

FACT SHEET

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KARACADAG DEVELOPMENT AGENCY BRIEF FACT SHEET

Prepared by Hülya ÖZÖNEN AKGÜL
Specialist
Karacadag Development Agency

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List of Abbreviations

NGO	Non-governmental Organization
RDA	Regional Development Agency
GAP	The Southeastern Anatolia Project (In Turkish: Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi)
IT	Information Technologies
NUTS	The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics

I. Brief Information About Karacadağ Development Agency

In Turkey, development agencies have been established under the coordination of Ministry of Development (formerly, State Planning Organization) and on the basis of statistical regions (NUTS II) by the Cabinet Decision.

Upon success of two pilot development agencies launched in 2005, a total of 26 development agencies were decided to be established in Turkey. In this context, Karacadağ Development Agency has been providing services in both Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa provinces since its official establishment in 10 November 2008.

Development Agencies are designed to facilitate socio – economic development in their respective regions. Its functions are to be supportive; including facilitating and coordinating the development activities of the regional and local stakeholders.

The main tasks and responsibilities of Karacadağ Development Agency are as follows:

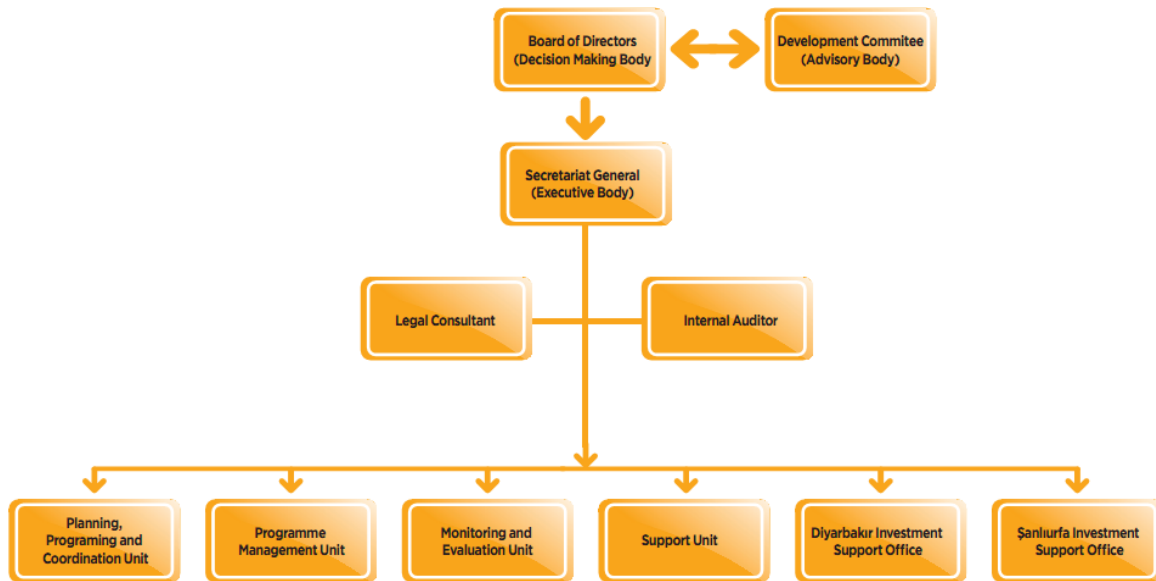
- ❖ To identify strategies for social and economic development of the region in order to reduce the inter-regional and intra-regional development disparities,
- ❖ To improve economic and social indicators at the national, regional and local level,
- ❖ To mobilize the region's entrepreneurial potential,
- ❖ To attract domestic and international investors for inward investment,
- ❖ To facilitate regional development in accordance with the national development plans and programmes,
- ❖ To enhance the technical capacities of the local administrations.

Within the agency, 30 specialists with diverse backgrounds (ranging from engineers to social scientists) as well as 6 support personnel in charge of administrative support functions such as accounting, IT and human resources are employed.

