea are able to take an hour or two off work to take care of personal and family matters while the figure is 20-40 per cent in Turkey, according to report. Regardless of the country, the least-educated get less access to opportunities to grow and develop their skills. The proportion of workers who report learning new things at work varies between 72 and 84 per cent in the EU while the figure is lower in Turkey with 57 percent.

Moreover, considering the high rates of women’s employment in the informal sector in Turkey, it could be concluded that women’s working conditions are far from being in accord with the four pillars of decent work definition of the ILO, namely standards and basic rights at work, social dialogue, social security for all, and productive employment. Phase I of the Project “More and Better Jobs for Women: Women’s Empowerment through Decent Work in Turkey,” was implemented by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and Turkish Employment Agency (ISKUR) with funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) in 2013-2018.

3. Child Labor in Türkiye

The research called “Working Child Statistics” was conducted by Turkish Statistical Institute in the IV. Quarter of 2019 (October-November-December) with the Household Labor Force Survey for 5-17 age group children. According to this research, the number of children engaged in economic activities is 720 thousand persons and no 5-year-old child is observed among them. Employment rate which shows the proportion of working children in the 5-17 age group among children in the same age group is estimated 4.4%.

While 79.7% of working children are in the 15-17 age group, 15.9% are in the 12-14 age group and 4.4% are in the 5-11 age group. When examined by gender, it is seen that 70.6% of working children are male and 29.4% are female. While 65.7% of working children are attended an education, this rate is 65.6% for male and 66.1% for female. When the reason of working for children engaged in economic activities are listed; “to help in household’s economic activity” is the first place with 35.9%, and others are “to learn a profession and skills for a job” with 34.4%, “to contribute household income” with 23.2% and “to support him/herself needs” with 6.4%”. 30.8% of working children take part in agriculture, 23.7% is in industry and 45.5% is in service sector. According to age groups; children working in the 5-14 age group gain weight in the agricultural sector with 64.1%, while children working in the 15-17 age group gain weight in the service sector with 51%. 63.3% of working children work as regular or casual employees, 36.2% of them work as unpaid family workers and 0.5% of them work as self-employed. According to the type of workplace, 66.0% of the working children is at regular/fixed workplaces, 30.4% of them work in the field/garden, 3.0% of them work in the mobile, irregular or marketplace, 0.5% of them work at home.

Continuing Programmes:

- [Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Seasonal Agriculture in Hazelnut Harvesting in Türkiye](#)
- [Elimination of the Child Labour in Seasonal Agriculture](#)
- [An Integrated Model for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Seasonal Agriculture in Hazelnut Harvesting in Türkiye](#)

4. Social Dialogue

<https://www.sosyaldiyalog.org/>

Turkey has a long tradition of social dialogue and trade unions have been playing an important role in industrial relations, particularly since the 1950s.

Despite the existence of nationwide social dialogue mechanisms all around the country, these mechanisms, mainly at lower levels, do not function efficiently. The core reasons could be listed as certain legal arrangements, lack of culture of cooperation among social partners, and their capacity restrictions. In this respect the “Technical Assistance for Improving Social Dialogue in Working Life” project would add value to the efforts towards a better functioning social dialogue structure in Turkey. As for specific objectives of the project, it could be underlined that: Increasing the capacity of social partners, relevant public institutions and awareness-raising on social dialogue at all levels, through a holistic approach, are the priorities.

Thus within the project;

- Main trade union confederations have been visited during the inception period.
- More than thousand civil servants, judges, police officers, and social partner representatives will be trained on critical issues within the Social Dialogue domain throughout the project span.
- Thousands of students unionized and un-unionized workers, employers, academics will be informed directly via dozens of workshops, seminars, national and international meetings.
- Translation of some of the ILO’s social dialogue related materials will be done.
- Certification mechanisms to identify decent workplaces in terms of social dialogue are to be designed.
- A mapping study on the functioning of existing tripartite social dialogue mechanisms in Turkey will be realized.
- Improvement of the existing database of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MoLSS) to collect anti-union discrimination data and its regular reporting (A study/need analysis and making enable the IT infrastructure of the MoLSS for data collection) will be achieved.
- A situation and gap analysis related to social dialogue, freedom of association, right to collective labor agreement will be made, and an action plan will be developed.
- A report on the decisions of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in relation to 87 & 98 and 144; and also a study on practices of extension of labor agreements in the EU member states are to be prepared.
- Identification and publicizing of social dialogue indicators will be realized.
- Priorities, messages, outputs and outcomes of the project would be disseminated via TV spots, active social media policies and practices, project web site, printed and e-based materials, mailing lists, together with intense media relations throughout the project.

