



UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS KOCAELİ PROVINCE REPORT

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This report, is prepared based on the project "MARKA/10-01/TD-155 Where is Kocaeli in 2010 in Millennium Development Goals" to which Kocaeli City Council's R. of Turkey East Marmara Development Agency provided expert support with the participation of organizations organized by City Council. Responsibility belongs to Kocaeli City Council and does not reflect the opinions of R. of Turkey East Marmara Development Agency.

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UNITED NATIONS

**MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

KOCAELİ PROVINCE REPORT



Prepared by:

Kocaeli City Council

East Marmara Development Agency

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



GOAL 1: **Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**



GOAL 2: **Achieve Universal Primary Education**



GOAL 3: **Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**



GOAL 4: **Reduce Child Mortality**



GOAL 5: **Improve Maternal Health**



GOAL 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**



GOAL 7: **Ensure Environmental Sustainability**



GOAL 8: **Develop Global Partnerships for Development**

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EXPLANATIONS

United Nations Millennium Development Purposes and Goals are developed under the pioneership of United Nation Development Program (UNDP) based on "Millennium Declaration", signed by 189 member countries, of which 147 represented on State President level, in "Millennium Summit" organized in October 2000 in New York within the scope of "United Nation's Role in 21st Century".

Millennium Development Purposes and Goals, takes its name from the referral to the beginning of the 2000's. These purposes and Goals are designed to reach year 2015.

21 Goals under 8 purposes title to be realized until 2015 in areas of Poverty, Education, Social Genders, Health, Environment and Global Relationships were determined. Goals determined, are monitored as a standard by UNDP and by each country by means of 60 indicators given in the report.

Millennium Development Goals, is presented as a general framework by United nations, which provides the opportunity for all international groups to work together with respect to the joint GOAL of human development to be accessible to everybody and everywhere.

In the year 2010 Turkey report for United Nations Millennium Development Goals, was prepared under the coordinatorship of R. of Turkey Prime Minister's Office State Planning Organization Undersecretariat Turkey Resident Coordinatorship technical support.

United Nation Millennium Development GOAL Kocaeli Province Report, is prepared within the scope of East Marmara Development Agency year 2010 Technical Support Program, under the execution of Kocaeli Province Council application owner for the project, by the expert group appointed by East Marmara Development Agency.

Data used in the report, are the official report obtained from institutes and organizations and institutes and organization which produce data on a national level in the province of Kocaeli. Report consists of the research of the purpose, GOAL and indicator set determined by United Nations on province basis. In cases when official indicator cannot be reach one-to-one, then equivalent indicators are included. Monitoring capacity on provincial basis with respect to the indicators are examined at the end of the report. Qualitative evaluations with respect to data; are based on the results obtained from the interviews heal with the relevant bureaucrats on provincial level.

We would like to thank to sociologist Çağatay Gökğöz for the intensive effort and his contributions to the report, and all contributors who did not hesitate to relay their knowledge and experience to the report.

United Nations Millennium Development Goals Kocaeli Provincial Report has the quality of being the first report where the Millennium Development Goals monitored on country basis until today are evaluated on a provincial basis and presented.

East Marmara Development Agency



GOAL 1:

Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

When taking into consideration the indicators for Extreme Poverty and Hunger on a province basis in general, it is observed that Kocaeli province is ahead of Turkey positively. The fact that Kocaeli is a city where the industry is intensive, affects level of income and poverty positively. The income distribution among the people living in Kocaeli displays a homogenous appearance.

While the employment and participation in work force is expected to be high with respect to the industrial composition, such percentages follow a course close to Turkey average. Strong industrial composition, at the same time, causes the low percentage on freelance workers in the work force. Developed social-economic structure of the province affects the nutrition level so the urbanites.

GOAL 1.A

To reduce the population with daily level of income under one Dollar between 1990 and 2015.

Indicator 1.1 The percentage of the population with daily level of income under one Dollar (SGP)

In Turkey in general there is no population with level of income under 1 Dollar since 2006 according to daily income purchasing power parity.

In this respect, in Kocaeli there are no poor according to the definition of United Nations. However, acting upon that poverty is a relative concept, the amount of social assistance and the number of population with green cards gives an idea about poverty.

Table 1: Kocaeli Province Number of Green Card Owners

Green Card	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kocaeli	53.469	47.969	57.065	58.358
Turkey	9.355.279	9.337.850	9.647.131	9.323.464

Source, Year of Data: Social Security Institution, 2007-10

The percentage of the number of the active green card owners to the population in Kocaeli province is quite low. Kocaeli which consists of 2% of Turkish population, has 0,5% and 0,6% of the total green cards. As of the year 2010 there are 9 million 232 thousand green card owners in Turkey and 58 thousand in Kocaeli. Strong structure of province economy is the most important factor reducing poverty. Additionally, strong social relationships between the districts of Kocaeli and city center reduce the level of poverty.

According to the data obtained from Social Cooperation and Solidarity Foundations in Kocaeli (SYDV) amount of social assistance in Kocaeli showed a great increase in 2008 and 2009. Total amount of assistance provided in 2003 was 3 million 400 thousand TL showed an increase of 30% in 2007 and reached 4 million 450 thousand TL, in 2008 this number showed an increase of 111% and

reached 9 million 400 thousand TL, and in 2009 increased by 50% and reached 14 million 170 thousand TL.

Table 2: Kocaeli province Social Cooperation and Solidarity Foundations Social Assistance Works

(TL)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Periodical Assistances	847.100	1.000.800	1.468.200	2.000.780	2.312.600	4.812.800	7.359.300
Health Assistance	1.430.740	1.434.208	646.116	286.580	109.430	39.315	3.200
Social Assistance	129.583	80.873	10.000	90.000	140.000	258.500	331.300
Investment Assistance	0	0	0	20.000	0	300.000	0
Education Assistance	84.300	268.700	442.000	442.000	630.600	1.302.600	2.518.400
Food Assistance	914.820	488.300	793.700	1.326.000	1.261.200	2.705.560	4.316.800
Total	3.406.543	3.272.881	3.360.016	4.172.380	4.453.830	9.418.775	14.169.000

Source Data Year: Kocaeli Social Cooperation and Solidarity Foundation, 2003-09

Approximately 50% of the total assistances realized by SYDV are realized as cash assistance. Due to the Green Card and health assistance coordination in years 2005-2006 were assumed by Ministry of Health, the share of health assistances were reduced from 40% level to zero and assistance budget was transferred to other areas. The share of the education assistances among social assistance in Kocaeli province are approximately 15% and food assistances are approximately 30%.

In Kocaeli province social assistance policy directed to the poor is implemented by Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality other than Social Cooperation and Solidarity Foundations. In Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality currently there are 17.267 total active social assistance files. Of the recorded assistances 41% is for food, 35% clothing, 9% education, 6% health, 4% invoices, and dwelling. 34% of the families obtaining assistance have a monthly income level of 500-750 TL, 10% 250 TL and below.

Table 3: Kocaeli province Social Services Directorate Assistance Works

Year	Type Assistance	Total Assistance	Person
2008	Handicapped House Care	10.094.107 TL	2578
	Assistance in kind and in cash	602.416 TL	-
2009	Handicapped House Care	20.752.875 TL	3839
	Assistance in kind and in cash	973.572 TL	-
2010	Handicapped House Care	26.051.490 TL	4879
	Assistance in kind and in cash	1.358.042 TL	270

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli Province Social Services Directorate, 2010

Kocaeli Province Social Services Directorate executes an at home care service project with respect to handicapped. As of 2010 care service was provided with respect to handicapped totaling 26 million TL free of charge and a total of 1 million 358 thousand TL assistance in kind and in cash was realized.

Indicator 1.2 The Rate of Poverty Gap

No data produced based on province could be accessed in this area

Indicator 1.3 Share Most Poor Population of 20 Percent Received from the Total Consumption

In Kocaeli according to SII date, Total Income for Household was 280 Quadrillion TL. When starting on order from the lowest income according to household income, the poorest 25% group (1st group) 35 quadrillion, 2nd group 58 quadrillion TL. 3rd group 78 quadrillion, and the wealthiest 25% group receives a share of 108 quadrillion TL.

Table 4: Kocaeli province income Distribution according to Household Income (Million TL)

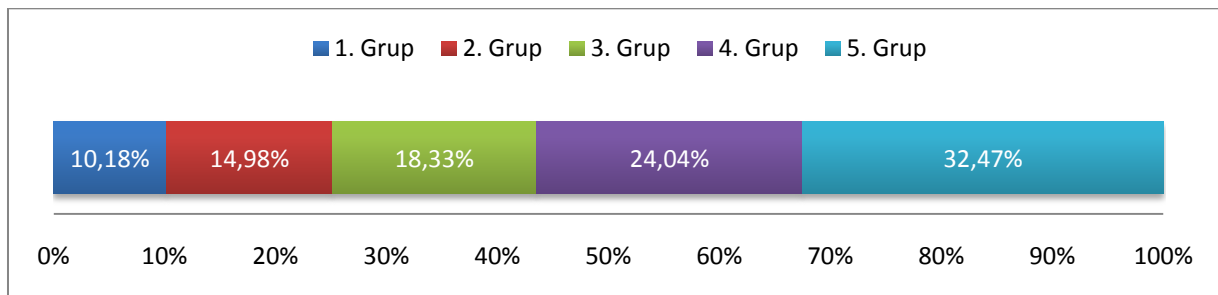
	1st group	2nd group	3rd group	4th group	Total
Kocaeli, 2003	35.629.675	58.069.081	78.184.411	108.305.764	280.188.931

Source Data Year: SII, 2003

According to the income distribution for Kocaeli when groups with 25% are turned into 20% groups for the purpose of comparing with 20% groups with data for Turkey, it is seen that the poorest 20% group in the province of Kocaeli receives a share of 10%, and the wealthiest 20% receives a 32% from total revenue. According to 2006 year data in Turkey in general, the poorest group receives 5% from the total revenue, and the wealthiest group receives 48% share.

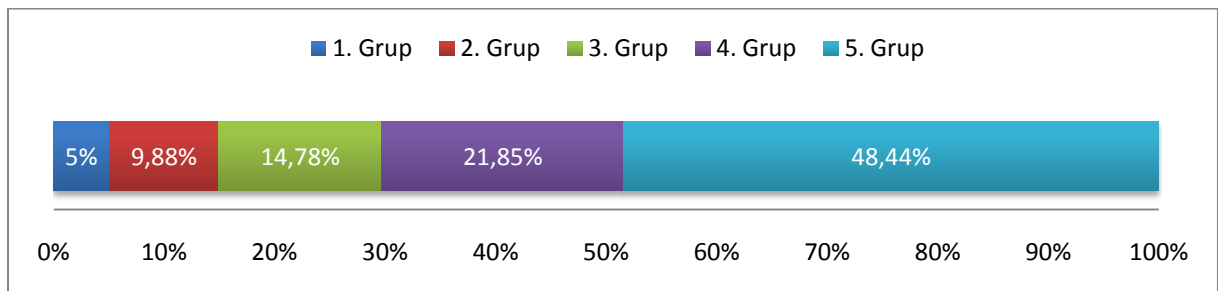
Under the light of the mentioned data, it can be expressed that the revenue distribution in the province of Kocaeli, shows a more homogenous distribution in comparison to Turkey in general. This can be explained depending on several reasons. In Kocaeli province where industrial organizations with large size are intensive, the fact that membership to labor unions is high begins with it high labor payroll. Parallel to this condition, it can be mentioned that the salaries of the white collar executives working in industry, are above Turkey average. Additionally, the fact that headquarters of the industrial organizations active in Kocaeli are in Istanbul, affects the share the wealthiest 20% receives from total revenue in Kocaeli.

Figure 1: Distribution of annual revenue in Kocaeli in order of 20% groups



Source Data Year: SII, 2003

Figure 2: Distribution of annual revenue in Turkey in order of 20% groups



Source Data Year: SII, 2008

GOAL 1.B

To create work appropriate to human dignity including women and youth and to reach fully effective employment.

Indicator 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed

No data produced based on province could be accessed in this area

Indicator 1.5 Rate of Employment to population

The rate of employment to population indicates the percentage of the population working at a certain region to the employable population over the age of 16 in that region. The rate of employment in Kocaeli progress around 40% in 2008 and. When considering that the valid rate for Turkey is 30% for the same years, in Kocaeli where the industry is established and is intensive, it is seen that the number of people employed in the population that are at an age to be employed is high.

Table 5: Kocaeli province Comparative Work Force Indicators

	Kocaeli		İstanbul		Ankara		İzmir		Bursa	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Employment Rate (%)	40,9%	39,0%	41,3%	38,8%	39,7%	38,8%	39,9%	39,0%	44,8%	42,1%
Rate of participation in work force (%)	46,3%	47,0%	46,5%	46,7%	45,0%	44,9%	45,2%	46,6%	50,2%	49,4%
Rate of Unemployment (%)	11,6%	17,0%	11,2%	16,8%	11,8%	13,6%	11,8%	16,2%	10,8%	14,7%

Source, Year of Data: TSI,2008-09

Kocaeli province, in the area of work force, when compared to other large cities in Turkey, it is observed that the employment, participation in work force and unemployment rates are close to Istanbul. In Kocaeli employment rate for 2009 is calculated to be 39%, participation in work force 47% and rate of unemployment as 17%.

According the data of SCI there are 433.443 active employees registered within the scope of social security in Kocaeli as of 2010. Among the active insured 343.114 people are employed within the scope of 4/a (SSI); 48.016 people 4/b (Bağ-Kur); 42.312 people 4/c (Emekli Sandığı).

Indicator 1.6 The percentage of the population with daily level of income under one Dollar (SGP)

In Turkey in general there is no population with level of income under 1 Dollar since 2006 according to daily income purchasing power parity. Therefore, in Kocaeli in general the population with level of income under 1 Dollar according to daily income purchasing power parity is 0%.

Indicator 1.7 Freelance workers and the share of the family workers without pay in the total employment

The share of freelance workers and the share of the family workers without pay in total employment, expresses the people who work without regular pay.

