



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF
BARTIN,
PHASE II ACTION PLAN**

**“THE MAIN STRATEGIES FOR THE ECONOMIC
AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN BARTIN”**

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INTRODUCTION

The results of the local elections held in April 1999 nationwide brought a change of duty on to the agenda in Bartın.

The general situation, which emerged both prior to and after the change of duty has further made the fact clearer to the effect that because of the migration taking place towards more developed regions from the rural and urban areas, Bartın has rapidly lost population while, at the same time, current employment fields have swiftly become narrower due to the growing economic problems. The studies conducted for a correct diagnosis and urgent solution of the growing problems have pointed to the need for solving the problem with a multi-disciplinary, sustainable and equitable approach. On the basis of this viewpoint, our municipality has decided on the urgent commencement of an integral planning study. In this context, decision was taken in July 1999 that the Sustainable Development Plan study be initiated in Bartın for the first time in the country and necessary staff were employed by our municipality for planning works.

Phase I Conclusive Report of Bartın Sustainable Development Plan, which has sustainability, equality and combat with poverty as its fundamental principles, was completed in September 2000 and it was duplicated in 2000 copies and was made available for examination by the public. The basic starting point of Phase I Conclusive Report, which was presented to the relevant public sector establishments, private sector representatives, heads of the districts, occupational chambers, political parties and other non – governmental organizations (NGOs) and was consequently debated has been the diagnosis of the potential of the current bottlenecks, problems and exploitable potential through a comparative assessment for Bartın on the basis of the data pertaining to the Black Sea Region, of which it is a part, and to the Development Priority Regions, of which it is a member. It has been planned on the basis of the concrete data made available by this study to form suggestions for objective and scientific solutions so that the problems can be overcome at Phase II.

Works have been initiated under the headings agreed on within the framework of financial means about the measures which have had to be developed urgently as a result of wide participation discussion meetings held on Phase I Conclusive Report. The common belief that urgent measures must be developed against the rapidly growing poverty in Bartın, which is affected by the nationwide economic crisis more intensely compared with the developed regions constituted the central theme of the discussions. It has been decided at this point that Phase II of the Sustainable Development Plan studies involve the identification of the strategies of the combat with the growing poverty and formation of action plans with specific details on the basis of sectors and our experts have commenced their studies in that direction.

The information obtained about Phase III of the Healthy Cities Project by the WHO we regard as the international extension and counter – part of our study, which was initiated by local initiatives in Bartın in January 2001 has led us to conclude that the current study could well be treated in the same scope and further enriched as a result.

The questionnaire for the WHO Healthy Cities Main Indicators could be filled in after delay because the results of the census for the year of 2000 in Bartın, which lacked adequate data for detailed studies because it was subordinate to the Province of Zonguldak under the data for the census in the year of 1990 as it had the status of a province in 1991. Some of the questions under the Main Indicators Questionnaire has had a warning effect on our working groups about the fact that certain new problems which did not draw our attention at the discussion meetings are also in need of a solution. Our working groups, which initially concentrated on the issue of economic development, have expanded their areas of interest having integration through the stage of application for the Healthy Cities network, setting priority to the issue of human development.

As a result of the studies conducted, Phase II Conclusive Report of the Sustainable Development Plan has been revised around the axis of poverty.

The new axis of the study has been determined as:

- Strategies for the improvement of the Income Levels (Struggle Against the Income Poverty)
- Strategies for the improvement of the Human Development Conditions (Struggle against the human poverty)
- Strategies to protect and improve the living conditions of the destitute (poorest of the poor) (women, children, elderly, handicapped population, etc.)

The priority in view of fighting income poverty to strengthen the employment capacities of the existing enterprises, which are shrinking in an environment of economic crisis by searching for new market and investment opportunities and to create new employment areas. In this context, it has been concluded that it is possible to reverse the concept of migration based on rural poverty that is experienced when ecological agriculture is introduced, parallel to the diagnosis that the extremely adverse conditions for intensive agriculture because of the agricultural pattern in the rural area. In addition to the suggestions that the current investments in the urban areas can be assessed again so that they can start market – oriented production, preliminary feasibility studies have also been conducted with regard to the new investment fields.

It is seen that the tourism sector is the most suitable investment field to create new employment opportunities to unleash Bartın's existing potential. Necessary measures have been developed in the scope of Phase II studies for appropriate use of new employment creation power by Bartın of the

present natural, cultural and social potential as well as the tourism sector, particularly in the rural areas, in line with the sustainable development criteria.