Improving Social Dialogue in Working Life project, with a 2,5 Mio EUR technical assistance and 1 Mio EUR grant component, and which is to last for 24 months; has been run by the ILO Office for Turkey since August 2016. The beneficiary of the project is the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the contracting authority is the CFCU. The project is funded by the EU and the Republic of Turkey.

5. Occupational Safety and Health

The objective of this project is to facilitate the improvement of OSH in Turkey in line with international commitments made, in particular in the areas of mining and construction, in consultation with the tripartite constituents.

Following the mine disaster in Turkey on 13 May 2014 where 301 mine workers were perished, the ILO, the Turkish Government and social partners engaged in consultations with the ILO on possible modalities for improving OSH in Turkey, in particular in mining and construction. These consultations were also pursued in the context of a National Tripartite Meeting, organized by the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services (MoFLSS) in cooperation with the ILO, on 16-17 October 2014 and resulted in an agreement that the ILO would provide technical assistance over to facilitate, in tripartite consultation, the improvement of OSH in

line with relevant international labor standards and comments made by the supervisory bodies of the ILO. Against this background, the ILO set up a Technical assistance project on OSH at the ILO Office for Turkey as of January 2015 and manned by a CTA and a National Programme Officer.

This project aimed at developing a practical roadmap on efforts required to improve OSH conditions in Turkey and to ensure an improved compliance with international commitments made in this respect with due account taken of the Third National Policy and Action plan on OSH adopted 22 December 2014. To ensure sustainable change, work under this project also comprises the development of a comprehensive technical cooperation project to strengthen the national OSH system in line with ILO Conventions, improve enforcement mechanism through labor inspection and mainstream a preventative safety and health and workplace compliance culture in Turkey. Following the end of the first project, another RBSA funded project was carried out by the ILO Office for Turkey focusing on a pursuit of the work initiated in 2015 in particular regarding the management of OSH in line with the Conventions Nos. 155 as well as Convention No. 187. Efforts were pursued to improve the knowledge and capacity of the national constituents to use national standards on OSH rights, duties, and responsibilities, taking into account ILO Conventions Nos. 81, 155, 161 as well as the newly ratified Conventions Nos 167 and 176. Activities also addressed improving awareness and knowledge regarding ILO reporting and supervisory mechanisms.

8. Stakeholder contributions

According to Şişli Municipality Strategic Plan (page 88)

<https://webapi.Sisli.bel.tr/File/62f2d45e-4644-4e21-8931-a84f70ff2128.pdf>

Goal 3 A sustainable environment will be established, designed to be livable and healthy for all living beings.

TARGET 3.4: Respecting animal rights and collaborating with volunteers, initiatives will be undertaken to improve the lives of stray animals.

The Şişli Municipality aims to achieve a breathable Şişli by reorganizing existing parks and green areas as living spaces, creating new green areas with alternative solutions. To reach this goal, the municipality plans to develop joint projects with metropolitan municipalities, civil society organizations, and environmental volunteers.

Adopting a policy that respects animal rights, supports volunteers, and develops collective solution models, Şişli Municipality will implement social awareness campaigns for street animals. The municipality will invest in on-site health services, improvement initiatives for living spaces, and organizing campaigns for the well-being of street animals

Responsible Unit: Directorate of Veterinary Affairs

Activities by Volunteer involvement

- Providing rehabilitation services for stray animals
- Conducting necessary communication efforts and other activities for the adoption of stray animals
- Distributing shelters for cats and dogs, as well as seasonal food/water containers for stray animals
- Implementing awareness campaigns for animal love, along with necessary education and brochure distribution activities
- Collaborating with volunteer groups for animal protection within the city
- Offering mobile care services for stray animals
- Organizing festivals for the benefit of stray animals

Şişli Volunteer Services:

<https://www.Sisli.bel.tr/hizmet/gonullu-hizmetleri>

Works under the Directorate of Social Support Services.

The Purpose of the Volunteer Activities Unit:

The aim of the Şişli Municipality's Volunteer Activities Unit is to encourage the voluntary participation of individuals residing in or outside the Şişli district who wish to support the services provided by the Şişli Municipality.

To enhance the quality of life for individuals in the community or to achieve a goal deemed beneficial to society, our volunteers, acting with their own free will, contribute their knowledge, skills, and abilities, as well as any collaborative efforts, resources, and time, without expecting financial gain in return. These volunteers engage in various local government services in areas such as health, education, sports, environment, parks, traffic, fire brigade, library, culture, tourism, and social services. They provide support in services targeting children, youth, elderly individuals, women, men, individuals with special needs or disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, LGBTI+ individuals, migrants/refugees/asylum seekers/temporary protection status holders, and individuals living under social and economic risk.