Table 6: TR42 Freelance workers and the family workers without pay (Thousand TL)

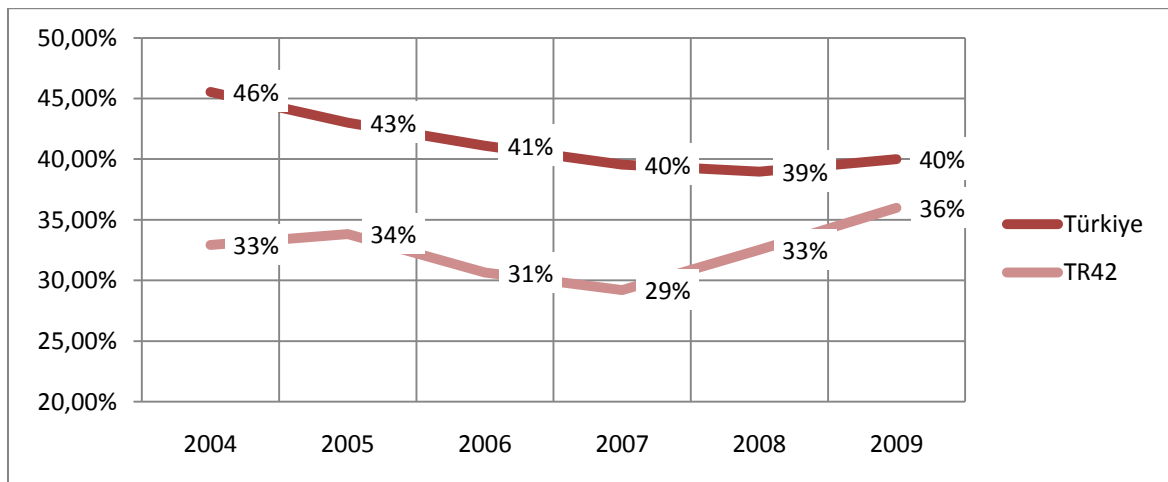
Year	Region	Total	With pay, salary and with per diem	Employer and self employed	Family worker without pay	Freelance workers and the family workers without pay (Total)
2004	Turkey	19.631	10.693	5.571	3.367	8.938
	TR42	735	493	187	55	242
2005	Turkey	20.066	11.435	5.790	2.841	8.631
	TR42	804	532	208	64	272
2006	Turkey	20.423	12.028	5.717	2.678	8.395
	TR42	861	597	200	64	264
2007	Turkey	20.738	12.534	5.575	2.628	8.203
	TR42	883	626	195	63	258
2008	Turkey	21.194	12.937	5.573	2.684	8.257
	TR42	965	651	223	91	314
2009	Turkey	21.277	12.770	5.638	2.870	8.508
	TR42	978	626	235	117	352

Source, Year of Data: TII Work Force Statistics 2004-2009

In the area of labor statistics, due to the fact that Turkish Statistics Institute produces Level-2 based data, the data produced for TR42 region consisting of provinces of Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova are used as indicator equivalent. Kocaeli province consists of 47,6% of the population of TR42 region.

As of the year 2009 there were 978 thousand workers employed in TR 42 region and of these people 626 thousand was on payroll, 235 thousand was tradesmen and SME , 117 thousand (mostly in agriculture sector) as family workers without pay. The percentage of the self-employed and the family workers without pay in the region equals to 36% within the total employment and this amount is 40% for Turkey in General.

Figure 3: Freelance workers and the share of the family workers without pay in the total employment %



Source, Year of Data: TII Work Force Statistics 2004-2009

Generally, the fact that the percentage of the self-employed and family workers without pay in East Marmara region is below the average in Turkey, arises from the strong industrial composition in the region, and therefore the high rate of employees on payroll. However, the fact that the percentage of the self-employed and family workers without pay in the region gets close to the Turkey average as of 2007, is evaluated as arisen from the employees on payroll resigning from work and getting involved in entrepreneurship and agriculture.

GOAL 1.C

To reduce the population with daily level of income under one Dollar between 1990 and 2015.

Indicator 1.8 Percentage of Underweight Children among the Children under Age Five

For Kocaeli province, “Underweight Birth Rate” indicator is included as an equivalent to “Rate of Underweight Children among the Children under the age of Five”. At the moment of birth, if the weight of the baby is between 2500 gr and 1500 gr according to weekly chart then the baby has low weight, if under 1500 gr then extremely underweight. For the year 2010 underweight birth rate for under 1500 gr was 4,04 in thousand, if between 1500-2500 gr. 16,07 in thousand and the total is 20,11 in a thousand. Underweight birth rate given in Table 7 also contains the extremely underweight birth data.

Table 7: Kocaeli province Underweight Birth Rate

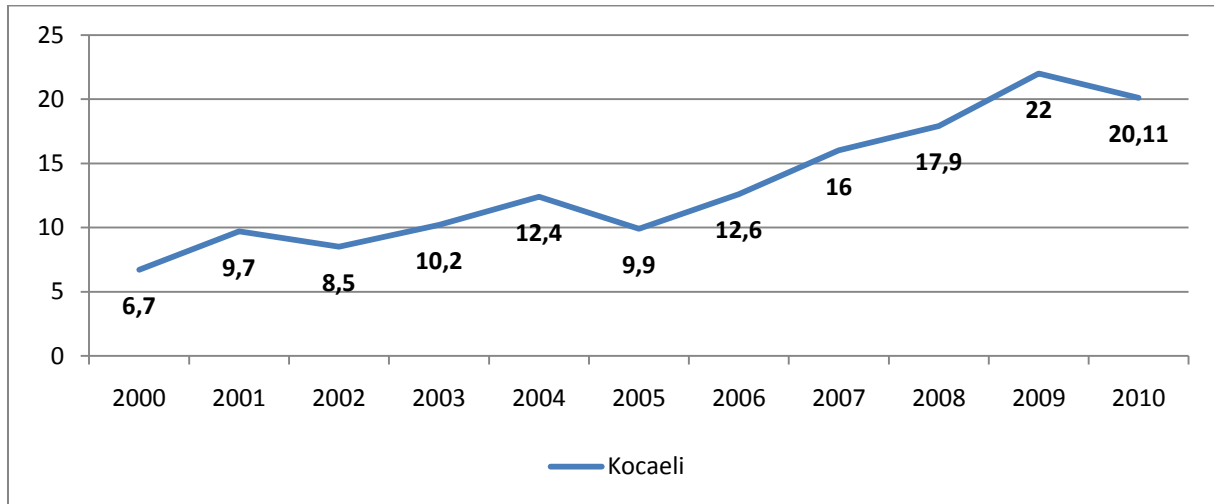
(In a thousand)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kocaeli	6,7	9,7	8,5	10,2	12,4	9,9	12,6	16	17,9	22	20,11

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-20110

Underweight birth rate, is an indicator directly related to the nutrition of the mother in addition to the multiple pregnancy cases and smoking and therefore to poverty. In Kocaeli an increase in the underweight birth rate in the last 5 years is observed. The reason of this increase is evaluated as the effect of the increase in the multiple pregnancies, however; it is predicted that the multiple pregnancies and underweight birth rate would decrease with the help of precautions taken according to the assisted reproductive techniques defined in the related regulations lately issued by the Ministry of Health. While the "Milk Assistance to the candidate mothers" project of Kocaeli Metropolitan municipality which started in 2005 and continues regularly was expected to reduce the underweight birth, however, an opposite reflection is observed.

Main reason for this is, the mentioned project has increased the quality of surveillance (observation- sample). In order to benefit from the project consisting of milk assistance of 12 liters per month for 6 month to 25.000 mothers who will give birth, regular visits to health clinics is obligatory. Recording of each socio-economic group at the end of the project has increased the reliability range in the statistics. As a second reason, the increase in the accessibility of the districts of Kocaeli and the position of the province, in years, causes the increase in visits to health organizations. Additionally, pursuant to the organizations made, systematic identity of collecting the birth information coming from hospitals increased the quality of surveillance.

Figure 4: Underweight Birth Rate



Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-20110

As the second primary reason, accepting the methods helping reproduction (test tube baby) in the scope of social security since 2003 increase the number of twins and multiple births. Due to twins and multiple babies affecting health negatively, Ministry of Health limited the number of methods assisting reproduction in 2010, therefore the reduction in the underweight birth rate is expected in the upcoming years.

Indicator 1.9 The Percentage of Population who do not Consume Minimum Nutrition Energy

Population which cannot consume minimum nutrition energy indicator is directly related to the population with daily income level under 1 Dollar. Food poverty percentage in Turkey is 5% according to TSI 2008 data. Even though there is insufficient data in the minimum nutrition energy consumption area, in Kocaeli in general, that fact that the population rate with daily income level under 1 Dollar is zeroed in, points that this indicator is almost zero. Since poverty is a relative concept, defining poverty on province basis and poverty research, is the most important requirement in this area.



GOAL 2:

Achieve Universal Primary Education

GOAL 2.A

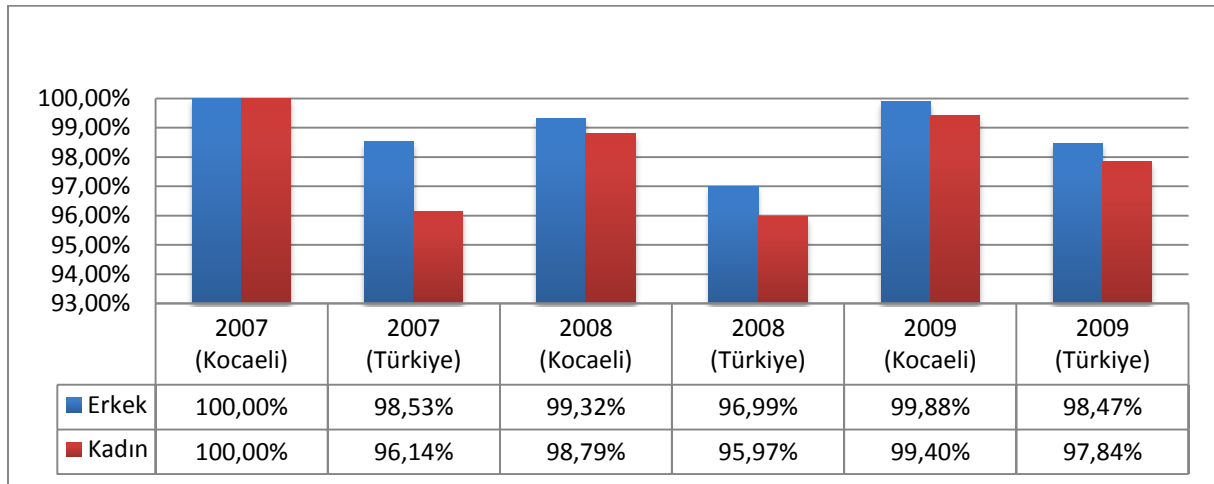
Girls and boys everywhere in the world to benefit from the right to primary education until 2015

Kocaeli now has 100% in young population literacy rate and primary schools attendance in Turkey in general. In Middle schools attendance rates Kocaeli is ahead of Turkey with 10 points. The fact that career high schools are effective, carries the middle education attendance rate over Turkey average. In the number of students per teacher, Kocaeli has reached positively to Turkey average.

Indicator 2.1 Net Schooling Percentage in Primary Education

After passing to obligatory education for 8 years, during the 10 years period, primary school net schooling rates in general in Turkey reached the level of 100%. In this respect, in Kocaeli primary education net schooling rates is 1 point ahead of Turkey and is 99,5% in boys and 99% in girls. Children who are not sent to schools, are determined by Kocaeli Governor's Office and Kocaeli Province National Education Directorate and are directed to formal education.

Figure 1: Kocaeli Province Comparative Primary School Net Schooling Percentages



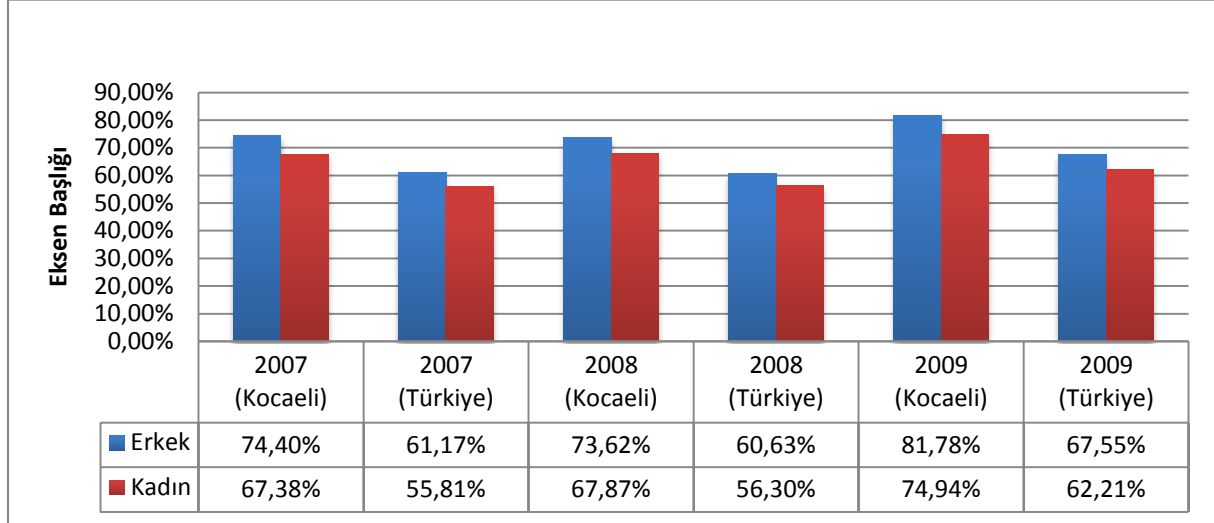
Source, Year of Data: R. of Turkey Ministry of National Education, 2007-09

Indicator 2.2 Rate of Attendance of the Final Year Students of Primary Education to Secondary Education

In Kocaeli, as an indicator of the rate of Attendance of the Final Year Students of Primary Education to Secondary Education, is given in secondary education net schooling rates. In Kocaeli secondary education net schooling rates showed an increase of 5 points in 2009 compared to previous two years, and reached 82%, in women showed an increase of 7 points and reach 75%. In

Kocaeli according to the 2009-10 period data, net schooling rate in secondary education is 78%. Secondary education net schooling rate which is over 65% Turkey average, is distributed as 38% in general secondary school, in the province, and 40% in career secondary education.

Figure 6: Kocaeli Province Comparative Primary School Net Schooling Percentages

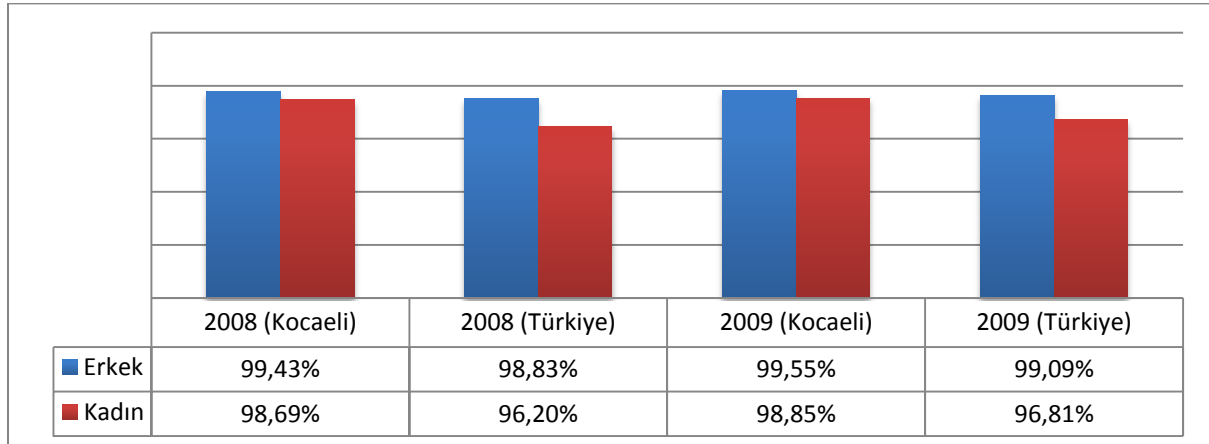


Source, Year of Data: R. of Turkey Ministry of National Education, 2007-09

Indicator 2.3 Literacy rate in 15-24 Age Group

Kocaeli province with a literacy rate in 15-24 age group around 100% is ahead of Turkey with 1 point in men and with 2 points in women. There is a difference of 1 point between men and women on a province basis.