The subject has been assessed in view of the criteria concerning the “diversification of opportunities and options the society must offer to the individuals” and “accessibility of the existing or planned public and private opportunities and options” in the framework of the criteria which have been developed specifically for Bartın by taking as a basis the approach under the Human Development Reports drawn up by the UNDP about the combat against human poverty. Based on this view point, it has become necessary to review all the municipal services aiming at reducing the natural disaster risks for the city of Bartın to production and re – distribution of public goods and services the society must benefit in an equal and fair manner. At this point, the Basic Indicators Questionnaire sent by the WHO has constituted a major database for our think tank for diversification of the developed suggestions. The breakdown made for the basic indicators of Bartın has been helpful over the clear perception of Bartın’s requirements in view of the human development criteria in such a detail never foreseen before.

The problems of the poor, which has not yet reached an unmanageable proportion, have been specifically assessed under Phase II of the Sustainable Development Plan study. Measures necessary for extending protection to the elderly, children, women with children who have been abandoned by their spouses, improvement of the social and economic conditions of women lacking protection of a family as well as our handicapped population, direct and indirect contributions and services related to health, accommodation and nutrition of those having a special situation not being able to benefit the protective umbrella of the State and their rehabilitation as the members of the society if possible and helping them become self sufficient figure high on the list of subjects to which Bartın Municipality attaches particular importance.

What is expected of the Action Plan for the “Basic Human and Economic Development Strategies” which have been prepared under the auspices of Bartın Municipality and rendered more refined thanks to the comprehensive debate by the Healthy City Council has been to deal with the effects of the “Social Alienation” caused by the speculation over the plots of land in the urban areas on to the people, which has been experienced as a result of the wrong city development planning and with the lack of confidence in the municipal administration by raising these issues as well as the understanding of equitable, fair management based on solidarity for discussion at transparent forums. It is obvious that the transparent participatory structure that is expected by the society and non-governmental organizations at open forums has been established in our municipality and that this has generated a bigger social benefit than the contributions made to the diversification of suggestions during the debate processes.

Bartın Municipality has made the Sustainable Development Studies integral with each other upon an application by Bartın Municipality to the WHO Healthy City Project Phase II for candidacy. This way,

conditions have been created as part of the process for evaluation by more extensive actors in a more active manner about the improvement of the quality of the multi faceted healthy living and the problems of those groups in need of special protection as part of the Sustainable Development Plan, the preparation of which has gotten under way for the purpose of achieving sustainability, human development and social equality.

Bartın Municipality is periodically holding polls for the purpose of finding about the levels of satisfaction by the people regarding the urban services provided by our municipality as of January 2001. The polls, which are being held to determine the priorities of the people regarding their requests and investment on the basis of city services, are used for the purpose of identifying the investment priorities for our municipality. According to the evaluation results of our latest poll dated January 2002, 67 % of the respondents expressed full satisfaction over the current services as 27 % of them drew attention to certain extra services which were encountering problems, thus expressing partial satisfaction; a 6 % group of the respondents expressed definite dissatisfaction with the municipal services. It is seen that on the basis of the polls being conducted since the year of 2001, the fundamental social expectation focuses on the creation of new employment opportunities in Bartın and the expansion of the shrinking economic activities, rather than better municipal services.

Some of the suggestions under the Action Plan determined in the framework of “the Basic Economic and Human Development Strategies”, which form the Conclusive Report on Stage II of the Sustainable Development Plan have been put into implementation from 2000 onwards; as for those suggestions which have been spread to a longer term because of the financial restraints, it is quite possible to realize them in a short time in case financing is secured.

The full version of “ the Study on the Basic Economic and Human Development Strategies”, which has been forwarded to your selves in an abridged version involving translation of only those important parts is planned to be duplicated in 5000 copies and distributed to the public in September 2002. It is aimed at enriching the study further at the debates to be held after distribution and ensuring the adoption of the action plan by the society and effective public supervision of implementation.

Given this framework, it is our ultimate wish that the Action Plan for “the Main Strategies for Economic and Human Development in Bartın”, which aims at a healthier, more equitable, participatory and sustainable development in Bartın, be evaluated as the designation application for the WHO Healthy Cities Project.

M. Rıza Yalçınkaya

Mayor of Bartın

Chairman of the Healthy City Council of Bartın

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PART I

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND STRUGGLING AGAINST THE

A – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The concept of sustainability and the concept of “human development”, which has been developed along with this concept, had been treated under the Conclusive Report on Phase II of Bartın Sustainable Development Plan. It had been stated that the need for development of the concept of human development as an alternative to the Gross National Product (GNP), which was the basic measurement over the “development” criterion used until recently, stemmed from the issue of poverty that has been highlighted as an emerging danger on a global scale by the World Bank Report of 1990.