The organizational chart of the Agency is shown as in Figure 1 below. The Board of Directors, as the decision-making body, is composed of governors, mayors, presidents of chamber of trade and industry as well as presidents of provincial general assembly of both Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa. The Development Committee is comprised of a total of 100 representatives from such diverse institutions as public institutions, local universities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local administrations.

As can be seen from the chart, Karacadağ RDA (Regional Development Agency) fulfills its mission with 5 main departments: Planning, Programming and Coordination, Program Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Support Unit and Investment Support Offices (one in Diyarbakır, and the other one in Şanlıurfa).

Figure 1: Organizational Chart of Karacadag RDA



As part of its activities, a regional development plan was prepared covering 2011-2013 by Karacadag Development Agency as an instrument for accelerating socio-economic development, identifying and mobilizing the potential and dynamism of the region. The vision as well as the development axes of the Plan are depicted in Figure 2.

As shown in the figure, one of the priorities of the Regional Development Plan is declared to improve the competitiveness of the region via encouraging entrepreneurship in the region and also to decrease intra-regional disparities.

Figure 2: Mission and Development Axes of the Regional Development Plan (2011-2013) for TRC2 Region



2. Facts and Figures on TRC2 Region

According to the Socio-Economic Development Ranking Study conducted by the Ministry of Development in 2003, Diyarbakir ranks as the 63rd and Sanliurfa is the 68th out of 81 provinces in Turkey. In the revised version of that study in 2011, Diyarbakir ranks as the 67th and Sanliurfa ranks as the 73rd in Turkey, which implies a deterioration in their ranking in terms of socio-economic development. In the Competitiveness Index conducted by EDAM (Research Center on Economy and Foreign Policy) in 2009, Diyarbakir is listed as the 67th province in Turkey while Sanliurfa is the 74th.

Diyarbakir and Sanliurfa are two of the 9 provinces where The Southeastern Anatolia Project (Turkish abbreviation: GAP), Turkey's biggest multi-sector integrated regional development project, is being implemented.