Figure 7: Kocaeli province Comparative Literacy Rate in 15-24 Age Group



Source, Year of Data: R. of Turkey Ministry of National Education, 2007-09

Additional Indicator 2.1 Number of Students per Teacher

In Kocaeli the number of students per teacher in primary education shows a decrease between the years 2000-2004 and 2005-2009. While there were 36 students per teacher in 2000, this number is 22 in 2009. In general, this indicator is above Turkey average and caught the Turkey average in 2009.

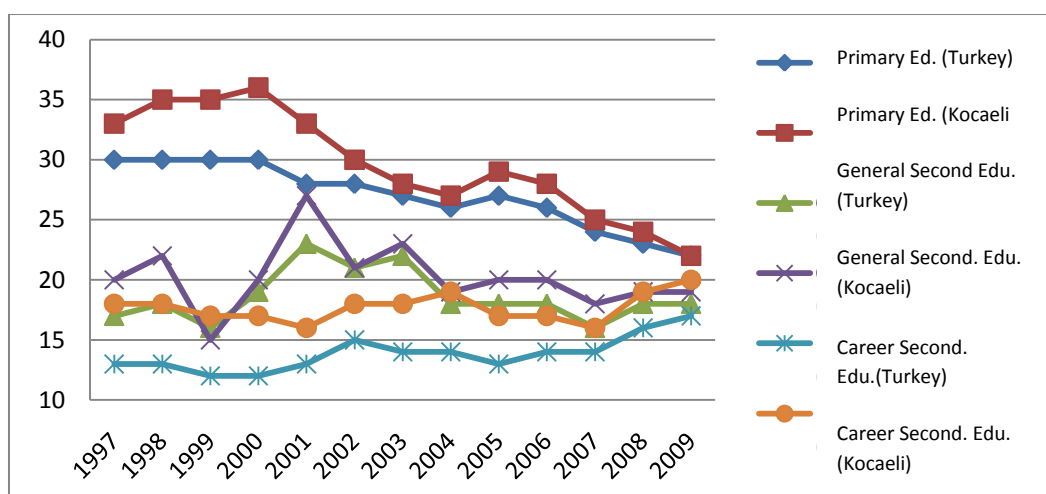
As stated in TR42 East Marmara Region Plan covering 2010-2013 period, the number of students in primary school education related to 2009-2010 education year, is 32 in Turkey, it is 29 in Kocaeli the number of students, per classroom in general secondary school is 31 in Turkey and 27 in Kocaeli, and the number of students per classroom in career secondary education per classroom is 36 in Turkey and 41 in Kocaeli. While the number of students per classroom in primary and secondary education is under Turkey average, and the number of students per classroom within the scope of career secondary education is above Turkey average.

Table 8: Kocaeli province Comparative Number of Students per Teacher

Years	Primary School		General secondary education		Career secondary education	
	Kocaeli	Turkey	Kocaeli	Turkey	Kocaeli	Turkey
1997	33	30	20	17	18	13
1998	35	30	22	18	18	13
1999	35	30	15	16	17	12
2000	36	30	20	19	17	12
2001	33	28	27	23	16	13
2002	30	28	21	21	18	15
2003	28	27	23	22	18	14
2004	27	26	19	18	19	14
2005	29	27	20	18	17	13
2006	28	26	20	18	17	14
2007	25	24	18	16	16	14
2008	24	23	19	18	19	16
2009	22	22	19	18	20	17

In Kocaeli in the area of General secondary education number of students per teacher is close to Turkey average; in Career secondary education, is above Turkey average. In Kocaeli province, a correlation can be mentioned between the rate of schooling in secondary education above Turkey average and the number of high students per teacher. As of the year 2009 in Kocaeli province, number of students per teacher is 19 in general secondary education and 20 in career secondary education.

Figure 8: Kocaeli province Comparative Number of Students per Teacher





GOAL 3:

Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Kocaeli province is 2 points above Turkey average in primary school education of the girl students and 10 points ahead in secondary education schooling percentages. In high education, even though percentage of women students have increased in the last 10 years, Kocaeli University is below Turkey in general. The rates of women handled in Level 2 region basis, working in industry and service sectors, are 2 points behind Turkey average to the contrary of expected. In national parliament, Kocaeli is represented by 2 women representatives in the last 20 years.

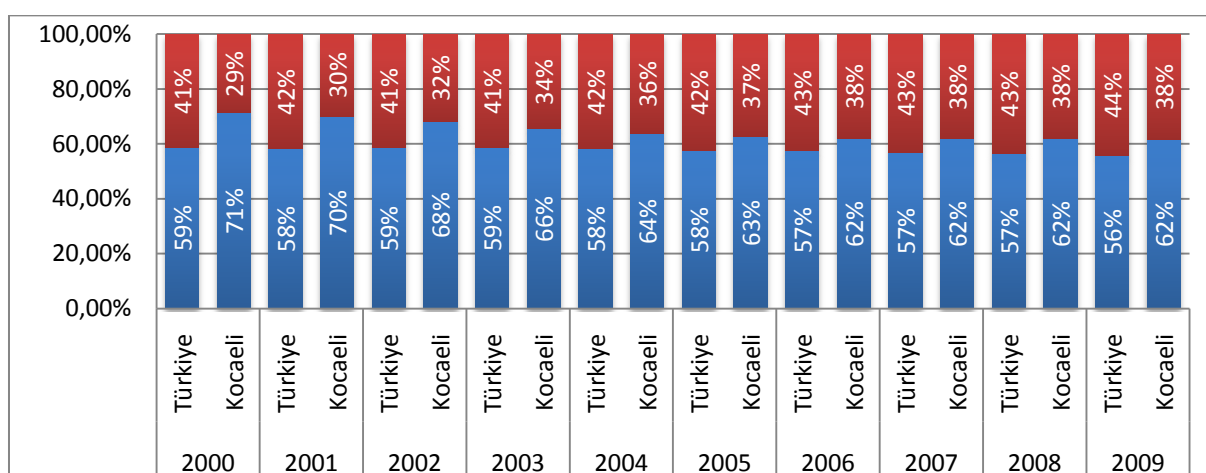
GOAL 3.A

To remove the inequality in sexes in primary and secondary education by 2005 and on all levels of education until 2015.

Indicator 3.1 Rates of Sexes in Primary, Secondary and High Education

In Kocaeli province the indicators of schooling rates in primary and secondary education are included in “To provide Basic Education to Everybody” purpose in relevant Goals, no.2.

Figure 9: Distribution of Kocaeli province Associate Degree and Graduate Students according to Sexes %



Source, Year of Data: SII, 2000-09

In higher education, Kocaeli women student percentage is behind Turkey average negatively. In 2000 29% of the university students in the province consisted of women and same year Turkey average was 41% for the same year. In 2009, even though the difference between Kocaeli and Turkey averages decreased, Kocaeli province was 6 points behind Turkey with 38% woman students' rate.

The percentage of women students in Turkey for the last 10 years is between the range of 41%-44%. In Kocaeli between years 2000 – 2004 the rate of women university students increased from 29% to 36% and after 2004 this percentage remained constant.

According to the data received from Kocaeli University, the percentage of women students registered and studying in Kocaeli University between 2010-11 education period, among 57.270 students is observed as 40%. The fact that engineering and technical programs have weight in Kocaeli University and Gebze High Technology Institute is the main factor affecting the distribution of sexes.

When number of students graduated between 2000-2010 from Kocaeli high schools and who started formal undergraduate programs in Turkey are considered, it is seen that the number of total students increases every year. In 2010 while the number of male students was 121% compared to 2000, the number of female students is 160% more than those in 2000. In other words, the rate of increase graduated from Kocaeli high schools and registered in formal undergraduate programs in female students, is higher than the rate of increase of male students and its share in the total registered students has showed an increase in 10 years.

Table 9: Number of Candidates who graduated from Kocaeli High Schools and Registered in Formal License Programs

Years	Male	Female	Total	Share among the total number of female students
2000	2.958	2.259	5.217	43%
2001	3.369	2.391	5.760	42%
2002	4.711	2.949	7.660	38%
2003	4.628	3.068	7.696	40%
2004	5.408	3.731	9.139	41%
2005	5.796	3.822	9.618	40%
2006	5.760	4.062	9.822	41%
2007	5.813	4.306	10.119	43%
2008	6.328	4.872	11.200	44%
2009	6.117	5.617	11.734	48%
2010	6.523	5.874	12.397	47%

Source, Year of Data: SII, 2000-2010

Indicator 3.2 Rate of Women who work on Payroll in Sectors other than Agriculture

The relevant data for the distribution of the workers employed on a payroll basis outside agriculture sectors according to sex are published by TSI on Level-2 basis. Kocaeli province bears 47,6% from the point of population of TR42 region consisting of Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova provinces.

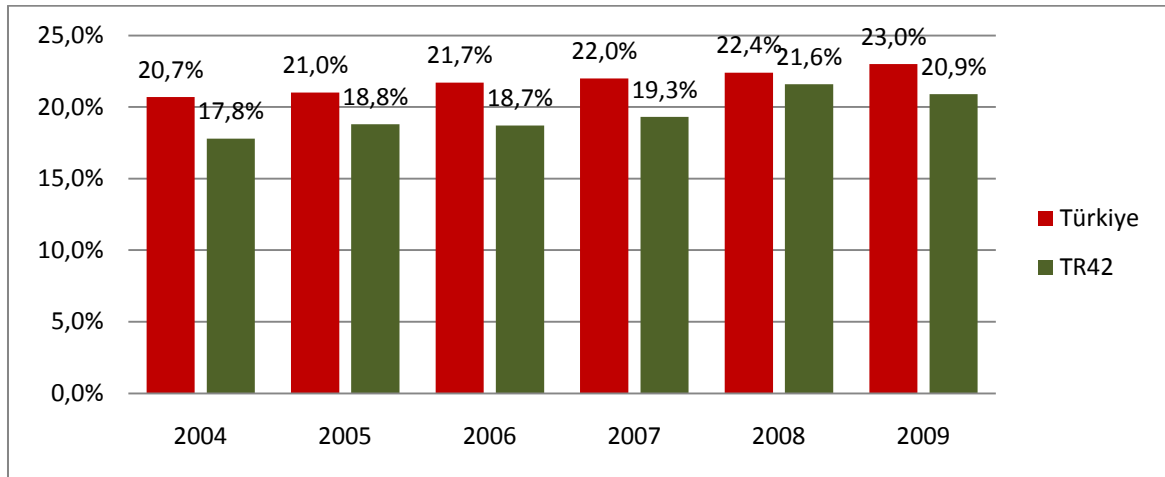
The rate of the employees working on payroll in sectors outside agriculture, expresses the participation of women in industry and service sectors. Due to the fact that working as family worker without pay is widespread in agriculture sector, UN takes into consideration the sectors outside agriculture.

Table 10: TR42 Region Number of Workers on Payroll in Sectors outside Agriculture (According to Sex)

Year	Region	Rate of Workers/Women who work on Payroll in Sectors other than Agriculture	Total Workers/Women who work on Payroll in Sectors other than Agriculture	Rate of Women who work on Payroll in Sectors other than Agriculture
2004	Turkey	2.127.000	10.293.000	20,7%
	TR42	87.000	489.000	17,8%
2005	Turkey	2.313.000	11.009.000	21,0%
	TR42	99.000	527.000	18,8%
2006	Turkey	2.515.000	11.601.000	21,7%
	TR42	110.000	588.000	18,7%
2007	Turkey	2.663.000	12.131.000	22,0%
	TR42	118.000	611.000	19,3%
2008	Turkey	2.805.000	12.503.000	22,4%
	TR42	138.000	640.000	21,6%
2009	Turkey	2.826.000	12.304.000	23,0%
	TR42	129.000	617.000	20,9%

Source, Year of Data: SII, 2004-2009

The percentage of women working in industry and service sectors in Turkey increase from 20% to 23% between 2004-2009. TR42 region follows Turkey approximately with 2 points behind. According to the 2009 data, 617 thousand people work in industry and service sectors in the region, and 129 thousand of these employees are women.

Figure 10: Rate of Women who work on Payroll in Sectors other than Agriculture in TR42

Source, Year of Data: SII, 2004-2009

Indicator 3.3 Rate of women representative in National Parliament

Table 11: Kocaeli province Number of Comparative Women Representatives

KOCAELİ			TURKEY	
Source	Total	Number of Representatives	Total	Number of Representatives
2007	9	1	550	50
2002	9	0	550	24
1999	10	1	550	23
1995	9	0	550	13
1991	7	0	450	8

Source, Year of Data: tbmm.gov.tr, 2010

Kocaeli province was able to send only 2 women representatives in the last 19 years to Turkish Grand National Assembly. Number of women representatives in Turkey between 1991-2007 increased from 8 to 50 and 10% representation in the Parliament was provided. Kocaeli province 23. During the period, among 9 representatives, with 1 woman representative caught the Turkey average as a percentage.

There are no women mayors in Kocaeli province or its districts. In Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality women are represented with a percentage of 5,4%. In the period between 2009-2014 there are 4 women members of the assembly among the 74 members of Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality. In Kocaeli district municipalities assembly, there are total 324 assembly members, and women are 24 corresponding to 7,4% of the total.

In Kocaeli General Assembly women are represented with a rate of 3,4%. There are 2 women members in Kocaeli Province General Assembly with 58 members in the period 2007-2011.



GOAL 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Kocaeli province is above average in Turkey from the point of realization of Goals. With respect to reducing Death of Children in all indicators, (rate of children and babies, rates of rubeola vaccination), the variables in targets remain constant due to reaching maximum level.

Target 3.A

To reduce the children's death under the age of five with a rate of 2/3 between 1990 and 2015

Indicator 4.1 Death Rate Under the Age of Five

Data for the Death Rate Under the Age of Five used for Kocaeli province, are the death rates calculated compared to live births. Death of children between 0-5 due to health problems or accidents, are included in the scope of the indicator.