Poverty, which has entered the Global Agenda with the World Bank Report, has been assessed through various approaches by the United Nations and the need to the effect that the definition related to poverty should not be made simply by the hypnologic condition of income levels and that the level, accessibility and fair distribution of goods and services the society must offer to the individuals should be evaluated as the important concepts affecting the life quality of individuals in that society in addition to the income levels has been set forth. The task of making a ranking of national human development levels through development of the concept of “human development” which was formed on the basis of the criteria related to the requirement that which subject headings must be determined for combat against poverty by determining the levels of poverty in essence, has been given to the United Nations Development Organization (UNDP).

Non-performance and / or postponement of the execution of the basic urban services, which must be carried out for provision of human development in an appropriate manner called for by contemporary municipal administration on the pretext of the changes required to be done on a national scale are not excusable. Struggling against the calls for non-stop efforts at all the levels. Being fully aware of its duty in this respect, Bartın Municipality has initiated Bartın Sustainable Development Plan studies.

The introduction on to the agenda of the subject of increasing employment and income levels immediately after the overall assessment studies by dedicating Phase II of Bartın Sustainable Development Plan to the Main Development Strategies is based on the diagnosis that the strategies for combating the steadily increasing poverty in Bartın form an inseparable integrity with the development strategies.

All of the suggestions for the development strategies on a sectoral basis, which are treated under the study you are reading now are related to the development target planned to be attained by mobilizing the local initiatives. In other words, the study suggests to the citizens of Bartın that they take a bath in the creek, rather than waiting for the rain. All of the proposed development strategies are of such a feasibility nature in case of mobilization of the indigenous resources owned by Bartın and its citizens

and our municipality considers it a duty to provide any information and documents to all the persons and organizations willing to be part of the implementation about the details not covered by the report.

Another input anticipated thanks to this report is that creative thoughts and experience, not covered by the report, has begun being debated.

The most fundamental feature which keeps our report apart from its peers is that the preliminary market researches on the proposed markets have been made in advance; in other words, any investors who considers realizing any of the suggestions can receive technical information assistance from our municipality during the process of production and marketing. Such an atmosphere of confidence is expected to stimulate entrepreneurs, with employment rates and income levels also expected to rise further thanks to the increasing entrepreneurial initiatives.

We had earlier mentioned the concept of human development also questions the opportunities and options offered by the society to the individuals. When we approach the issue in the scope of municipal duties, increasing the types of urban goods and services, raising the life quality and transforming the city of Bartın to “a healthy city” all have the nature of a target in view of realization of Sustainable Development in this respect. Bartın Municipality has stressed the seriousness level of its endeavor to attain this basic target by its membership application made for “the Global Network of Healthy Cities” which has been set up by the World Health Organization.

B – STRATEGIES FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND STRUGGLING AGAINST THE

Human development and struggling against the are possible through development of a social attitude, which is effective in all the spheres of life and purpose-oriented through a very comprehensive viewpoint in essence. When this viewpoint is assessed specifically for Bartın, in other words, under the scope of a region, which is just a part of the country and the World, it would just be a fancy to take action hoping that the campaign could be started off with a mission to influence and change the national and general policies. Therefore, it is considered meaningless in the scope of our study to embark upon any efforts aiming at developing suggestions and strategies above what must be done on a national scale or the main national policies. However, when concentration is made on those combat strategies, which can be developed through resources available in Bartın without making any changes in the general policies, it is seen that there is a lot, which can be done even in the scope of this region.

When we concentrate on the overall strategies which can be developed along the axis of ensuring human development and struggling against the by making a correct assessment of the potential Bartın and its citizens hold, something serving as the starting point, we see that we can approach the issue under three main headings:

- i. Strategies to increase income and employment levels,
- ii. Strategies aiming at improving the life quality,
- iii. Improvement strategies addressing those segments under the threat of intensive poverty

The first two of these main strategies must be met by the pioneering of local policies aiming at distributing such services to the society in a manner as fair as possible, in addition to improvement of urban goods and services addressing the large social masses. As for the last heading, it contains the improvement efforts which describe as the direct target the elderly, children, women and handicapped, who are defined by the literature as the priority target groups over struggling against the and who are recognized to be under the threat of intensive poverty. In other words, women, children, elderly and handicapped are described as those groups in need of special protection and since it is concluded that those who cannot have any such protective means in their own environment fall into a much deeper state of intensive poverty in a very short time, thus not being able to have any means to overcome their poverty through their own efforts, placing them under special protection by social organizations and the State is just what is suggested by the international organizations at the same time.