Figure 3: Economically Irrigable Land Share of Regions

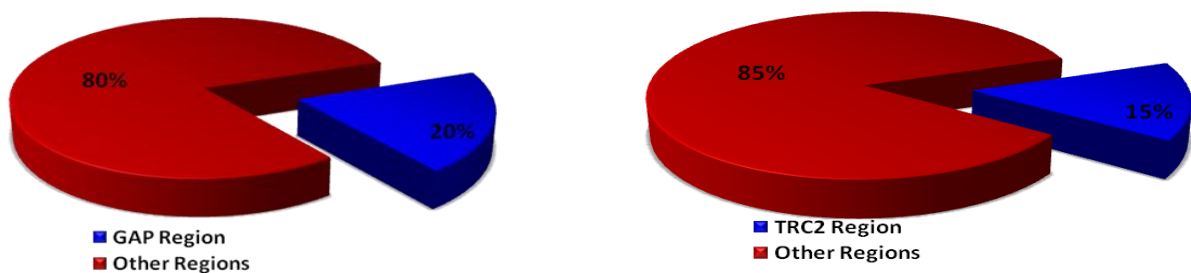


Table 1: Basic Demographic Indicators of TRC2 Region

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sanliurfa</i>	<i>Diyarbakir</i>	<i>TRC2 Region</i>	<i>“Turkey</i>	<i>Şanlıurfa Ranking (Out of 81 provinces)</i>	<i>Diyarbakır Ranking (Out of 81 provinces)</i>	<i>NUTS 2 Ranking (Out of 26 Regions)</i>
<i>Total Population</i>	Person	2011	1.716.254	1.570.943	3.287.197	74.724.269	9	12	7
<i>Urban Population</i>	Person	2011	951.925	1.132.351	2.084.276	57.385.706	13	11	7
<i>Urbanization Rate</i>	%	2011	55,47	72,08	63,41	76,8	62	19	16
<i>Annual Growth Rate of Population</i>	‰	2011	31,3	27,09	29,28	13,49	7	13	3
<i>Population Density</i>	Person/ m ²	2011	91	104	97	97	24	21	10
<i>Total Age Dependency Ratio</i>	%	2011	82,5	67,2	74,88	48,4	2	10	2
<i>Net Migration Rate</i>	‰	2011	-3,31	-6,48	-4,82	-	36	49	15
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	%	2010	12,4	13,5	8,4*	9,8*	24	16	16*
<i>Gross Domestic Product per Capita</i>	\$	2001	1.008	1.313	1.156	2.146	67	54	22
<i>Gross Value Added per Capita</i>	\$	2008	-	-	3.724	9.384	-	-	24
<i>Import per Capita</i>	\$	2011	168	40	97	3.223	44	69	25
<i>Export per Capita</i>	\$	2011	86	108	107	1.805	64	61	20

* represents data as of 2011.

The basic demographic indicators pertaining to TRC2 Region (Diyarbakir and Sanliurfa) can be seen in Table 1 above. As shown in the table, TRC2 Region, with 3.287.197 people, ranks as the 7th highly populated region out of 26 regions in Turkey (Turkish Statistical Institution, 2012). In TRC2 Region, 2.084.276 people live in urban areas while the rural population is 1.202.921. In both Diyarbakir and Sanliurfa, the annual population rate is above the average rate of Turkey (with 31,3 ‰ in Diyarbakir, 27,0 ‰ in Sanliurfa vis-a-vis 13,49 ‰ in Turkey.) Just as annual growth rate of population, the total age dependency rate in TRC2 Region (74,88 %) is also higher than the Turkish average of 48,40 %.

The unemployment poses one of the most taunting socio-economic challenges in the region: In 2009, Diyarbakir was the second province with highest rate of unemployment in Turkey. As for 2010, the unemployment rate for Diyarbakir was 13,5 % and for Sanliurfa it was 12,4 %, both higher than the Turkish average, which brings about related socio-economic problems in the region.

Another challenge in the region is the fact that gross domestic product per capita and gross value added per capita as well as export per capita in the region are much lower than the Turkish average as shown in Table 1. These figures suggest that there is a vital need to increase those indicators in the region.

3. Sub-Regions in TRC2 Region

2011-2013 Diyarbakir-Sanliurfa Regional Development Plan provided thematic maps demonstrating spacial development of the region. In this context, the thematic map of sub-regional development, which demonstrates the disadvantaged sub-regions within the TRC2 Region, is provided in Figure 4.

The most disadvantaged sub-regions in TRC2 Region are depicted as DS in the map and are characterised with high annual population growth rate, low levels of production and employment. Such disadvantaged sub-regions include the districts including Cüngüş, Çermik, Ergani, Dicle, Eğil, Kocaköy, Lice, Kulp and Hazro in Diyarbakir; and Halfeti in Sanliurfa.

In the Plan, it is recommended to identify the current status, to deploy strategies with an aim to diversifying the economic activities and sources of income, to increasing the productivity and production, to boosting employment as well as to encouraging entrepreneurship in these sub-regions.

The second group of disadvantaged sub-regions are demonstrated with DIS in the thematic map. Although there are better off than DS group, they are still disadvantaged in comparison with the more developed sub-regions in TRC2 Region. Such districts include Silvan and Çınar for Diyarbakir; Birecik, Bozova, Akçakale, Harran, Ceylanpınar and Hilvan for Sanliurfa.

In the Plan, it is recommended to identify the current socio-economic background, to explore the opportunities for developing the agriculture-based industry, for diversifying the alternative sources of income as well as for determining the appropriate sub-activities in the services sector.

Figure 4: The Thematic Map of Sub-Regional Development