Table 12: Comparative Death Rate Under the Age of Five in Kocaeli Province (in thousand)

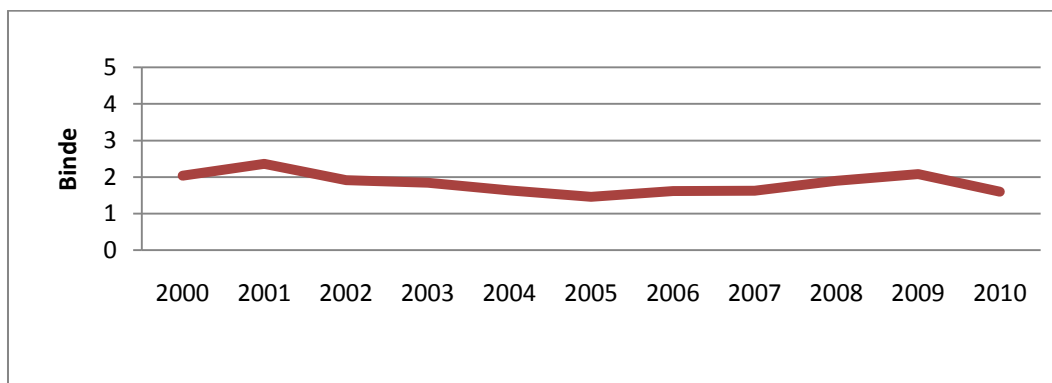
(In thousand)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kocaeli	2,04	2,36	1,92	1,85	1,64	1,46	1,62	1,63	1,9	2,08	1,65

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-2010

In Kocaeli province death rates under the age of 5 is reduced as of 2003. Rate of deaths under the age of five in 2000 realized as 2.04% were reduced in 2007 to 1.63% and showed a decrease of 20%. The reason for the increase observed in 2008 and 2009 it is possible that the indicator includes deaths realized as the result of accidents and creating possible fluctuations. In 2010 the rate was 1.65%.

Death Rate Under the Age of Five realized in the province of Kocaeli is positively below Turkey average.

Figure 11: Death Rate Under the Age of Five



Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-2010

Indicator 4.2 Death Rate in Babies

In Kocaeli province "Death Rate in Babies" was reduced to 7% in 2010 . This percentage is close to the world average in perinatal (at the moment of death, before and after) death rate. The basic reasons for this is, the development of substructure of new-born units in Kocaeli and placing weight on the Neonatal resuscitation (revival after birth) programs. Strategy flexibility, granted by Ministry of Health, has opened the way to substructure developments.

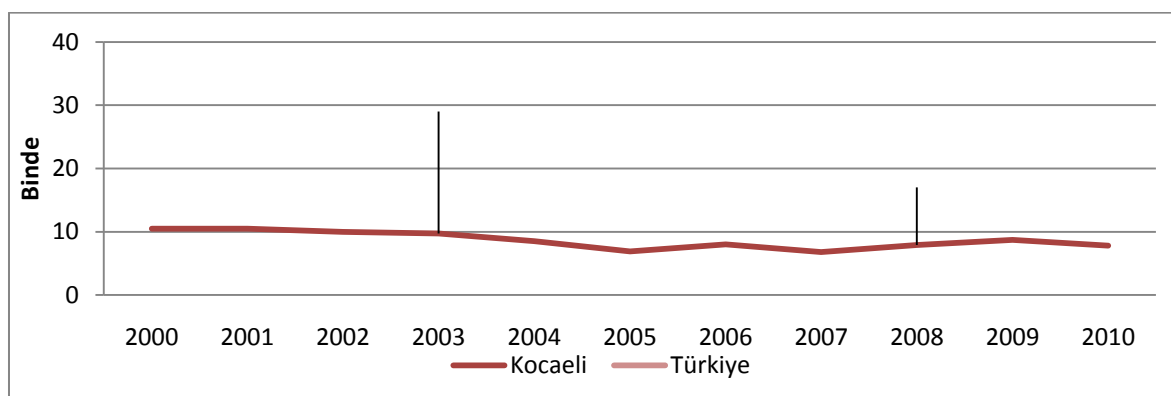
Table 13: Kocaeli Province Death Rate in Babies

(In thousand)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kocaeli	10,5	10,5	10	9,7	8,5	6,9	8	6,8	7,9	8,7	7,48
Turkey				29					17		

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 20110 - NSA 2003,2008

When talking into consideration the fact that the 33% of the death in babies occur during the first month and similarly 25 of all death in babies occur in the 1st day, then it is seen that neonatal resuscitation in Kocaeli are of utmost importance. When Kocaeli province is compared to Turkey in general, the comment relevant to Death Rate under the Age of Five (Indicator 4.2) is also valid for the Death Rate in Babies indicator. Death rate in babies, was reduced between 2003- 2008 in Turkey in general starting from 29% to 17% it reached to a minimum level with 7.8% in Kocaeli province.

Figure 12: Kocaeli Province Death Rate in Babies



Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 20110 - NSA 2003,2008

Indicator 4.3 The rate of children under one who received rubeola vaccination

In Kocaeli the number of "children who received rubeola vaccination" show an increasing trend. While as of the year 2000 19 thousand children were vaccinated annually, as of 2010 this number increased to 26 thousand. The decrease observed between 2005-2006 which consisted of the exception to this situation, arises from the change in the interval of implementing the rubeola vaccination. Until 2005 the vaccination period which is until the 9th month, changed to 12th month after 2005. The 3 months gap caused the mentioned decrease.

Table 14: Kocaeli province Rubeola Vaccination Indicators

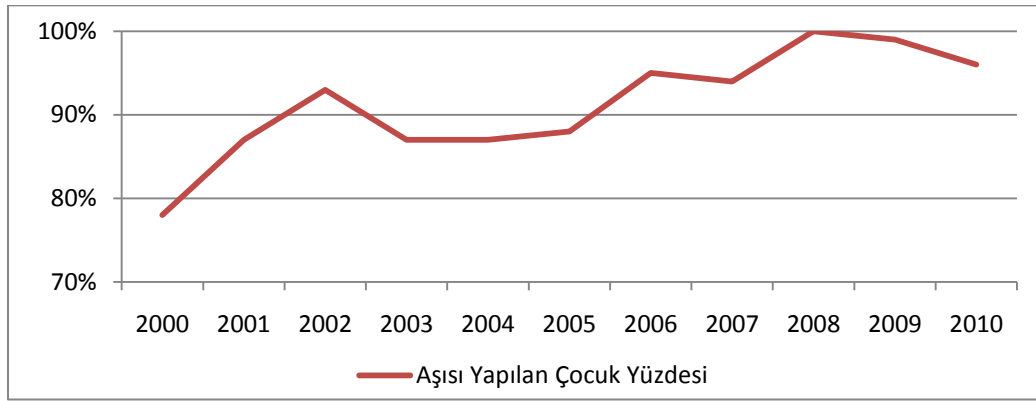
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Vaccinated Number of children	19.223	21.429	22.666	21.372	21.216	21.890	17.840	23.401	26.296	27.177	26.108

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-10

Sudden increase of the number of rubeola cases in 2004, is related to the characteristic of the disease. In case a 95% vaccination rate is not achieved in disease with exanthema such as rubeola, the disease reaches to the level of epidemic once every four years due to the 5% population not vaccinated. In the years 2004-2005 in Kocaeli, parallel to the target of elimination of rubeola determined by World Health Organization in 2010 100% of the population under 15 were vaccinated.

Currently rubeola disease in Kocaeli is 0 since the year 2000. The increase seen in the graphics for the year 2010, is not related to rubeola but to other diseases with exanthema with low level of importance. In European countries, when considering that rubeola is still not eliminated, it can be stated that Turkey and indirectly Kocaeli province is in the best position compared to other countries and cities from the point of rubeola disease. Rare cases are imported cases arising abroad. When considering that the rubeola virus requiring human body can not survive in external environments, vaccination of sensitivity cohort prevented the spreading of virus in the province of Kocaeli.

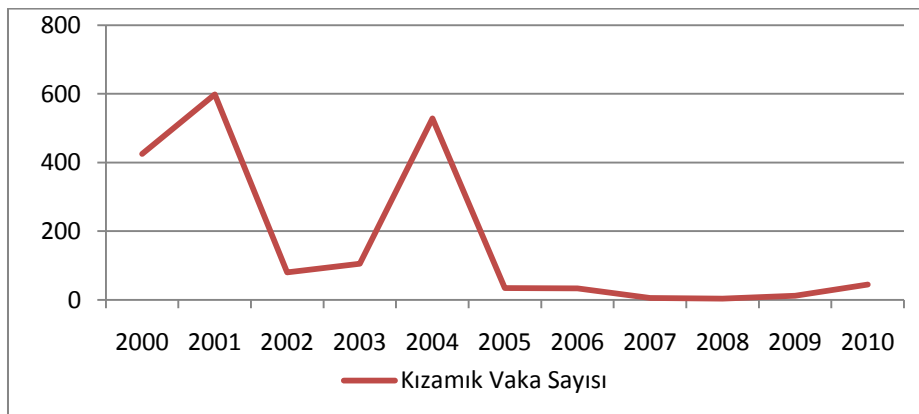
Figure 13: Kocaeli province rates of Rubeola Vaccination Per Years



Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-2010

Behind the number of cases of rubeola in Kocaeli is the increase in the rate of vaccination during the years. Population vaccinated in 2000 which was around 70% -80% reached 100% in 2008. In Kocaeli sensitivity chart is vaccinated entirely. 95% vaccination target is reached for the babies.

Figure 14: Kocaeli province Number of Cases of Exanthema Disease



Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-20110 (Number of rubeola diseases consists of all the exanthema disease)



GOAL 5:

Improve Maternal Health

Projects implemented related to the Goals under the target of Developing Mothers' Health reflect the indicators as positive. Birth, birth control methods, pregnancy monitoring average visit rates have a tendency to increase positively. With the aim of holding the mother death rates in a lower level, projects are being developed.

Target 5.A

To reduce the mothers' death under the age of five with a rate of 3/4 between 1990 and 2015

Indicator 5.1 Death Rate in Mothers

The fact that the rate of mothers' death in Kocaeli shows fluctuations, arises basically from the expression of the rate in hundred thousand scale. Very low change in mother deaths, makes the change apparent expressed in one in a hundred thousand.

Mother deaths consist of all those mothers who die until the end of 42 days after childbirth. Other coincidental reasons such as accident etc. are not included in the statistics but the direct and indirect reasons dependent on the pregnancy are included. The increase in the death of mothers in 2009 in Kocaeli province can be explained with the effect of flu epidemic.

Table 15: Kocaeli province Comparative Mother Death Rate (In one hundred thousand)

(In hundred thousand)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kocaeli	13,1	34,7	28	34,2	10,9	31,4	35	21,8	23,9	35,2	11
Turkey						28,5		21,3	19,4		

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 20110 - NSA 2003, 2008

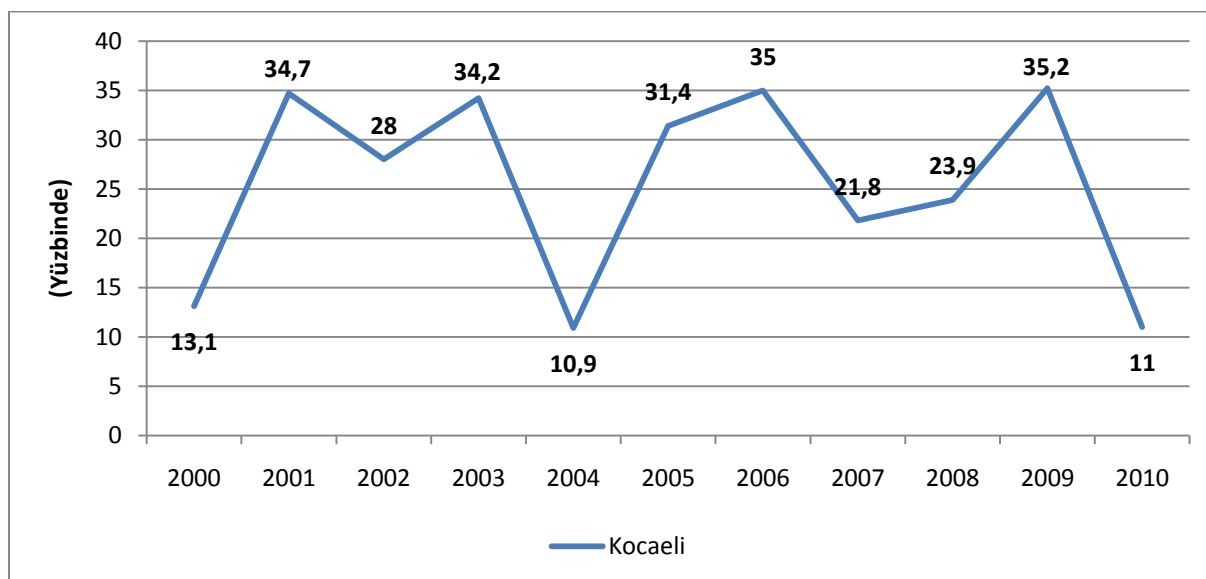
Mother death rate, can be expressed as the indicator where the most sensitive approach is shown by Ministry of Health and Province Health Directorates. Effective projects are being executed with the aim of lowering the mother death rate to 0, by Kocaeli province Health Directorate. To reduce the arterial ligation (bleeding after birth) A symposium is organized on the same subject to increase the information sharing in Kocaeli University.

In Kocaeli province, pregnant women with risks are individually followed over the file. Accommodation opportunity is provided to the pregnant having birth risk out of the hospitals in their final weeks. At the meeting organized under the presidency of Kocaeli Province Health Directorate every Monday in the Directorate, health condition of the mother candidates is handled as priority subject. The risky pregnancies are carefully followed in the health meeting with the participation of the head doctor of the university hospital, health group heads, head doctors of the other hospitals and the departmental chiefs. In the meeting organized once a year among the sectors with the

participation of province directors under the presidency Kocaeli Governor, risky pregnancies and mother deaths are handled.

The expectant mothers are tied to the regular training by midwives and nurses within the pilot project implemented in Fatih State Hospital in Gebze County and in Farabi State Hospital in Darica County. It is targeted to spread this implementation in Kocaeli province in general in the near future.

Figure 14: Kocaeli Province Mother Death Rate



Kocaeli Province Health Directorate, 2010

Indicator 5.2 Rate of Births realized by Educated Health Personnel

Rate of Births realized by Educated Health Personnel, consists of all rate of birth realized in a health organization, under the observation of a health expert. In Turkey in general, a serious amount of progress was made, in this area and in the beginning of 2000's the rate was around 80% and at the end of 2000's it reached 90%.

Table 16: Kocaeli Province Comparative Rate of Births realized by Educated Health Personnel

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kocaeli	98,6%	98,7%	98,5%	98,8%	98,7%	99,2%	99%	99,4%	99,4%	99,6%	99,7%
Turkey	83%								91,3%		

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-2010 - TNSA 2003, 2008

In Kocaeli province especially this rate is around 100% for the last 10 years. The fact that in Kocaeli there is minimum one hospital in each district, forms the basis of this.

Target 5.B

To reach the universal reproduction health until 2015.