Volunteers indicate their preferred areas of work and submit their applications through the Şişli Municipality Neighbor Desk. The Volunteer Activities Unit reviews the applications, contacts the applicants, and conducts preliminary assessments. Volunteers whose applications are deemed suitable are then directed to the relevant directorates based on their preferred areas of volunteer work. Volunteers operate within the scope of responsibilities established by the parties involved, including the oversight and knowledge of the authorized person in their respective working areas.

Şişli Municipality connects Volunteers with European Voluntary Service - EVS

<https://www.SisliSydv.gov.tr/projeler/2018-tamamlanan-projeler/>

<https://www.facebook.com/SisliEVSProje/>

<https://turkiyeavrupavakfi.org/agh-nedir-nasil-basvuru-yapilir/>

One can work as a **volunteer** or intern at **Şişli District Governorship**. Upon successful completion of your volunteering or internship period, the District Governorship **will issue a Volunteer or Intern Certificate** that can serve as a reference on all platforms.

In addition, the institution implements European Union projects in Youth programs. If interested in participating in these projects to explore different countries or cultures, one can apply to the institution.

For detailed information, one can send an email to Sisliabprojebirimi@gmail.com.

LGBTI-Friendly Municipality Protocol for Volunteer Testing Services

The first free anonymous volunteer counseling and testing center in Turkey was opened on October 1, 2015, at the Istanbul Şişli Municipality, which had signed the "LGBTI-Friendly Municipality Protocol" with Lambda Istanbul and SPoD LGBTI.

The Center located in the Şişli Municipality Health Affairs Directorate Building provides free health services on weekdays from 17:00 to 20:00. It offers analysis, anonymous registration, and testing facilities for patients visiting the clinics.

For detailed information, one can dial 0212 708 88 88 to connect to the Boysan Yakar Volunteer Testing Counseling Center. One can also directly reach it by adding 9022 to the end of the number without waiting for the switchboard connection.

The awareness campaign called Free HIV testing designed for Dec 1 WAD by the activists and launched by Red Ribbon Istanbul on 2016 with their own efforts without any funding support from any pharma company, embassy or local/ international body.

Şişli Municipality & Nişantaşı University Disable People Learnign Center - run by volunteers:

Within the scope of the project conducted by Şişli District Governorship and Nişantaşı University, the training provided by volunteer trainers will last for 120 hours. Students, academics, and administrative staff can participate in the training sessions held on weekdays and weekends at the university's Maslak Campus

To spread this university-Şişli Municipality effort, an application has been made for such a **certificate program**. They wanted both their students, academics, and administrative staff to benefit from this service. At the end of the course, participants are intended to learn sign language to communicate with the hearing impaired and receive a certificate in return. The goal is for participants to be able to use this not only at our university but also in their daily lives.

<https://www.Sisligazetesi.com.tr/Sisli-belediyesine-gonulluler-geliyor-24499h.htm>

9. Inhabitant satisfaction

Şişli Municipality gathers information through district leaders. Şişli has a well-established neighborhood-based reporting and database.

Forwarding requests and complaints from neighborhood Headman (**Muhtar**) to relevant units and tracking them; ensuring effective communication between the municipality and the public; receiving and evaluating feedback and assessments from citizens regarding the municipality.

Besides , Istanbul Turizm Platform (ITP) was established by Istanbul Mayor in 2019,

<https://turizmplatformu.istanbul/>

The Istanbul Tourism Platform, launched on November 18, 2019, serves as a connection between the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and the tourism sector. It focuses on facilitating communication by listening to the industry's problems and solution proposals, conveying them to the relevant departments of the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality. The platform occasionally brings together stakeholders from the sector and the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, emphasizing the establishment of effective communication.

The platform's objective is to bring together key stakeholders in tourism to continue collaborative efforts through commissions and working groups for the development of Istanbul's tourism potential.

The Istanbul Tourism Platform consists of an Advisory Board with approximately 300 sector representatives and Commissions on Marketing and Promotion, Cultural Tourism, Destination Management, MICE and Event Tourism, Human Resources Management, Culture and Arts, Health Tourism, Gastronomy Tourism, Sea Tourism, and Sports Tourism.

Platform Vision:

The Sustainable, Inclusive, Protective, and Participatory Development of the Istanbul Tourism Sector.

Platform Tasks:

1. Establishing and enhancing collaborations between tourism components, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (IBB), and IBB subsidiaries.
2. Strengthening the framework of tourism for the community to enhance product and service diversity, enabling more people in our city to generate income from the sector.