It is considered useful at Phase II of Bartın Sustainable Development Plan to develop the Main Development Strategies around the axis of poverty that is on the rise throughout the World, nationally and locally in Bartın. It has been considered sounder to categorize under these three major headings the main strategies we have attempted to develop for the purpose of improving human development, which is the basic starting point of the drive for sustainable development.

PART II

BARTIN MUNICIPALITY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

MAIN CONCLUSIONS IN THE CONCLUSIVE REPORT ON PHASE II

By bringing together the statistical data being compiled for the entire province in our country through the comparison of the priority development regions, of which Turkey's Black Sea Region and Bartın are a member, Phase II Conclusive Report on the Sustainable Development Plan has been prepared to make an assessment of the position of the Province of Bartın on a national and regional scale, its advantages and disadvantages in view of the main indicators. For this purpose, sustainability, social indicators, and socio – economic indicators, financial indicators, sectoral indicators and the investment environment have been assessed in the scope of the mentioned report.

As attention is drawn to the fact that Bartın, which lacks a quantities data base in view of environmental values, ranks 54th among 80 provinces, it has been found out that the biggest deviation in view of the social indicators has been experienced in terms of health and consumption trends. It draws attention to the fact that the health sector is an important social problem, which must be evaluated with particular care on the basis of the comparison indicating that its infant mortality rate is 0.84 as against the national rate of 0.67.

When we look at the matter in view of the main characteristics of the population, it is a warning finding that the life expectancy in birth which is 65.7 years in Bartın is below the national average of 68.6 years and the Black Sea Region average of 68.7 years, that the noteworthy high level of the mortalities between the ages of 0 to 5 can be linked to mal nutritional habits and that with regard to the breakdown of the male mortality ages must be particularly examined on the subjects of the probable occupational diseases of the active population.

Although the high level of the mortalities between the ages of 0 to 5 are directly linked to lack of education by mothers and marriages at early ages generally, the data on education concludes that the problem in Bartın stems from different causes. As a result, the data on consumption trends in Bartın provides clues to the effect that the groups not belonging to the high-income brackets also have luxurious consumption inclinations. We believe that it would not be wrong to assess the in deficient and wrong nutritional habits as an aggravating element in view of the general trends concerning luxury consumption and the low and medium income brackets.

The annual population increase in Bartın in 1990 was determined as - 13.49 per thousand. The population loss which is higher than the Black Sea Region average of - 5.03 per thousand draws attention to the internal migration particularly in the rural areas, which is especially male population weighted and gaining momentum increasingly. As the population increased by 5.60 per thousand in the urban areas in Bartın, it went down by – 19.11 per thousand in the rural areas. While the 1990

figures show that especially in the rural areas, the balance between the male and female components of the population has deteriorated, the subject momentum of migration is expected to increase much more because of the growing economic difficulties and there is need for urgent measures to be developed aiming at reversing or at least freezing the momentum of migration based on poverty in the rural areas.

That the average household size in Bartın is 5.35, with 61.66 % of its population still living in the rural areas and its agricultural workforce having a share of 75.9 % in the total employment is an indicator of the fact that in Bartın, the type of the nuclear family has been introduced in the rural areas as well to a large extent. According to this indicator, the disintegration of the structure of a traditional family in the agricultural sector is tantamount to an increasing unemployment in the rural areas. In other words, the hidden unemployment in the agricultural sector within the traditional family structure turns into open unemployment when transition is made to a nuclear family, with the society getting poorer as the individuals keep away from the solidarity oriented support of a traditional family parallel to the increase in the realization ratio of each family's own life within its own units.

A very generalized summary shows that the most important obstacles before the development of the sectors in Bartın are not structural but that they emerge as the product of social psychology. In other words, in case Bartın uses its current potential correctly, although it is a candidate to become as a developing province in other words, it cannot develop because it has directed its current financial potential to consumption, not investment.

The problems experienced over the formation by the individuals of common determination and sacrifice for the welfare of each other in Bartın, where the feeling of becoming the citizens of the same city, in other words, the instinct of identifying oneself with others which is supported by social solidarity and mutual help, restricts Bartın's capability of organizing. Getting organized in the face of problems is quite easy when it happens with the instinct of self-protection. However, what is essentially needed in the context of development of the social development reflex is the ability to form solution – based organizations. It can be said that the lack of the reflex for formation of social purpose organizations in Bartın is the most serious obstacle facing the development drive and that in this context, the main economic and human development strategies have provided the initial impetus to the debates experienced during their formation stage.