Indicator 5.3 Rate of using Birth Control Methods

In Kocaeli the rate of using Birth Control Methods has increased for the last 10 years. According to 2001 year data the method of using birth control methods which was 17%, has shown a huge leap in 2002 and increase to 35% and in the following years it increased even more, and reached 41,5% in 2010. Regular budgets reserved in this area, and decisive policies implemented, are the basic factors in the increase of the rate of using birth control methods.

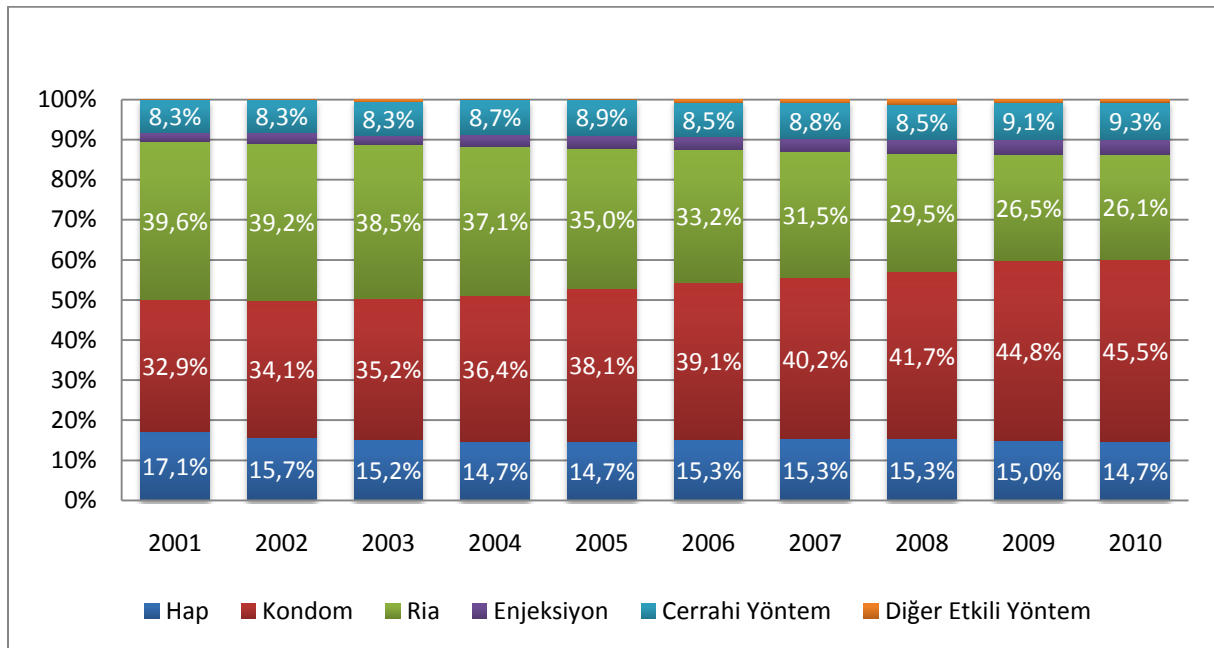
Table 17: Indicator 5.3 Kocaeli province Rate of using Birth Control Methods

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kocaeli	16,96%	35,41%	35,68%	36,89%	38,21%	40,49%	40,87%	42,01%	41,87%	41,50%

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2001-2010

In Kocaeli province the distribution of the Birth Control Methods according to the method is included in the following graphic. According to statistics, use of intra uterine device has left its place to condoms and the rate of other methods remained constant.

Figure 15: Kocaeli province Rate of using Birth Control Methods according to the Method Used



Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-2010

Indicator 5.4 A Adolescent Birth Rate

Adolescent birth rate expresses the rate of the mothers under 18 who gave birth to all the mothers who gave birth during that particular year. This rate, is included in the records related to Health Directorate under the risky pregnancies, and is observed carefully as relayed under the title the rate of mothers death.

The number of adolescent mothers who gave birth with risky babies can be reached among the records communicated. In Kocaeli province, an increase was observed in 2010 compared to previous years, and among 25200 mothers, number of adolescent mothers are determined as 41.

In Turkey in general adolescent death rate realized according to TNSA 2008 data, as 5,9% for the province of Kocaeli and acting with the data mentioned is realized as 1,6 in a thousand in 2010.

Indicator 5.5 The rate of coverage of care before birth (minimum one visit and minimum four visits)

The rate of care coverage before birth which expresses the mother candidates by health organizations has reach 62,3% in 1993 in Turkey in general, and reached 92% in 2008. In Kocaeli province, 100% of the pregnant women are followed up by Health Directorate.

Table 18: Kocaeli Province Pregnant Monitoring Average Number of Visits

Year		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Average Pregnancy Monitoring*		2,86	3,3	3,63	3,91	4,46	4,67	4,75	5,09	5,75	5,98	6

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-2010

In Kocaeli province while regular visits and monitoring with respect to pregnant women was realized as 2,86 on the average in 2000, average number of observations increased 1,2 times and reached 6,42 on the average.

In addition to the monitoring of the Province Health Directorate, the project "Milk Assistance to Mother Candidates" consists of milk assistance of 12 liters per month for 6 month to 25,000 mothers who will give birth each year, by Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality since 2005.

Indicator 5.6 Family Planning Requirement that is not covered

No data produced based on province could be accessed in this area



GOAL 6:

Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

The most basic problem in the Struggle with HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Epidemics is the low data quality. According to statistics, HIV/AIDS disease was found in 1 person in Kocaeli in the age group of 15-24, until today. Rarely seen malaria cases have foreign sources. All the tuberculosis cases in Kocaeli are monitored within the scope treatment with direct monitoring.

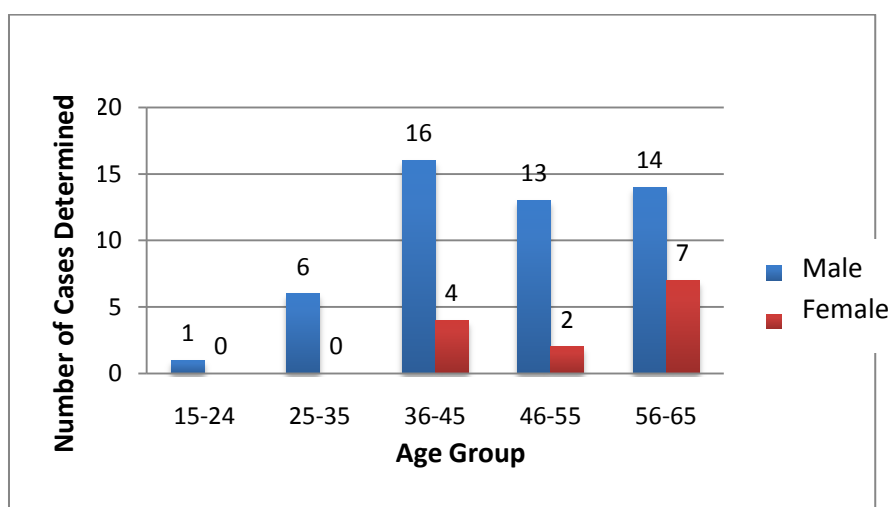
GOAL 6.A

To stop the spreading of HIV/AIDS in 2015 and start its recession

Indicator 6.1 HIV's Rate of Spreading in the 15-24 Age Group

In Kocaeli province in 15-24 age group the number of HIV/AIDS cases determined until 2010 is 1 (one), this rate with incidence according to age corresponds to 0,4 in a thousand is observed to be the same in Turkey in general.

Figure 16: Kocaeli Province HIV/AIDS Distribution of Cases



Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2010

In Kocaeli province 63 HIV/AIDS cases were determined in all age groups until 2010.

Indicator 6.2 Rate of Condom Use in Sexual Intercourse with Highest Risk

No data produced based on province could be accessed in this area

Indicator 6.3 The rate of correct information in 15-24 Age Group about HIV/AIDS

No data produced based on province could be accessed in this area

Indicator 6.4 The rate of attendance of orphans in 10-14 age group to the rate of the attendance of those who are not orphans.

No data produced based on province could be accessed in this area

GOAL 6.B

At the end of the year 2010, to provide universal access to all those who need the required treatment for HIV/AIDS

Indicator 6.5 The rate of access of the population who were subjected to an advanced level of HIV infection.

Antiretroviral medicine are defined as medicine that can interfere directly with viruses. Only AIDS disease, is the reason for obtaining "Green Card" without taking into consideration other factors.

In Kocaeli province 63 HIV/AIDS cases were determined in all age groups until 2010. All of these people have access to antiretroviral medicine and therefore it can be expressed as 100% for Kocaeli for the indicator.

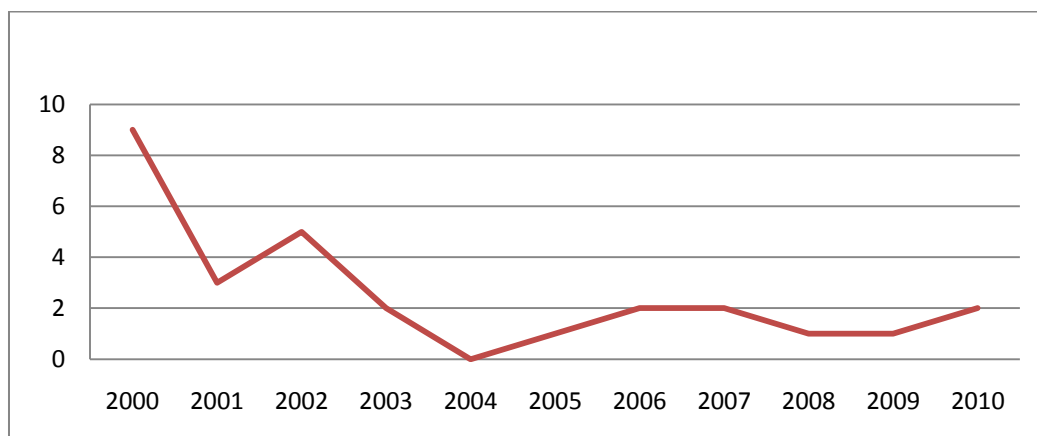
Target 6.C

When 2014 is reached to cease the spreading of Malaria and other epidemics and to start their recess.

Indicator 6.6 The rate of Malaria Spread and Rate of Deaths related to Malaria

Total of the Malaria cases seen in Kocaeli province are imported (with foreign source) cases. Since 2005 each year 1 or 2 cases are observed.

Figure 17: Kocaeli province Number of Malaria Cases



Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-2010

Indicator 6.7 The rate of children under the age 5 sleeping under insect killer mosquito net .

Indicates related to this area, are evaluated as out of scope for the Region.

Indicator 6.8 The rate of children receiving treatment with Malaria preventing medicine under the age 5.

Indicates related to this area, are evaluated as out of scope for the Region.

Indicator 6.9 Rates of Death with respect to Tuberculosis Incidents and Prevalances

In Kocaeli province while the number of people using their lives between 2000-2006 from tuberculosis is between 8-10 for the last 5 years it recessed to 4-5 deaths. For the year 2000, in Kocaeli Tuberculosis death rate was 6,6 in a million, and in 2007 3,4 in million, 6 in million in 2008, and 2,62 in a million in 2009. When considering the Turkey average was 3,2 in a hundred thousand it can be mentioned that the tuberculosis death rate of Kocaeli is positively ahead of Turkey.

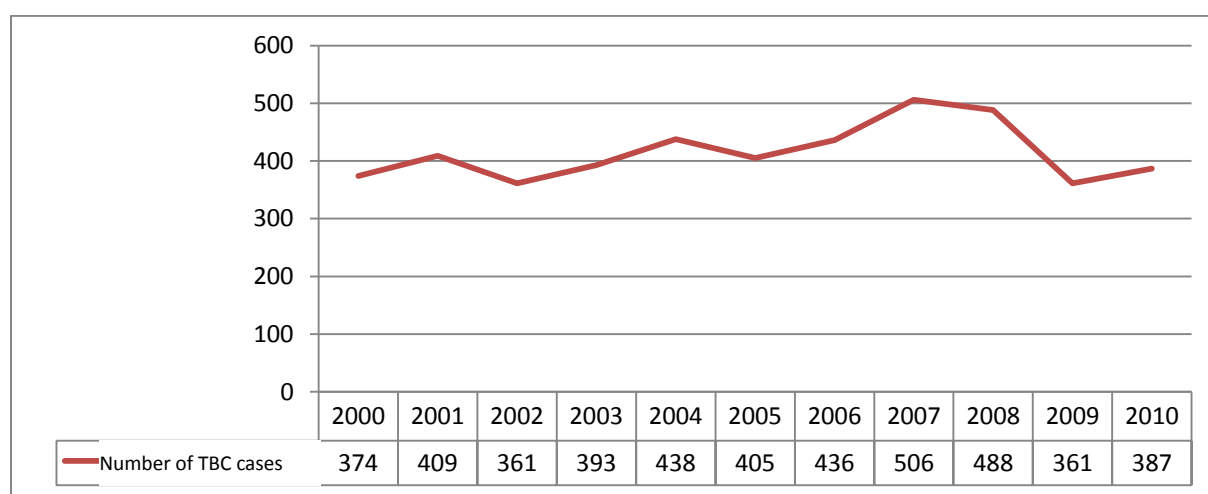
Table 19: Kocaeli province Tuberculosis Death Rates per years

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TBC Death Rates	8	10	8	8	5	8	11	5	9	4	4

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-2010

When considering that tuberculosis, which is an epidemic, that can be contagious where there is intensive population and the time spent in communal areas are long, in factories and in similar environments, in Kocaeli province in Marmara region, the fact that tuberculosis incidents are in Turkey average can be handled as a situation realized in a positive way over the expectations.

Figure 18: Kocaeli province Tuberculosis Incident Rates per years



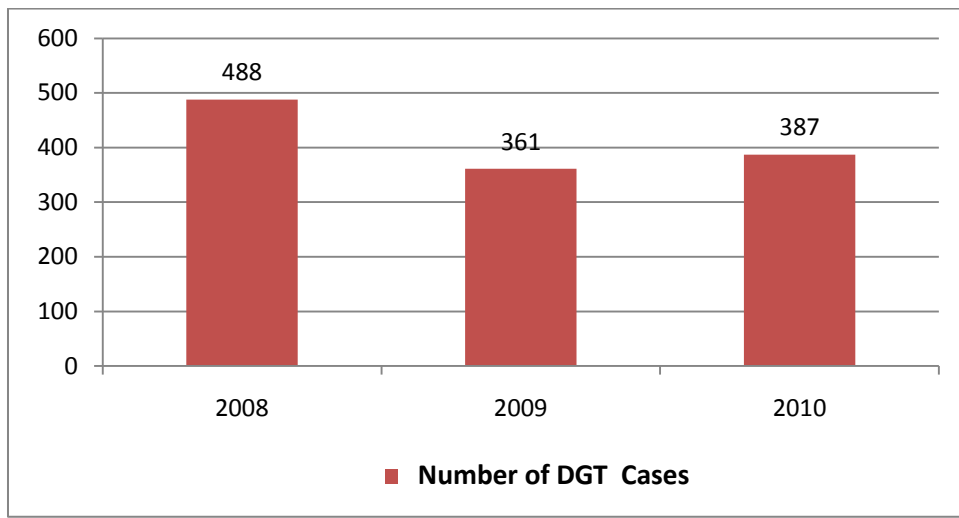
Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-2010

Indicator 6.10 The Rates of tuberculosis determined under short term treatment and observed directly and healed

In Kocaeli province Direct Observed Treatment implementation started in the year 2008. Within the scope of this implementation, the tuberculosis cases determined in 2008, 2009 and 2010 were 100% taken under direct observation.