3. Creating a team and conducting preliminary work for the development of the Destination Management Organization (DMO) structure.

Istanbul Mayor's Message for Istanbul Tourism Platform:

Istanbul, with its unique location bridging continents, deep-rooted history, and cultural heritage, as well as its population of 16 million and economic, commercial, and touristic potential, stands as one of the world's most significant metropolises. As the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, we continue our efforts towards the promised path of creating a "fair, green, and creative" Istanbul without interruption. We work for the 16 million people with the goal of moving Istanbul towards a better future with a new generation urbanism approach.

In order to address Istanbul's challenges through democratic participation and collective wisdom, we have initiated workshops to tackle various issues and simultaneously begun establishing permanent and continuous structures for solution platforms. Our aim is to comprehensively address all of the city's problems with the **Vizyon Istanbul Project**, progressing in a way that allows every individual in our city to voice their opinions while solving each issue and developing every potential.

The Istanbul Tourism Platform, which will address the difficulties of the Istanbul tourism sector, has been established and is being sustained with the participation of many important tourism sector organizations such as TÜRSAB (Association of Turkish Travel Agencies), TUROB (Turkey Hoteliers Federation), TTYD Turkey (Tourism Investors Association), İRO (Istanbul Tourist Guides Chamber), and TURYİD (Tourism Restaurant Investors and Gastronomy Operators Association), as well as universities, professional chambers, and sector veterans.

As the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, we work in an integrated manner with the experience, equipment, and accumulation of the sector through the Istanbul Tourism Platform.

We strategically plan for the development of Istanbul tourism and understand global competition correctly. In the decision-making process, we rely on data and analyses, listen to the voices of everyone within the sector, and **make long-term decisions collectively**.

10. Monitoring economic impacts

Şişli Tourism Sector employees (2019-2020 comparison of post-Covid19 era)

2019

201912	I 5510	Oteller vb. konaklama yerleri	270	7.105
201912	I 5520	Tatil ve diğer kısa süreli konaklama yerleri	15	143
201912	I 5530	Kamp alanları, motorlu karavan ve karavan tipi treyler park hizmetleri	1	1
201912	I 5590	Diğer konaklama yerleri	36	234
201912	I 5610	Lokantalar ve seyyar yemek hizmeti faaliyetleri	1.584	14.370
201912	I 5621	Dışarıya yemek hizmeti sunan işletmelerin (catering) faaliyetleri ve diğer yiyecek hizmetleri faaliyetleri	17	457
201912	I 5629	Dışarıya yemek hizmeti sunan işletmelerin (catering) faaliyetleri ve diğer yiyecek hizmetleri faaliyetleri	180	2.411
201912	I 5630	İçecek sunum hizmetleri	230	1.806
201912	N 7911	The activities of travel agencies and tour operators	590	4596
201912	N 7912	The activities of travel agencies and tour operators	36	942

201912	N 8230	Kongre ve ticari fuar organizasyonu	242	2310
201912	R 9321	Eğlence ve dinlence faaliyetleri	7	174
201912	R 9329	Eğlence ve dinlence faaliyetleri	18	127
201912	R 9001	Yaratıcı sanatlar. gösteri sanatları ve eğlence faaliyetleri	63	1.590
201912	R 9002	Yaratıcı sanatlar. gösteri sanatları ve eğlence faaliyetleri	38	405
201912	R 9003	Yaratıcı sanatlar. gösteri sanatları ve eğlence faaliyetleri	9	30
201912	R 9004	Yaratıcı sanatlar. gösteri sanatları ve eğlence faaliyetleri	17	70
201912	R 9101	Kütüphaneler. arşivler. müzeler ve diğer kültürel faaliyetler	1	26
201912	R 9102	Kütüphaneler. arşivler. müzeler ve diğer kültürel faaliyetler	3	14
201912	R 9103	Kütüphaneler. arşivler. müzeler ve diğer kültürel faaliyetler	1	3
201912	R 9104	Kütüphaneler. arşivler. müzeler ve diğer kültürel faaliyetler	1	1
201912	H 5110	Havayolu ile yolcu taşımacılığı	22	192
201912	H 5121	Havayolu ile yük taşımacılığı ve uzay taşımacılığı	1	3
			toplam Şişli turizm sektörü:	37.010
			toplam Şişli tüm sektörler:	331.229
			toplam İstanbul tüm turizm sektörü:	374.117