PART II

MAIN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

1. STRATEGIES TO INCREASE THE INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

If a reminder of the basic sector assessments made in the scope of Phase II Conclusive Report on the Sustainable Development Plan is given in major outlines, it is seen obviously seen that about 75 % of the entire Bartın population is in the agricultural sector, that however, this sector is far from generating income and it does not have any positive impact employment. The deterioration of the female – male population balance against the male population on the basis of the 1990 census data regarding the rural areas indicates that the male population in the rural areas are forced to migrate for the hope of employment. It is an inevitable expectation that this tragic impetus has reflected on to the 2000 census in a much more striking manner.

With regard to Bartın Municipality and its environs, which are the sole urban center in Bartın, although it is seen that the commercial sector is the dominant economic sector, it is seen that because of the poverty and migration in the rural areas due to the traditional structure regarding demand by the rural areas in general, market opportunities have shrunk and its income generating structure has deteriorated parallel to the economic crisis.

The substantial impact of the manufacturing industry, which is very feeble in Bartın, cannot be noticed when its current structure is observed. In case the current manufacturing industry does not undergo a new transformation, it is not so probable for its existence to maintain for many more years in the economic crisis environment that is under way presently. In this respect, it is apparent that the manufacturing industry also needs serious transformation.

While it is expected as part of the findings concluded in Phase II Conclusive Report on the Sustainable Development Plan that use of eco – agricultural techniques are the most appropriate method for making use of the present potential for the purpose of increasing income and employment in the rural areas, the finding that the development of the tourism sector in view of increasing income and employment in the rural areas has positive impact on all the service sectors is reached.

In view of increasing income and employment in the rural areas, the tourism sector emerges as a brand new sector for Bartın. For this reason, the projects and strategies, which aim at realizing the transformation of Bartın for tourism purposes have been given treatment in the scope of this study with particular care.

All of the main sectoral development strategies under this study you are reading are accounted for by those very strategies aiming at increasing the levels of income and employment in Bartın. Certainly, the strategies aiming at increasing income and employment will unavoidably have impact on the

improvement of the life quality. This also applies to the strategies related to the betterment of the employment levels. For instance, the construction sector, which is not particularly shown any care in view of the strategies for improvement of income and employment levels, takes on priority tasks and comes to the fore with regard to realization of infrastructure and superstructure investments vial for improvement of the life quality.

Based on the principle of sustainability, namely the principle of preserving the current natural resources, using them through development and observing the potential needs of the forthcoming generations during the use of the resources, formation of development strategies for Bartin has been given priority under our study.

A – BASIC CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING THE TOURISM SECTOR

Phase II Conclusive Report on the Sustainable Development Plan has extensively examined the present position of Bartin and its potential for development with regard to tourism. The basic problems encountered by this sector in view of tourist activities based on sea despite all the natural resources and attractions Bartin possesses have been determined at the meetings held.

A – I. IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

WALL CONSTRUCTION WORKS:

PURPOSE: To revive the symbolic stresses of the cultural identity of the city and to eliminate the visual pollution

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the State Hospital reinforcement wall and dressing of the substation building • Building dressing at Kemerköprü 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dressing of 1 substation, 1 extension station at the district of the Terminal • Dressing of the extension stations at Kemerköprü and the old port • Dressing of 1 substation at the District of Çatmaca 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dressing of 1 substation at the Amasra exit • Dressing of the wall of the State Hospital facing the terminal
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FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

1. Sponsorship by the volunteer organizations and the private sector
2. Contributions by the Governor's Office and Special Administration

WORKS AIMING AT MAKING CIVIL ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

PURPOSE: To make the existing civil architectural characteristics of the city

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painting the buildings on the Hükümet Street with the help of sponsors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of Hamam (Bath) Street • Frontal improvement of the registered houses by getting support from the Ministry of Culture • Painting other building along Hamam Street by finding sponsors • Developing the historical commercial center identity of the Arasta region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the frontal facets of the historical buildings along Asma Street • Painting the fronts of the buildings on Streets of Karakas and Piryamcilar • Landscaping and improvement in the historical commercial area
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FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

1. Contributions by the Ministry of Culture
2. Contributions by the Governor's Office and Special Administration Funds
3. Private sector sponsorship
4. Technical support and contributions by volunteer organizations
5. Municipal financement ressources
6. Japonais Grant, contributions internationales sources, etc.