Direct observed treatment is the type of treatment with long term. Medicine to be used by the tuberculosis patients for 6 months, is debited to expert health personnel, chemist, health personnel relative of the person, and in exceptional cases to alderman of the village. The cessation of tuberculosis disease, of which the treatment needs decisiveness to a high extent, is targeted.

Figure 19: Number of Treatments in Kocaeli in Tuberculosis with Direct Observation



Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli, Province Health Directorate, 2000-2010



GOAL 7:

Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Even though Kocaeli province is an industrial city, displays a positive performance in environment indicators of Millennium development Goals. In Kocaeli, there is forestry existence 2,5 times compared to Turkey acreage. From the point of air quality, the rates of sulphurdioxide, and particle substances, shows that Kocaeli is in the middle in Turkey in general. Long term projects are developed with respect to planning of the potable water supplies. Access to the bettered potable water is 100% and access to bettered waste water system is 95%. Additionally, Kocaeli province, is on the first rank from the point of purification facility capacity in Turkey.

GOAL 7.A

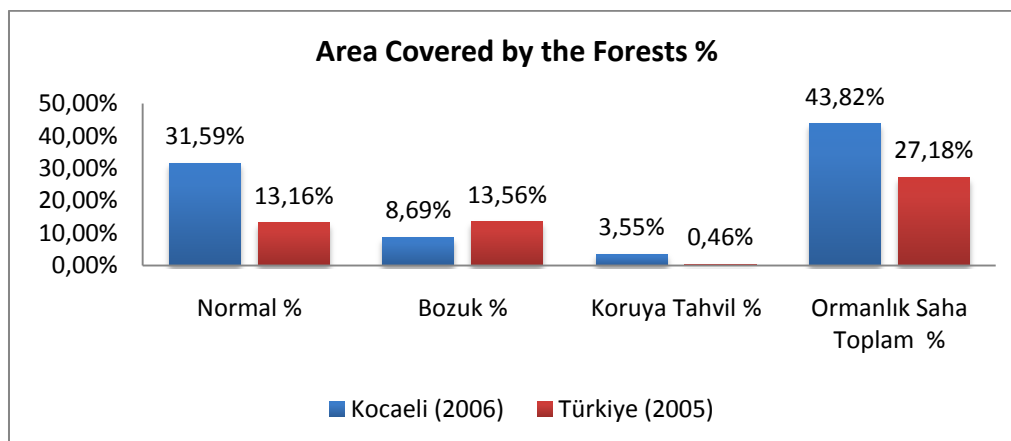
To unite the country policies with sustainable development principles and to reverse the destruction of environmental sources

Indicator 7.1 Area Covered by Forests

Kocaeli province is located in one of the richest geographies of Turkey. In Kocaeli province 44% of the 336 thousand hectares consist of forests. Distribution of forests in the general area, is as follows: 31,5% normal forestry, 8,7% disrupted forest area, 3,5% forest area turned into groves. There is 147 thousand forest area in Kocaeli of which 106 thousand hectares is normal forest area.

To compare, 27% of the general area in Turkey is forest area. Distribution of forests in the general area, is as follows: 13% normal forestry, 13% disrupted forest area.

Figure 20: Kocaeli Province Area Covered by Forests



Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli Province Environment Status Report 2008

In the province of Kocaeli, which consists of 4% of the geography in Turkey, total normal forests take 10% of the area.

Table 20: Kocaeli Province Distribution of Area of Forests (Hectares)

(Hectare)	GROVE						FOREST AREA		GENERAL AREA
GÖLCÜK OPER. DIR.	Normal	%	Disrupted	%	Reserved to Forest	%	Total	%	(Ha)
Gölcük	6.531,0	31,98%	774,0	3,79%	4.958,0	24,27%	12.263,0	60,04%	20.425,0
Karamürsel	2.997,5	11,82%	1.903,0	7,51%	6.203,0	24,47%	11.083,5	43,72%	25.351,0
İzmit	17.278,1	46,66%	2.607,4	7,04%	776,5	2,10%	20.662,0	55,80%	37.026,0
İZMİT OPER. DIR.	GROVE						FOREST AREA		GENERAL AREA
	Normal	%	Disrupted	%	Reserved to Forest	%	Total	%	(Ha)
Center	12.543,5	24,5%	2.616	5,1%	0	0%	15.159,5	29,6%	51.301
Taşköprü	10.451	42,5%	1.438,4	5,9%	0	0%	11.889,4	48,4%	24.592,7
Gebze	12.392	32%	6.386	16,5%	0	0%	18.778,0	48,5%	38.732,5
Dilovası	7.622	34,6%	6.270	28,5%	0	0%	13.892,0	63,1%	22.037
Gulf	10.618	34,3%	5.544	17,9%	0	0%	16.162,0	52,2%	30.987
Kandıra	7.880,5	18,3%	473,5	1,1%	0	0%	8.354,0	19,4%	43.123
Kefken	8.308,5	44,6%	478,6	2,6%	0	0%	8.787,1	47,1%	18.637,1
Akçaova	9.482	40%	687	2,9%	0	0%	10.169,0	42,9%	23.712
	GROVE						FOREST AREA		GENERAL AREA
	Normal	%	Disrupted	%	Reserved to Forest	%	Total	%	(Ha)
Kocaeli (2006)	106.104,1	31,6%	29.177,9	8,7%	11.937,5	3,6%	147.199,5	43,8%	335.924,3
TURKEY (2005)	10.261.221	13,2%	10.567.526	13,6%	360.000	0,5%	21.188.747,0	27,2%	77.945.200

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli Province Environment Status Report, 2008

Indicator 7.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Total, According to Per Person and Purchasing Power Parity)

Carbon dioxide emission indicators are only produced in Turkey in general, however on province basis, sulphurdioxide and particle substances (smoke) average data can be accessed.

At many points in the province, air quality is measured and at different points, values measured vary according to the years. Air quality measured at province center show similarity to the province industrial regions (Gulf, Dilovası and Gebze)

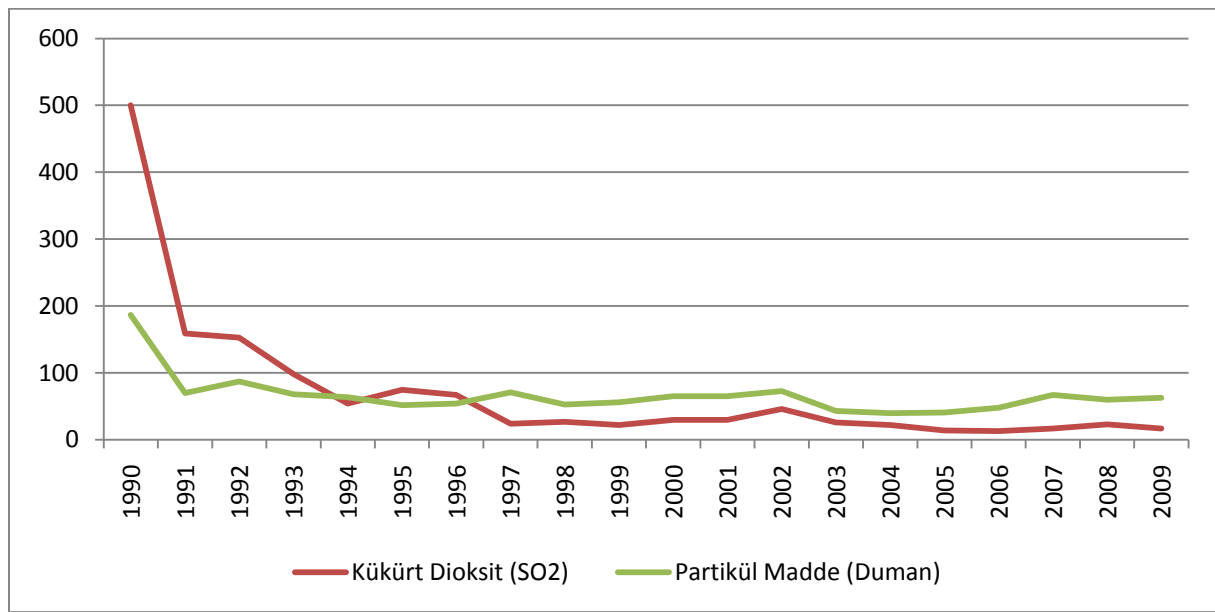
In Kocaeli Province where the industry is intensive, a very serious positive development was achieve from 1990's to 2000's. Basic reason for the serious positive development in air pollution, is the passing process from coal to natural gas in industry and residences.

Table 21: Kocaeli province SO2 and Particle Substance Averages (mg/m3)

KOCAELİ (mg/m3)	Sulphur Dioxide (SO2)		Particle Substance (Smoke)	
	Center	Derince Region	Center	Derince Region
1990	500	-	187	-
1991	159	-	70	-
1992	153	-	87	-
1993	98	-	68	-
1994	54	314	64	119
1995	75	121	52	43
1996	67	106	54	58
1997	24	77	71	58
1998	27	83	53	42
1999	22	49	56	30
2000	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-
2002	46	41	73	65
2003	26	26	43	40
2004	22	23	40	38
2005	14	13	41	37
2006	13	11	48	30
2007	17	-	67	-
2008	23	-	60	-
2009	17	-	63	-

Source, Year of Data: Source of the data for the years 1990-2006 is Ministry of Health and the source of the data for 2007-2009 is the Ministry of Forestry and Environment.

Amount of sulphurdioxide in the center of the province was measured in 1990 was 500 mg/m3, and in 2009 17 mg/m3. Similarly, in 1990 particle substance material in the area, realized as 187 mg/m3, was reduced to the level of 30 mg /m3 in 2006.

Figure 21: Kocaeli province SO2 and Particle Substance Averages (mg/m3)

Source, Year of Data: Source of the data for the years 1990-2006 is Ministry of Health and the source of the data for 2007-2009 is the Ministry of Forestry and Environment.

Indicator 7.3 Use of the Materials which consume Ozone

No data produced based on province could be accessed in this area

Indicator 7.4 Rate of the fish stocks in the secure biological limits

No data produced based on province could be accessed in this area

Indicator 7.5 Rate of the total water sources used

In Kocaeli province potable water is obtained mostly with network from Yuvacık Dam. 110 m³ water was obtained from Yuvacık Dam in 2009. Sources to be used for water requirements until 2040 are planned as follows:

Table 22: Kocaeli province water sources planning

Source	m ³ /year
Yuvacık Dam	120.000.000
Sapanca Lake	30.000.000
Local Sources	10.000.000
Kandıra Namazgâh Dam	27.890.000
İhsaniye and Avcıdere Dams	25.000.000

Source, Year of Data: Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality, ISU Activity Report 2009

In Kocaeli province, total amount of water drawn per Turkey, is ahead of the rate of population reached with potable network. In Kocaeli province, there were 2,32% of the Turkish potable water subscribers as of 2008, of total amount of water in Turkey 2,68% is realized in Kocaeli.

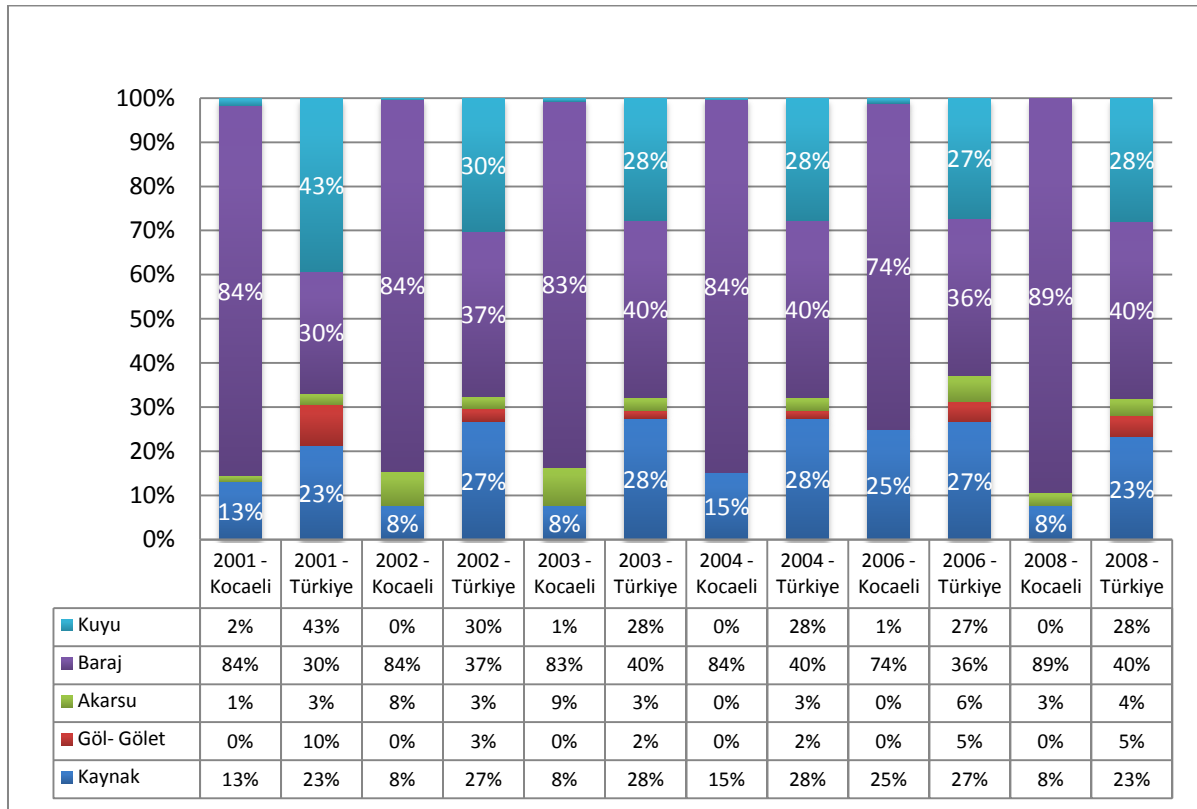
Table 23: Kocaeli province Potable Water used Source Indicators

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008
Population reached with potable water network	1.060.717	1.080.100	1.082.213	1.097.234	1.346.092	1.346.092
Rate of population reached with potable water network (Kocaeli/Turkey)	2,09%	2,09%	2,08%	2,06%	2,33%	2,32%
Total amount of water drawn (1000 m ³ /year)	134.613	132.822	122.881	131.539	174.422	121.950
Total amount of water drawn (Kocaeli/Turkey)	2,89%	2,76%	2,48%	2,65%	3,38%	2,68%

Source, Year of Data: SII, 2001-2008

Well are used as an important water source in Turkey. Of the potable water used in 2001, 43% was obtained from wells, 30% from dams, 23% from underground sources, 10% from lakes and small lakes. Well water was receded to second in rank as water source in Turkey at the end of the year 2000's. As of 2008, 40% of the potable water was obtained from dams, 23% from underground sources, 5% from lakes and small lakes.