2020

DONEM	NACE_KODU_ID	GRUP_ACIKLAMA	ISYERI_SYS	Employed in Şişli
202012	R 9001	Yaratıcı sanatlar. gösteri sanatları ve eğlence faaliyetleri	61	1969
202012	R 9002	Yaratıcı sanatlar. gösteri sanatları ve eğlence faaliyetleri	39	369
202012	R 9003	Yaratıcı sanatlar. gösteri sanatları ve eğlence faaliyetleri	10	22
202012	R 9004	Yaratıcı sanatlar. gösteri sanatları ve eğlence faaliyetleri	17	53
202012	R 9101	Kütüphaneler. arşivler. müzeler ve diğer kültürel faaliyetler	2	23
202012	R 9102	Kütüphaneler. arşivler. müzeler ve diğer kültürel faaliyetler	2	8
202012	R 9103	Kütüphaneler. arşivler. müzeler ve diğer kültürel faaliyetler	1	4
202012	H 5110	Havayolu ile yolcu taşımacılığı	24	202
202012	H 5121	Havayolu ile yük taşımacılığı ve uzay taşımacılığı	1	7
202012	R 9321	Eğlence ve dinlence faaliyetleri	8	113
202012	R 9329	Eğlence ve dinlence faaliyetleri	15	83
202012	I 5510	Oteller vb. konaklama yerleri	273	6166
202012	I 5520	Tatil ve diğer kısa süreli konaklama yerleri	16	135
202012	I 5530	Kamp alanları. motorlu karavan ve karavan tipi treyler park hizmetleri	1	1
202012	I 5590	Diğer konaklama yerleri	30	174
202012	I 5610	Lokantalar ve seyyar yemek hizmeti faaliyetleri	1572	12259
202012	I 5621	Dışarıya yemek hizmeti sunan işletmelerin (catering) faaliyetleri ve diğer yiyecek hizmetleri faaliyetleri	17	425
202012	I 5629	Dışarıya yemek hizmeti sunan işletmelerin (catering) faaliyetleri ve diğer yiyecek hizmetleri faaliyetleri	162	2100
202012	I 5630	İçecek sunum hizmetleri	197	1323
202012	N 7911	The activities of travel agencies and tour operators	566	3984
202012	N 7912	The activities of travel agencies and tour operators	38	863
202012	N 8230	Kongre ve ticari fuar organizasyonu	219	1796
			toplam Şişli turizm sektörü:	32.079
			toplam Şişli tüm sektörler:	316.166
			toplam İstanbul tüm turizm sektörü:	333.878

Turizm Çalışanları Şişli:

Şişli İlçesi Turizm /Servis sektörü Çalışan Sayısı - 2019	37.010
Şişli İlçesi Turizm /Servis sektörü Çalışan Sayısı - 2020	32.079

Turizm Çalışanları İstanbul:

İstanbul Turizm /Servis sektörü Çalışan Sayısı - 2019	374.117
İstanbul Turizm /Servis sektörü Çalışan Sayısı - 2020	333.878

According to IPA (Ostanbul Planning Agency)

<https://ipa.istanbul>

The number of employed individuals has decreased by 122 thousand between 2018 and 2019. This decline is divided into half by services (60 thousand) and the other half by the industrial sector (61 thousand).

According to Ministry of Trade and Technology of Türkiye;

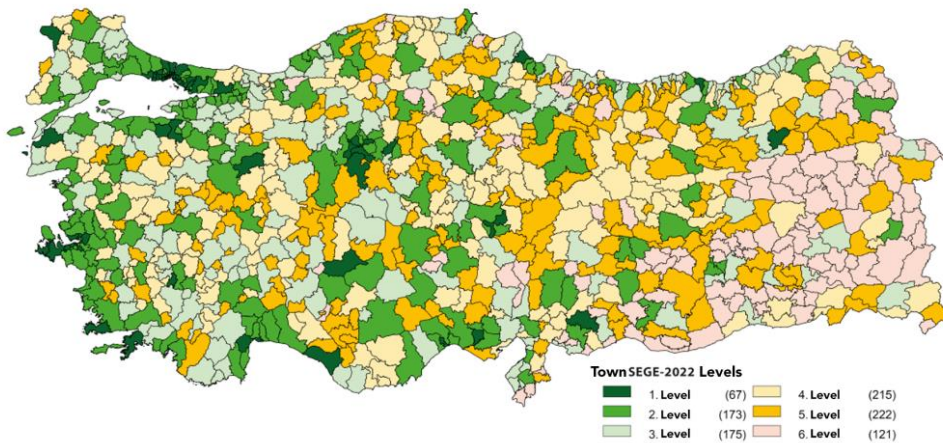
2022-Towns of Turkey_LifeQualityScores_MinistryofTechnology : (attached)

Within the scope of the research, socio-economic development index scores were generated for all 973 districts in the 81 provinces of Turkey. The districts were ranked and tiered based on their development scores. Various ministries and institutions such as TÜİK (Turkish Statistical Institute), Ministry of Industry and Technology (STB), Ministry of National Education (MEB), Ministry of Treasury and Finance, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services, and Social Security Institution were utilized for the data used in the study.