II. LANDSCAPING OF THE CITY CENTER

Purpose: Improvement of the city center, which is the common living space for all of Bartın's inhabitants, making the city identity basic features distinctive and increasing tourist attractions

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS:

STAGE I	STAGE II	STAGE III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets Road construction along Hükümet Street • Road construction along the section from Upper Bazaar to Hamam Street • Preparation of a city center traffic plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road construction along the section from Sadirvan up to Kemerköprü • Crossroads arrangement at Upper Bazaar • Relocation of the stops for minibuses • Upgrading road and junction at Kemerköprü 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading the roads leading to the historical commercial mall • Upgrading at Karakas and Piryamcılar

LANDSCAPING OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR SPACES:

PURPOSE: Arrangement of recreational fields addressing the local population and potential tourism

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping of Gazhane Park • Landscaping of Cumhuriyet (Republic) Square • Landscaping of the children's park on the river shore • Arrangement of road division lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping of greenery after the relocation of the minibus stops • Arrangement of a parking lot and a resting area opposite the State Hospital • Encouragement of privately owned parking lots in the city center • Landscaping of parks and greenery along the river (activity areas for the teenagers and youths) • Encouragement of establishment of outdoor tea gardens and resting areas along the streets at the appropriate spots down-town and/or at the green places if appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of downtown areas suitable for park development and relevant landscaping • Development of this area as a cultural park in case of the relocation of the terminal • Arrangement of parks and green areas addressing the young population, formation of the walking corridors • Arrangement of cycling routes along the river • Arrangement of sports and children's play grounds
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FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

1. Bartın Municipality
2. Governor's Office and Special Administration Fund resources
3. Fund resources by the relevant ministries

III. RESTORATION AND RE-FUNCTIONING OF THE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS:

PURPOSE: To preserve the historical heritage of the city and to develop it for tourism

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restoration of the registered buildings in line with the preferences of their owners, preparation of a project for provision of financing for this purpose• Creating public opinion in favor of the restoration of those registered buildings• In case the restored buildings are put to use for tourism, keeping the public informed about the economic benefits to be obtained	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of financing for restoration of min 5 buildings under the project for restoration of the historical buildings and exerting necessary efforts to increase the number of the buildings• Encouragement of keeping pensions by providing necessary operational credit for re-functioning of the registered buildings and those buildings bearing the traditional civil architectural features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completion of the restoration of half of the registered buildings and putting them to use• Diffusion of the practice of keeping pensions as a trade
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FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

1. Encouraging the owners of the buildings to take action
2. Credits from the Ministries of Culture and Tourism
3. Assistance from the SPO Priority Development Regions Fund

B – RENDERING BARTIN RIVER SUITABLE FOR TOURISM:

PURPOSE: Making use of Bartin River, which is the only river suitable for transport by sea in view of the country, and its promotion

STAGE I	STAGE II	STAGE III
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Doing environmental cleaning along the section of Bartin River between Çaglayan and Bogaz• Encouragement of the organization by current commercial boats of trips along the river	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formation of strolling corridors along Bartin River, with priority being attached to Yali - Orduyeri Bridge• Encouragement of investors for operation of a floating restaurant starting tours in Bartin River, search for operational credit facilities for investors who will take action for this purpose• Arrangement of sports purpose graded parks and strolling fields addressing the young and adolescent population at Yali District	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bank arrangement between the Gölbucagi and Bogaz along Bartin River, formation of a cycling route, arrangements for sports and health• Improvement works on the fronts, which form a viewing spot from Bartin River to the city• Planning for tourist promotion of the river by holding art activities of a national scale, which are integral of the river, to commemorate the Argonaut Legends and organizing activities such as festivals focusing on the river

NOTE: Provision of necessary financial resources for establishment of a waste water treatment plant to prevent discharge of waste water, which downgrades BOD5 Capacity of Bartin River ranks first among our municipality's basic targets.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

1. Bartin Municipality
2. Contribution from the Governor's Office and Provincial Administration Funds
3. Credit means and contributions by the Ministry of Tourism
4. Financial and technical assistance by the NGOs and volunteer organizations
5. Cooperation with universities

C – ANALYSIS OF TOURISM POTENTIAL IN BARTIN:

I. IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM POTENTIAL IN BARTIN:

PURPOSE: Ensuring that the existing potential becomes a part of the economy rather than waiting the events to take its own course over time