Figure 22: Rate of the total water sources used in Kocaeli province



Source, Year of Data: SII, 2001-2008

In Kocaeli province, in 2001 2008, 84% of the potable water was obtained from dams, 13% from underground sources, as of 2008 the share of the underground waters was recessed 5 points and the share of the water obtained from dams increased to 89%.

Target 7.B

To reduce the loss of bio-diversity by achieving an important amount of decrease until 2010

Indicator 7.6 Rate of the Land and Sea Areas Under Protection

No data produced based on province could be accessed in this area

Indicator 7.7 Rate of the Endangered Species

According to Kocaeli province environment reports there are no endangered species in Kocaeli province.

Target 7.C

To reduce the number of population who can not access to safe potable water and basic waste system until 2015 by half.

Indicator 7.8 Rate of the population using the Developed Potable Water Source

In Kocaeli in general, services to the municipality and villages are provided by ISU General Directorate and as of the year 2010 and potable water service is provided to 1.522.408 consisting 100% of the population. In this area Turkey average is also close to 100%.

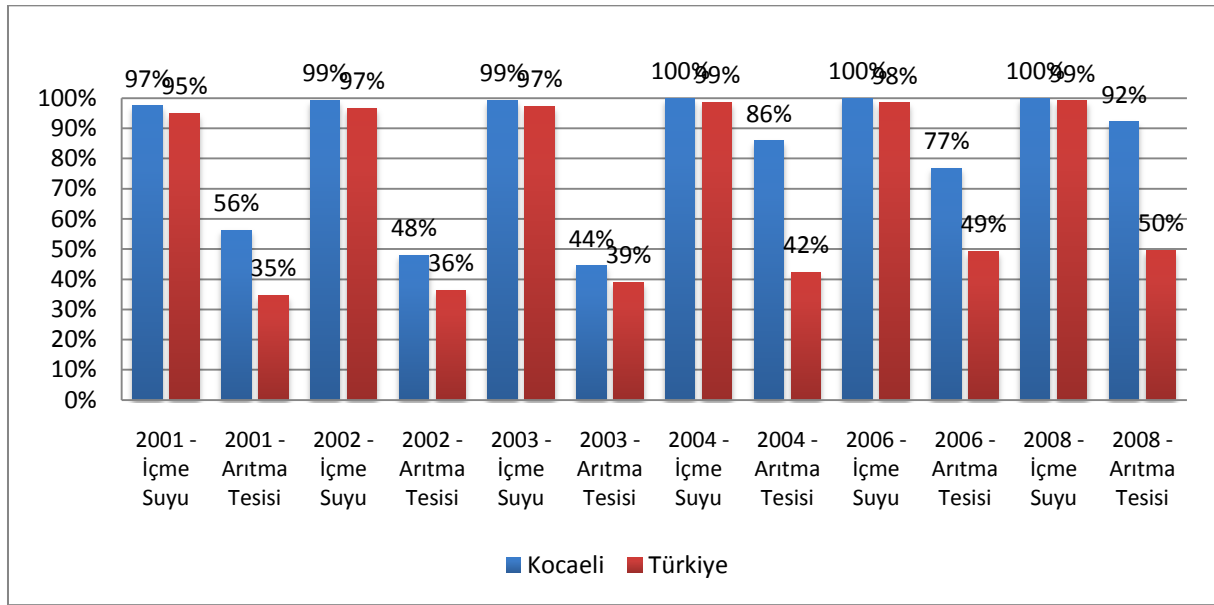
Table 24: Kocaeli province Developed Potable Water Access Rates

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008
Municipality Population	1.089.256	1.089.256	1.090.259	1.098.814	1.346.092	1.346.092
Access to Developed Potable Water %	97,38%	99,16%	99,26%	99,86%	100	100
Access to Purification Facility %	56,29%	48,00%	44,45%	85,84%	76,82%	92,18%

Source, Year of Data: SII, 2001-2008

Rate of population accessed with the potable water purification facility is close to the twice of Turkey average. Until 2004 population access rate of potable water purification facility which progressed 10 point ahead of Turkey average with 45-55% reached 85% in 2004. In Kocaeli by means of Avluburun, Denizli Small Lake and Kandira Potable Water Purification Facilities, 92% of the population is reached by 2008.

Figure 23: Kocaeli province Developed Potable Water Access Rates



İçme Suyu=Potable Water, Aritma Tesisi=Purification Facility, Source, Data Access Source: SII, 2001-2008

With the GOAL of the providing and maintaining the access for all the population to developed potable water, it is expressed that new project are realized based on population projection. In this respect, in addition to Yuvacık Dam consisting of the province's basic water source, Sapanca lake is also taken into service partially.

Table 25: Kocaeli province Potable Water Number of Subscribers

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
ISU number of subscribers	233.934	478.000	479.769	491.182	512.045	516.302	545.639

Source, Year of Data: ISU Activity Report 2009

Indicator 7.9 Rate of the population using the Waste Water System

Kocaeli province, is approximately 7 points ahead of the Turkey average in the area of the population accessing sewage network as of 2008. Mentioned rate in Turkey increase to 80% in 2001 to 88% in 2008 and in Kocaeli around the same year, rate of access by sewage network reached from 90% to 95%.

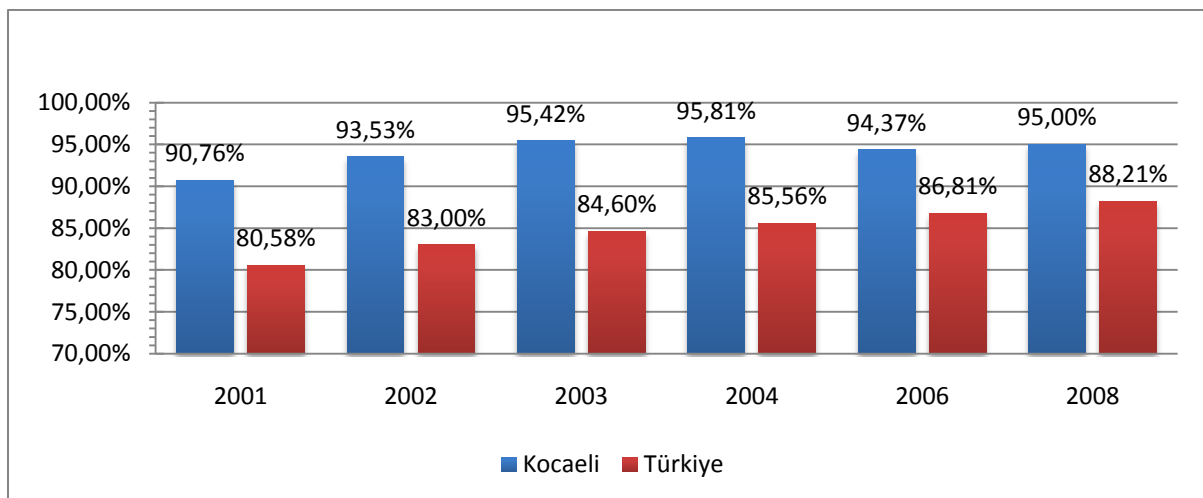
Table 26: Kocaeli Population access rate to Sewage Network

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008
Total population of the municipality	1.089.256	1.089.256	1.090.259	1.098.814	1.346.092	1.346.092
Population access rate to Sewage Network (%)	90,76%	93,53%	95,42%	95,81%	94,37%	95,00%

Source, Year of Data: SII, 2001-2008

Kocaeli is the province with the most waste water purification facilities in Turkey. In Kocaeli there are 12 waste water purification facility, in 42 Evler, Kullar, Körfez, Yeniköy, Karamürsel, Seka, Plajyolu, Altınova, Bağıranlı, Kefken, Kerpe and Cebeci regions currently that are active.

The most import benefit provided by the waste water purification facilities to the environment is to contribute to the sustainable usage of the sources and to prevent the inclusion of the industrial water in Kocaeli region to İzmit Region.

Figure 24: Rate of the population using the Developed Waste Water System

Source, Year of Data: SII, 2001-2008

GOAL 7.D

Until the end of 2020, to make an important progress in the living conditions of the minimum 100 million poor resident.

Indicator 7.10 Rate of the urban population in the poor neighborhoods

According to the definition of poor neighborhoods made by United Nations, the people in the houses must provide at least one of the four criteria.

1. Deprivation from the means of accessing quality water.
2. Deprivation from quality sewage
3. Excess population (more than 3 people in a room in the household)
4. Houses constructed from indurable material

Substructure service is provided to all the neighborhoods in Kocaeli and no neighborhood falls in the criteria given above. In other words, there are no poor neighborhoods in Kocaeli and this condition is explained as Kocaeli province boundaries having the same boundaries with Metropolitan Municipality.



GOAL 8:

Develop Global Partnerships for Development

Under this section, subjects such as the following are mentioned: regarding the Development Agency located in Kocaeli Province, Governorships, Municipalities and Universities; global partnerships, global projects jointly managed with other countries and cities, global programs currently participated, humanitarian assistance provided to other countries or cities and other similar projects. Within the Kocaeli Province, Kocaeli Governorship and Municipality are the primary institutions that engage in external relations regarding development related subjects. In addition to these, there are a couple of private companies with international ties that operate within the provincial boundaries. Additionally, some Non-Governmental Organizations and district municipalities may perform global scale studies at the Governorship-level.

East Marmara Development Agency, which started operations in July 2009, is another institution that establishes international links, in accordance with the tasks defined in its foundation law. With its links to foreign Development Agencies and the joint operations it performs, East Marmara Development Agency has been accepted as a Joint Member to the European Union Development Agencies Association. It also applied to become a project partner for 1 project and project associate for another, East Marmara Development Agency closely follows all the relevant activities of EU or other similar international agencies.

European Union Projects Coordination Center, operating under the Governorship of Kocaeli, is in contact with the Universities, National Education Directorate, Metropolitan Municipality, Non Governmental organizations and all other educational institutions and other related institutions located in Kocaeli, in developing foreign relations. This center also provides information and advice on Central Finance and Contracts Unit funds, within the framework of EU programs such as Lifelong learning Program (LLP) and Seventh Frame program (FP7). In addition, European Union Project Coordination Center organizes seminars and conferences to promote, introduce and popularize EU Education and Youth programs to potential participants in Kocaeli.

According to data from Kocaeli Governorship European Union Project Coordination Center, 294 project has been accepted from Kocaeli. Of these 294 project; 56 are Seventh Frame programs, 10 are Youth, 4 are Instrument of Pre-Association (IPA) program, 73 are Leonardo da Vinci (vocational training), 3 are pilot Brussels-based projects, 109 are Comenius and 26 are Grundtvig projects. Among the 120 EU projects currently executed in Kocaeli, 56 are Seventh Frame programs, 50 are Lifelong Learning Programs LLP), 8 are Youth, 5 are Instrument of Pre-Association (IPA) program and 3 are Consulate projects. So far, a total number of 1665 people have benefited from EU projects; of those 1188 are personnel and 477 are students.

According to information provided by Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality, the Province of Kocaeli have signed a "Sister City" agreement with the following cities; Ludwigshaven and Kassel from Germany, South Korea's Ulsan, China's Zhenjiang, Albania's Elbasan, Georgia' Batumi, Hungary's Eger and with the U.S. State of Maryland. In addition, cooperation agreement have signed with the Netherlands city of Amsterdam,, Hungarian city of Szekesfehervar, Bulgarian city of Kardzhali, Pakistani city of Karachi, and Serbian city of Novi Pazar.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

OFFICIAL DISPLAY and SET TARGET

Goals and Targets		Indicators for Monitoring Process
GOAL 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger		
GOAL 1.A	To reduce the population with daily level of income under one Dollar between 1990 and 2015.	1.1 Ratio of population with a daily income below 1 dollar (SGP) ^a 1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio 1.3 Share from the Total consumption of the poorest 20% of population .
GOAL 1.B	To create work appropriate to human dignity including women and youth and to reach fully effective employment.	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed. 1.5 Population employment ratio 1.6 Population ratio of employed population with a daily income less than 1 dollar 1.7 Share of Self-employed and unpaid family workers in total employment
GOAL 1.C	To reduce the population with daily level of income under one Dollar between 1990 and 2015.	1.8 Low-Weighted Child Ratio among Children under Age Five 1.9 Ratio of population that can't meet minimum Energy Consumption Rate
GOAL 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education		
GOAL 2.A	Girls and boys everywhere in the world to benefit from the right to primary education until 2015	2.1 Primary Net Enrollment Rate in Primary Education 2.1 primary education Final year students' continuation rate to secondary education 2.3 Literacy Rate of 15-24 Age-Group
GOAL 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women		
GOAL 3.A	To remove the inequality in sexes in primary and secondary education by 2005 and on all levels of education until 2015.	3.1 ratio of sexes in Primary, Secondary and High School Education 3.2 ratio of women working in non-agricultural sectors 3.3 ratio of Women parliament members in the National Assembly
GOAL 4: Reduce Child Mortality		
GOAL 4.A	To reduce the children's death under the age of five with a rate of 2/3 between 1990 and 2015	4.1 Mortality rate for children under the age of 5 4.2 Child mortality rate 4.3 Measles immunization rate of children under the age of 5
GOAL 5: Improve Maternal Health		
GOAL 5.A	To reduce the mothers' death under the age of five with a rate of 3/4 between 1990 and 2015	5.1 Maternal mortality rate 5.2 Proportion of births conducted by trained health personnel
GOAL 5.B	To reach the universal reproduction health until 2015.	5.3 Contraceptive Method Using the Ratio 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 unmet need for family planning
GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases		
GOAL 6.A	To reduce spreading of HIV/AIDS and diminishing the cases by 2015	6.1 HIV Prevalence Rate in 15-24 Age Group 6.2 Condom usage Ratio in the latest High-Risk Sexual Relationship 6.3 Ratio of those with correct information on HIV / AIDS in