The study was conducted using a total of 56 variables in dimensions such as demographics, employment and social security, education, health, finance, competitiveness, innovation, and quality of life. Development scores, rankings, and tiers of districts were determined. The variables were prepared with consideration to balance between per capita welfare values and the shares of districts within Turkey.

In summary, the District SEGE-2022 study was conducted using a total of 56 variables in dimensions such as demographics, employment and social security, education, health, finance, competitiveness, innovation, and quality of life. The development scores, rankings, and levels of the districts were determined. Table 1 lists the 56 variables by sub-dimensions.

Map 1. District SEGE-2022 Socio-Economic Development Tiers Map:



Distribution of Districts by Province and Tier

Cities	1. Level		2. Level		3. Level		4. Level		5. Level		total districts
	Number of Districts	%	Number of Districts	%	Number of Districts	%	Number of Districts	%	Number of Districts	%	
Ankara	5	20%	8	32%	6	24%	3	12%	3	12%	25
Antalya	3	16%	7	37%	6	32%	2	11%	1	5%	19
Çanakkale	2	17%	3	25%	5	42%	2	17%			12
İstanbul	29	74%	10	26%							39
İzmir	10	33%	14	47%	2	7%	3	10%	1	3%	30

*** İstanbul is top city with higher points of development.

Socio-Economic Development Ranking of Districts First Tier Developed Districts:

Ek-1: İlçelerin Sosyo-Ekonomik Gelişmişli Birinci Kademe Gelişmiş İlçeler

Sıra	İl Adı	İlçe Adı	Skor
1	İstanbul	Şişli	6,959
2	Ankara	Çankaya	6,901
3	İstanbul	Beşiktaş	5,940
4	İstanbul	Kadıköy	4,910
5	Ankara	Yenimahalle	4,481
6	İstanbul	Bakırköy	4,465
7	İstanbul	Fatih	4,226
8	Bursa	Nilüfer	4,072
9	İstanbul	Ataşehir	3,545
10	İstanbul	Başakşehir	3,468
11	İzmir	Konak	3,465
12	İstanbul	Beyoğlu	3,394
13	İstanbul	Ümraniye	3,364
14	İstanbul	Sarıyer	3,249
15	Antalya	Muratpaşa	3,173
16	İstanbul	Üsküdar	3,045

*** Şişli is top on the list in Türkiye with life quality score.

11. Health & Safety

In Şişli, there are 13 hospitals, 11 medical centers, 349 clinics, and 51 other health facilities, including private clinics, and oral and dental health centers.

Şişli as a tourism destination has applied the rules and regulations for Ministry of Tourism and Culture in 2019-2020: During Covid-19 pandemic and , Türkiye was among top destinations during the pandemic due to extensive safety precautions above.

1. Şişli Municipality applies Prevention Strategies:

- Implement robust security measures to deter criminal activities (legal police forces) in collaboration with local law enforcement agencies to enhance security.
 - Develop and enforce safety regulations and standards. (also involve “zabita” the municipal police)
 - Conduct regular risk assessments to identify potential hazards.
2. Şişli’s Response Protocols:
 - Şişli has a well-established emergency response plan for various scenarios, including natural disasters, health emergencies, and criminal incidents.
 - Most Municipal officers and staff are regularly trained, especially the emergency services personnel on crisis management and response procedures.
 - Şişli has been ensuring timely response to incidents to minimize potential harm.
 3. Şişli has Monitoring Systems:
 - Major parts of the district are under surveillance and monitoring systems to detect and address security and health issues promptly.
 - Municipality uses latest technology and data analytics to track crime patterns, safety concerns, and health trends. Şişli has emergency communication networks to receive real-time information from various sources.
 4. Public Reporting:
 - Şişli Municipality and all other Municipalities under Istanbul Metropolitan do have a transparent and accessible reporting systems for residents and visitors to report incidents or concerns.
 - Şişli reveals safety and health information through official channels, websites, and social media platforms while collaborating with local authorities, health organizations, and law enforcement to provide accurate and up-to-date information.
 5. Community Engagement:
 - Şişli is one of the top municipalities in Istanbul with extensive efforts to foster community engagement to build trust and encourage locals to actively participate in ensuring safety.
 - Şişli Municipality webpage reveals plenty of awareness campaigns and training programs for both residents and visitors on safety measures and health practices.
 6. Certification Standards:
 - Şişli Turizm sticks to the standards set by certification bodies, such as the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), and Green Destinations with Good Travel Program which all include criteria related to safety, security, and health management.
 7. Continuous Improvement:
 - Şişli Turizm will regularly conduct periodic audits and evaluations to ensure compliance with certification standards and continuous improvement.