STAGE I	STAGE II	STAGE III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a tourist map for downtown Bartın and printing of promotional brochures also covering the tourism potential on a provincial scale • Making an inventory of the opportunities the Province of Bartın offers in view of different tourist activities • Original tour programs focused on special tourist activities (caves, nature, hunting, history, cultural heritage, etc) and preparation of tour maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training guides by organizing guide courses aiming at promotion of Bartın’s tourism potential for which an inventory has been drawn up • Organization of in service training and quality control inspections to upgrade the service quality of the existing stop over / accommodation facilities • Coordination of researches about operational credits, etc., to improve the infrastructure quality of the current stop over / accommodation facilities • Repairs and maintenance of the existing halls suitable for holding meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of necessary infrastructure to provide functionality to some renovated buildings primarily as pensions • Construction of a congress and cultural center which will serve for congress tourism

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

- 1- Bartın Municipality
- 2- NGOs (Non – governmental Organizations)
- 3- Provincial Directorate of Culture
- 4- Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports
- 5- National Education Directorate

II. PROMOTION OF BARTIN AS A TOURISM CENTER

PURPOSE: Turning tourism into a major economic sector

STAGE I	STAGE II	STAGE III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a national identity to activities such as local festivals, etc. • Mobilization of all of Bartın inhabitants to ensure coverage by both printed and visual media about Bartın • Entertaining writers of travel in national newspapers and magazines as guests in Bartın • Organizing forums, panels and similar activities for participation of distinguished columnists, for which themes can be arranged accordingly and development of activities to ensure their coverage in their notes and columns after their visits • Promotion of alternative tour programs by inviting the Black Sea tour operators for hospitality • Establishment of a Web site under the auspices of the Municipality, which stresses Bartın's tourism potential, where all the tourism related organizations can advertise and arrange reservations if necessary, treatment of alternative tourism opportunities in view of duration, accommodation / boarding and attractions (Preparation of the English, German and French versions of the site and presentation of it on the Internet) • Preparation of promotional documents and ensuring that they reach the right target masses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that amateur theater groups in Bartın play their repertoire, which stress Bartın's cultural heritage, not only during the seasonal periods but also during the occasions such as fairs etc. as part of the activities outside Bartın. • Meeting the program requirements of the local TV stations outside Bartın by preparing a select potpourri out of the plays such as "Aynalı Dolap" and "Garelle"; including brief documentaries about Bartın into these promotional programs and ensuring their broadcasting by national TV stations if possible • Briefing the tour operators about varied tourism opportunities in Bartın and supplying guide services and promotional documents for tours • After identification of the history tourism tour route, preparation of printed visual documents about this route, contacting the Foundation of History and Society and ensuring the organization of historical tours in the region • Promotion of alternative tourism opportunities by contacting the Public Relations units of the embassies in Ankara and hosting a certain number of the members of the families of embassy staff with all costs being met by the inhabitants of Bartın • Encouragement of congress tourism by sending info and documents to universities and occupational organizations about means and facilities to be provided if they decide to hold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritizing international promotion by developing cooperation by Bartın Municipality with international organizations • Introduction of the practice of brother cities • Providing encouragement to the professional organizations, educational courses, etc. for development of their relations with their international counter parts

- Keeping the inhabitants of Bartın about the expected tourism developments, particularly organization of educational works to ensure that primary education students become ardent supporters of tourism

their scientific congresses and meetings in Bartın (after development of the suitable infrastructure for meetings in the framework of means available)

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

1. Organized cooperation between all the NGOs (Non – governmental Organizations) in the city, particularly Bartın Municipality and the Governor’s Office and tourism investors.

II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

A – MAIN CONCLUSIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

It is known on the basis of 1990 data that in Bartın, agricultural labor has a share of 75.09 % in the total employment. Even if the matter is analyzed on the basis of 1990 data, all the socio – economic indicators draw attention to an increasingly intensive poverty in the rural areas in Bartın and to the concept of migration resultant from such poverty. Even if we do not have any statistical data displaying the position reached after the 10-year period that since passed, the effects of this adverse course are so visible. If the 1990 data had been properly analyzed, radical policies addressing the rural areas must have been developed much earlier. We know that in the past period, two fundamental implementations were put into practice for the purpose of creating employment in Bartın's rural areas. Of them, the first is operating green houses and the second, animal husbandry.

A – STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ECO – AGRICULTURE

PURPOSE: Development of the agricultural sector by increasing the economic efficiency of the current agricultural potential, lowering the impetus of rural migration by increasing the employment capacity of the agricultural sector.