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

OFFICIAL DISPLAY and SET TARGET

Goals and Targets		Indicators for Monitoring Process
		15-24 Age Group
		6.4 School attendance Ratio of orphans to non-orphans in the 10-14 Age Group.
GOAL 6.B	To provide universal treatment for HIV/AIDS for those who require treatment by the end of 2010 .	6.5 Access ration of population exposed to advanced levels of HIV infection to antiretovial drugs.
GOAL 6.C	To reduce spreading of malaria and other epidemic diseases and diminishing the cases by 2015.	6.6 Prevalence rate of malaria and malaria related Death Rates 6.7 Rate of children under 5 years age group sleeping under insecticide mosquito nets . 6.8 Rate of children with fever under 5 years age treated with anti-Malaria drugs 6.9 Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates caused by tuberculosis 6.10 Rate of tuberculosis cases with short-term course of treatment and treated.
GOAL 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability		
GOAL 7.A	Integrate Country policies and programs with sustainable development principles and reversing the depletion of environmental resources.	7.1 The area covered by forests 7.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Total, Per Capita and per Purchasing Power Parity) 7.3 Usage of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Ratio of fish stocks within biologically safe limits 7.5 Ratio of total water resources used
GOAL 7.B	Attaining a significant decline in the Bio-Diversity Loss rates by 2010	7.6 Ratio of Terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas 7.7 Ratio of Threatened Species
GOAL 7.C	Reduction in the number of people with no access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in half by the year 2015	7.8 Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources 7.9.8 Percentage of Population Using Improved Waste Water System
GOAL 7.D	To have achieved significant results in improving the life conditions of 100 residents living in poor neighborhoods by the end of 2020.	7.10 Percentage of urban population living in poor neighborhoods
GOAL 8: Develop Global Partnerships for Development		
GOAL 8.A	Development of Open, Rule-Abiding, Predictable, Non-Discriminating Trade and Financial Systems. This includes the commitment of Good Governance, development and poverty reduction on the National and International level.	<i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for less developed countries, Africa, landlocked countries and developing island states.</i> Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Ratio of ODA made to non-developed and less developed countries to GNP of benefactor OECD countries. 8.2 Ratio of total double-sided sector ODA of benefactor OECD countries to basic social services. (Basic education, basic health care, nutrition, clean drinking water, sanitation) 8.3 Ratio of free, double sided ODA of benefactor OECD countries.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

OFFICIAL DISPLAY and SET TARGET

Goals and Targets		Indicators for Monitoring Process
GOAL 8.B	<p>To tend for specific needs of less developed countries.</p> <p>Duty-free and quota-free access for the exports regarding the needs of less developed countries; enhanced debt relief and official bilateral deletion of debts for Highly Poor Indebted Countries, commitment for more attractive official development plans to fight against poverty.</p>	<p>8.4 Ratio of ODA received by landlocked countries to their GNP</p> <p>8.5 Ratio of ODA received by small island countries to their GNP</p> <p>Market access</p> <p>8.6 Ratio of recognized duty-free imports (by value and excluding arms) from developed countries to developing and less developed countries.</p> <p>8.7 Average tariffs applied by developed countries to agricultural, textile and clothing goods coming from developing countries.</p> <p>8.8 Estimated rate of agricultural support provided by OECD countries to their own GNP.</p> <p>8.9 ODA aid Provided to improve sustainability of Trade capacity</p>
GOAL 8.C	<p>To tend for specific needs of landlocked countries and developing small island states.</p> <p>With the Action Plan for Sustainable Development for Developing Small Island States and General Assembly 23rd Special Session results.)</p>	<p>Debt Sustainability</p> <p>8.10 Number of countries that meet the definition points for Highly Poor Indebted Countries (HIPC) (cumulative)</p> <p>8.11 Debt reduction ratios stipulated under HIPC and MIRD initiatives</p> <p>8.12 ratio of public debt interests to export of goods and services.</p>
GOAL 8.D	In order to make debt sustainable on the long-run; by means of national and international measures, dealing with the debt problem of developing countries comprehensively.	
GOAL 8.E	In collaboration with pharmaceutical companies, providing access to essential medicines in developing countries.	8.13 Ratio of population with access to basic medicine, within the framework of sustainability
GOAL 8.F	In cooperation with the private sector, making the benefits of new technologies accessible, especially in the fields of information and communication.	<p>8.14 number of telephone lines per 100 people</p> <p>8.15 number of mobile subscribers per 100 people</p> <p>8.16 number of Internet users per 100 people</p>

Valid as of 15 January 2008

KOCAELİ PROVINCE UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS MONITORING CAPACITY - TARGET PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

GOAL No.1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Indicator	Indicator Access Performance	Kocaeli Performance
Indicator 1.1	According to the official indicator set ; "poor" is defined as a person who has a daily income of less than \$1. Turkish Statistical Institute's statement that there are no poor people on Turkey, based on the definition of the UN Millennium Development Goals, makes it possible that the said indicator is takes as 0% on provincial basis. In contrast, expenditure-based relative poverty rates and poverty limits based on household size is calculated only on a national scale by Turkish Statistical Institute.	POSITIVE
Indicator 1.2	Gap Poverty rates are calculated on a national basis by Turkish Statistical Institute, and is not calculated on a provincial basis.	-
Indicator 1.3	Provincial income distribution data is last calculated on 2003 by on the Turkish Statistical Institute.	POSITIVE
Indicator 1.4	GDP on a provincial basis is last announced at the year 2001 by Turkish Statistical Institute and for this reason, data on growth rate of GDP per person employed can not be calculated.	-
Indicator 1.5	Provincial employment rates are periodically announced by Turkish Statistical Institute.	NEUTRAL
Indicator 1.6	As stated on Indicator 1.1, Turkish Statistical Institute's statement that there are no poor people on Turkey, based on the definition of the UN Millennium Development Goals, makes it possible that the said indicator is takes as 0% on provincial basis.	POSITIVE
Indicator 1.7	The share of freelance workers and the share of the family workers in total employment is periodically published by Turkish Statistical Institute on the basis of Level-2 Zones, but not on a provincial basis.	NEUTRAL
Indicator 1.8	Information on ratio of low-weight children under age five is studied by TDHS every five years, and only on country basis. As an indicator equivalent, the data provided by Provincial Health Directorate records on low-weight birth rate is provided.	NEUTRAL
Indicator 1.9	No research on food poverty on the basis of Kocaeli province can be found.	-

GOAL No.2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Indicator	Indicator Access Performance	Performance of Kocaeli
Indicator 2.1	Up-to-date data on net enrollment ratio in primary education by gender is recorded on a provincial basis by Ministry of Education and Turkish Statistical Institute, and is periodically published.	POSITIVE
Indicator 2.2	The ratio of attendance of final year elementary students to secondary education is not provided on a provincial basis, as an equivalent, the data on secondary school enrollment rate is used.	POSITIVE
Indicator 2.3	Literacy rates by age groups indicator are recorded by ABPRS and Turkish Statistical Institute and periodically published.	POSITIVE

GOAL No.3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Indicator	Indicator Access Performance	Performance of Kocaeli
Indicator 3.1	Gender ratios for Primary, secondary and higher education are recorded by the Ministry of Education and OSYM, and is published periodically by Turkish Statistical Institute.	NEUTRAL
Indicator 3.2	Sector-based gender distribution data is researched on the basis of Level-2 region and published periodically by Turkish Statistical Institute, but is not published on provincial basis.	POSITIVE
Indicator 3.3	Parliament's website published the lists of deputies for the last 6 sessions on a provincial basis.	NEGATIVE

GOAL No.4: Reduce Child Mortality

Indicator	Indicator Access Performance	Performance of Kocaeli
Indicator 4.1	Mortality rate data for children under five years are kept by Provincial Health Directorate.	POSITIVE
Indicator 4.2	Mortality rate data for newborns are kept by Provincial Health Directorate.	POSITIVE
Indicator 4.3	Measles vaccination rate data for newborns are kept by Provincial Health Directorate.	POSITIVE

GOAL No.5: Improve Maternal Health

Indicator	Indicator Access Performance	Performance of Kocaeli
Indicator 5.1	Mortality rate data for mothers are kept by Provincial Health Directorate.	NEUTRAL
Indicator 5.2	Up-to-date data for percentage of births performed by trained medical personnel are kept by Provincial Health Directorate.	POSITIVE
Indicator 5.3	Up-to-date data on percentage of contraceptives usage are kept by Provincial Health Directorate.	NEUTRAL
Indicator 5.4	Adolescent birth rate data is not reflected in the provincial Statistical on a regular basis. However, the number of adolescent mothers by taking the data is proportioned to the annual number of births, by the Provincial Health Directorate,	POSITIVE
Indicator 5.5	Data on prenatal care coverage is kept in detail by Provincial Health Directorate.	POSITIVE
Indicator 5.6	Records on family planning coverage rates is kept by the Provincial Health Directorate.	-

GOAL No.6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Indicator	Indicator Access Performance	Performance of Kocaeli
Indicator 6.1	While HIV/AIDS cases are recorded cumulatively on a yearly basis; low number of cases indicates that official records fails to reflect actual numbers.	NEUTRAL
Indicator 6.2	Information on "Condom usage on latest high-risk sexual intercourse" which can only be obtained through a survey on a provincial basis, is not available for Kocaeli.	-
Indicator	Information on " level of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS" which can only be	-

Indicator	Indicator Access Performance	Performance of Kocaeli
6.3	obtained through a survey on a provincial basis, is not available for Kocaeli.	
Indicator 6.4	A research on school attendance rate of orphans for Kocaeli can not be found.	-
Indicator 6.5	It has been inferred that because HIV/AIDS carriers are within the scope of social security, their access to antiretroviral drugs are 100%.	POSITIVE
Indicator 6.6	Data on Malaria cases are kept by Provincial Health Directorate on a yearly basis.	POSITIVE
Indicator 6.7	Indicators for the use of mosquito nets are considered out of scope for Turkey and Kocaeli.	-
Indicator 6.8	Feverish children under the age of five are considered out of scope for Turkey and Kocaeli.	-
Indicator 6.9	Indicators on tuberculosis are kept by Provincial Health Directorate on the basis of number of cases. Incidence rates were calculated based on the number of cases.	POSITIVE
Indicator 6.10	Data on directly observed treatment are kept by Provincial Health Directorate.	POSITIVE

GOAL No.7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Indicator	Indicator Access Performance	Performance of Kocaeli
Indicator 7.1	Forest area data is provided on the Kocaeli Provincial State of Environment reports, published in 2006.	POSITIVE
Indicator 7.2	Data on carbon dioxide emissions measurement is based on provincial level. Indicative rates are given as the equivalent of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter.	POSITIVE
Indicator 7.3	CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) consumption data is not studied on a provincial level.	-
Indicator 7.4	Data on fish stocks within safe biological limits is not recorded on a provincial level.	-
Indicator 7.5	Data on total water sources can be found on Turkish Statistical Institute and ISU records on a provincial basis.	POSITIVE
Indicator 7.6	Data on protected terrestrial and marine area rates can not be found on Provincial Environmental Status Reports, the reports only state that there are no national parks located within Kocaeli provincial borders.	-
Indicator 7.7	Provincial Environmental Status Reports state that there are no "Endangered Species" within Kocaeli provincial borders.	POSITIVE
Indicator 7.8	Data on access to improved drinking water can be found on Turkish Statistical Institute and ISU records on a provincial basis.	POSITIVE
Indicator 7.9	Data on population percentage with access to improved waste water systems can be found on Turkish Statistical Institute and ISU records on a provincial basis.	POSITIVE
Indicator 7.10	No research or studies can be found regarding percentage of population living in poor neighborhoods on a national or Provincial basis.	POSITIVE

GOAL No.8: Develop Global Partnerships for Development

Indicator	Indicator Access Performance	Performance of Kocaeli
Indicator 8.1 - Indicator 8.16	The said indicators listed under the section "To Develop Global Partnerships for Development" are considered outside the scope of the provincial based United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report because they were designed in accordance with international development aids and foreign trade legislation.	-

KOCAELİ PROVINCE UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT METHODOLOGY

Millennium Development Goals, is presented as a general framework by United nations, which provides the opportunity for all international groups to work together with respect to the joint GOAL of human development to be accessible to everybody and everywhere. United Nation Millennium Development GOAL Kocaeli Province Report, which is the first report that its Goals are adapted in a provincial basis, is prepared within the scope of East Marmara Development Agency year 2010 Technical Support Program, under the execution of Kocaeli Province Council application owner for the project, by the expert group appointed by East Marmara Development Agency.

Report consists of the research of the purpose, GOAL and indicator set determined by United Nations on province basis. Data used in the report, are the official report obtained from institutes and organizations and institutes and organization which produce data on a national level in the province of Kocaeli. In cases when official indicator can not be reach one-to-one, then equivalent indicators are included.

Quantitative data used in this report is gathered by means of visiting institutions that have data on a provincial basis; by determining the experts working in these institutions and by requesting their data by official letter. Data published on a central level is compiled from Turkish Statistical Institute or by compiling secondary data from other sources. Qualitative evaluations with respect to data; are based on the results obtained from the interviews held with the relevant bureaucrats on provincial level.

In order to confirm and assess the data collected and to determine any strategic recommendations; two workshops are held on December 29, 2010 and February 7, 2010 with the attendance of senior officials and experts identified from relevant institutions and organizations

Photograph 1: Briefing Meeting of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report for Kocaeli / Kocaeli, 29.12.2010



PROPOSALS FOR ACTION:

The necessary steps to reach the defined Millennium Development Goals for Kocaeli province are discussed on the Workshop held at February 7, 2001, with the participation of institutions and organizations with data and expertise on that regard. In this context, the actions that must be taken are listed under different GOAL titles and these are proposed to the authorities. during the meeting. For the proposal for action that was not the part of the standard United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report format are deemed to be presented as recommendations in this report prepared for Kocaeli province.

GOAL 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

- ✓ Preparing a provincial poverty map by using field scanning method and basing this information on a geographical information system infrastructure, and preparing an action plan in this regard,
- ✓ Because official income records alone are not enough to reveal the actual state of provincial economy; investigating of informal economy,
- ✓ Employing unemployed and poor citizens,
- ✓ Defining poverty limits and the term poverty itself for the case of Kocaeli,
- ✓ Single-center management of aid activities; by doing so, preventing the professionalizing aid collectors and increasing the efficiency by facilitating the tracking of aids,
- ✓ Developing projects to protect children from poverty,
- ✓ Development of proactive and not reactive programs against poverty,
- ✓ Making the use of Social Responsibility Standard Certificate (SA8000) proving that no child workers are employed, more widespread.

GOAL 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- ✓ In the field of education, supporting poor but successful children,
- ✓ Supporting gifted students,
- ✓ Establishing child poverty units within the Municipality,
- ✓ Social responsibility project managed by Large Companies

GOAL 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

- ✓ Investigating the causes of women's political disinterest
- ✓ Increasing female labor force participation

GOAL 4 (Reduce Child Mortality), GOAL 5 (Improve Maternal Health), and GOAL 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases)

- ✓ Supporting the individual to be in good condition physically, mentally and environmentally.
- ✓ Defining Preventive and Public health,
- ✓ Establishing family medicine, improving the integration of family medicine services with secondary care hospitals and making the feedback system between hospitals and family medicine systematic and regular,
- ✓ For newly planned areas and for heavily industrialized areas, preventing the contamination of air, water and substances used by humans, caused by these facilities.
- ✓ Determining and executing migration management policy.

GOAL 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

- ✓ Conducting and development of social fabric works

GOAL 8: Develop Global Partnerships for Development

- ✓ Increasing global relations by strengthening inter-agency coordination

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