12. Publication of certified enterprises

TGA- GSTC center in Türkiye:

<https://tga.gov.tr/sustainable-tourism-program/>

Şişli ensure transparency and support sustainable tourism by having a list of sustainability certified tourism enterprises or products and making it publicly available. Şişli Turizm (Şişli DMO) policies :

1. **Şişli Turizm** already planned and established the **Şişli Tourism Data Center** as a Central Database:
 - Şişli Turizm DB will directory store information about certified tourism enterprises or products while ensuring the database is easily accessible, searchable, and user-friendly for both residents and visitors. (with authorized sections to top managers)
2. Şişli Turizm already enhanced Sustainability by entering into certification process of Green Destinations Good Travel Program and GSTC :
 - Şişli Turizm has been working closely with recognized Green Destinations.

- Ministry of Tourism and Culture announces live on its TGA website the Hotel sector ; which ones are at which level of Sustainability action defined by laws.
 - Şişli Turizm staff constantly gathers other tourism sector stakeholders, shopping malls, Event Venues, Restaurants and Travel Agencies/Tour Operators, Health Tourism clinics and intermediaries.
3. Thanks to Green Destinations Good Travel Program and their valuable experts, Şişli Turizm already runs after its city-destination criteria.:
 - The plenty GSTC Criteria has been well studied and disseminated the knowledge to the sector. Şişli Turizm website and social media will reveal certified establishments on its website regularly in order to incentivize the others.
 - Şişli Turizm in 2023 and 2024 will only work with Green Destinations as certification body.
 4. Şişli Turizm will regularly updates the List
 - Şişli Turizm Database will reveal with constant updates to maintain accuracy.
 5. Şişli Turizm announced Destination GSTC Criteria on its website:
 6. Şişli Turizm constantly engages with Şişli Tourism Sector Stakeholders:
 - All tourism sector in Şişli ; hotels, restaurants, shopping malls, fashion/textile shops on streets, fashion/textile producers, tourism NGOs, other sector associations, and even foreign DMOs are invited by Şişli Turizm (eg: in September, Visit Berlin and their staff have been hosted by Şişli)
 7. Şişli Tourism is dedicated to promoting awareness for Sustainability Criteria and Indivcators among both visitors and locals.:
 - Educate residents and visitors about the importance of choosing certified enterprises or products for a more sustainable travel experience.
 - Highlight the benefits of supporting businesses committed to sustainability.
 8. Şişli Turizm will share the Şişli DMO Marketing Plan soon on its website and social media.
 - Integrate the list into destination marketing campaigns to showcase the commitment to sustainable tourism.
 - The Şişli DMO Destination Marketing plan will put emphasis on Şişli’s dedication to supporting businesses that contribute to environmental, social, and economic sustainability.
 9. Feedback and Improvement:
 - Şişli constantly gets feedback to identify areas for improvement of Şişli Sustainable Tourism.

13. Respectful & Accurate promotion

1. Şişli Turizm as Şişli DMO is developing clear Sustainability Guidelines:
 - Şişli will use its own GSTC – D Criteria to fulfill comprehensive guidelines that outline Şişli’s values, sustainability goals, and the desired portrayal in promotional materials.
 - Şişli DMO will clearly articulate the principles and criteria that define the its commitment to sustainability.
2. Şişli Turizm to Educate Stakeholders:
 - Şişli Turizm already started training and information sessions for stakeholders, including marketing teams, local tourism businesses, and tourism NGOs and associations and communication partners.
 - Şişli Turizm staff is making sure everyone involved also in Şişli Municipality and Kenthaş company of Şişli, to understand the importance of accurate representation and respect for local communities and assets.
3. Şişli Turizm’s Review Process:
 - Şişli Turizm already started to use review process guided by Green Destinations Good Travel Program for all promotional materials to be aligned with sustainability values.

- It is Şişli Turizm’s main focus to keep accuracy, authenticity, and respect for local communities and natural/cultural assets.
4. Şişli Turizm’s closed relations with Green Destinations and GSTC as well as other certification bodies:
 - Şişli will partner with recognized sustainability certification bodies; besides already contracted Green Destinations in order to validate and authenticate the destination's sustainability commitment and claims.
 5. Şişli Turizm already started to engage Locals:
 - Şişli Turizm has involved local communities in the development of promotional content to ensure their perspectives are accurately represented by seeking feedback from community members to enhance authenticity and respect.
 6. Şişli as an old town has a lot of old stories and rich intangible cultural heritage; Local Stories and Authentic Experiences:
 - Şişli Turizm has sharp and detailed inventory of local fests, real stories and experiences from real local Şişli residents and ethnic groups to add authenticity to promotional messages.
 7. Şişli Turizm acknowledges transparent reporting:
 - Şişli Turizm will provide transparent and accurate reporting on sustainability efforts, achievements, and ongoing initiatives on its website and social media of Şişli Municipality by regularly updating the community and visitors on progress and changes in sustainability practices.
 8. Şişli Turizm as Şişli DMO will constantly monitor and adjust strategies:
 - Şişli Turizm has dedicated staff to continuously monitor the impact of promotional strategies on the community, environment, and cultural assets. They will also get Şişli Tourism stakeholders’ support to adjust communication approaches based on feedback and evolving sustainability priorities.
 9. Şişli to apply Responsible Tourism:
 - Şişli Turizm will promote responsible and sustainable tourism practices among visitors through communication channels. Educating tourists on the Şişli’s values and encourage them to respect local culture and the environment.
 10. Şişli Turizm will work with tourism consultants and experts:
 - Şişli Turizm has a main function of getting support of third-party organizations or experts to assess the destination's sustainability practices and validate promotional claims.

14. Sustainability information to visitors

1. Şişli Turizm will Develop Educational Materials:
 - Create informative brochures, pamphlets, and digital content that highlight natural, environmental, cultural, and social sustainability issues in the destination.
 - Şişli Turizm staff will ensure content is accessible and easily understandable by diverse audiences; source markets of Şişli incoming market especially
2. Şişli Turizm will use Visitor Centers:
 - Şişli Turizm staff already worked on displays of sustainability information prominently in visitor centers, hotels, and other key tourist locations.
3. Şişli Turizm will also use Digital Platforms:
 - Şişli Turizm as Şişli DMO will leverage destination websites, mobile apps, and social media platforms to share information about sustainability efforts in order to create engaging and shareable content to reach a broader audience.
4. Şişli to reflect Sustainability in all tourism brochures and materials:
 - Şişli ho integrate sustainability information into welcome packages, visitor guides, and maps.
5. Şişli has been hosting a number of Sustainable Tourism Awareness Events since 2022:

- Şişli Turizm will continue to organize events, workshops, or seminars that focus on sustainability issues and solutions by inviting local experts, community members, or environmentalists to speak and interact with visitors.
6. Şişli has been in direct engagement with Tour Operators and Tour Guides and their legal Associations and NGOs:
 - Şişli Turizm has been in direct contact with tour operators and licensed guides to ensure they are well-informed about sustainability practices of Şişli, by gathering them to Şişli Turizm office and to sustainability meetings in Şişli.
 7. It is Şişli's focus to produce Signage and Interpretive Displays all around Şişli very soon:
 - Şişli Turizm to install signage and interpretive displays at key sites to educate visitors about Şişli's sustainability initiatives and activities.
 8. Şişli to Facilitate Community Engagement:
 - Şişli Turizm officials have been connecting visitors with local communities through cultural exchange programs, volunteer opportunities, or interactive experiences. By doing so, Şişli Turizm's aim is to convince visitors to experience more respectful interaction and learning about local customs and traditions.
 9. Şişli Turizm to get constant Visitor Feedback
 10. Şişli Turizm DMO will share positive stories to have more impact:
 - Şişli Turizm DMO receives UpToDate news and listings in Şişli for sustainability initiatives as well as newly certified Hotels by TGA and Tourism Ministry; Şişli Turizm website and social media will have certain section to announce the newcomers regularly.
 - Success stories on Sustainable Tourism in Şişli will also attract visitor participation
 11. Şişli Turizm DMO to make partnerships with Accommodation Providers, Airlines, Restaurants, Tour Operators, and shopping malls on Sustainable Tourism practices of Şişli
 12. Şişli Turizm to Award Sustainability-Responsible Tourism actions of Visitors to Şişli:
 - Develop and promote codes of conduct for visitors, emphasizing responsible behavior and adherence to sustainability principles.
 - Example: It can be providing certain discounts at Municipality owned Cafe-Restaurants for, eg: buying a low emission flight ticket to come to Istanbul by paying more.