STAGE I	STAGE II	STAGE III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the eco – agricultural management maps • Preparation of maps indicating the mechanical distribution of the impact levels due to environmental influences in the subject areas thanks to the agricultural capability maps with regard to current production patterns • Establishment of the ecological products certification organization (or making agreement with one of the present organizations) • Provision of all the technical and financial assistance that will provide operational credits and marketing means to the villagers centrally through selection of most suitable plots of land • Provision of training at the spot to other villagers during the production process by setting up experimental farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of all kinds of support for development of the network of experimental farms • Improvement of soil efficiency by carrying river earth to those willing to do eco–agriculture for their land with low agricultural capability and meeting fertilizer requirements • Formation of soil chemical analysis data inventory which will ensure higher agricultural quality by incorporating the additional requirements into the eco agricultural management maps • Informing producers about use for the purpose of increasing river earth efficiency and elimination of chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of not cultivating any products having low market shares calling for price dumping through cooperatives by forming a range of products compatible with the market capacity in all the regions suitable for agriculture • Organization of research and development activities that will increase the share by the certified products in the market

NOTE: Those who consider making production and are in need of contacting with current exporting companies are required to contact Bartın Municipality to get info about other produce having plant and sale capacity they consider cultivating.

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Agricultural Ministry project and financial resources
 2. Contributions by the Provincial Administration Funds
 3. The Bank of Agriculture (Ziraat Bankasi) credits
 4. Contributions by the Chamber of Agricultural Engineers
 5. Technical contributions by universities
 6. Contribution by overseas sources

B – STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST VILLAGERS

PURPOSE: Decreasing / stopping rural migration by creating new alternative employment areas which generate income for forest villagers which are described as the poorest section in literature.

I – APICULTURE:

PURPOSE: Creation of new employment and income opportunities by stimulating production of certified honey through economic development of both forest villagers and those willing to work in this field.

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promotion of apiculture in the region through coordinated work with the Provincial Agricultural Directorate and the relevant occupational chamber• Providing information about the plants causing “bitter honey” and methods of combat• Diffusion of techniques for certified production of honey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of honey production and marketing cooperatives• Supply of hives and drones by the Provincial Agricultural Directorate• Certification of hives where ecological feeding is done	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Export of all kinds of honey whether it is certified or not
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NOTE: Those who consider making production and are in need of contacting with current exporting companies are required to contact Bartın Municipality to get info about other produce having plant and sale capacity they consider cultivating.

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Ministry of Agriculture
 2. Forestry Ministry (Or-Köy)
 3. Governor’s Office Provincial Administration Funds
 4. Contributions from universities
 5. Contributions from the Chamber of Agricultural Engineers and Forestry Engineers

II – RENDERING FLORA RESOURCES SUITABLE FOR USE BY THE ECONOMY:

PURPOSE: Stopping migration from the rural areas by creating employment and income through generation of income by picking up wild plants and fruits in their natural environment

STAGE I	STAGE II	STAGE III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of an inventory of all the flora resources covering the whole of the Province of Bartın • Providing information to the villagers about products such as the following, which has an economic value with proved satisfaction in Bartın: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daphne - Hip - Sahlep orchids - Wild apple - Wild pear - Wild plum - Chestnut - Walnut • And encouragement of cooperatives having purposes for mindful picking up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Village Development Cooperatives for purposes of picking up and marketing • Organization of picking up activities on the basis of those produce which has domestic market and export potential as a priority • Identification of produce transport network and conditions in advance • Transport of those produce which are salable without marketing, to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of packing units • Use of domestic and foreign market opportunities

NOTE: Those who consider making production and are in need of contacting with current exporting companies are required to contact Bartın Municipality to get info about other produce having plant and sale capacity they consider cultivating.

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Ministry of Agriculture
 2. Provincial Administration funds
 3. Or – Köy
 4. Village Development Cooperatives
 5. Technical contribution by the Chamber of Agricultural Engineers
 6. Technical contribution by universities

C – MAKING USE OF FLORA RESOURCES, WHICH CAN BE REALIZED BY ASSUMING PRE INVESTMENT COSTS:

PURPOSE: Creation of new continuous employment and revenue opportunities in the rural and urban areas by converting those wild plants and fruits into the ones with higher economic income and added value after the realization of organization necessary for picking them up.

STAGE I	STAGE II	STAGE III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of feasibility studies for manufacture of chest nut derivatives • Provision of financing to set up a chest nut candy factory • Chestnut picking up: Necessary organization for regular inflow of raw materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conclusion of contracts with current cooperatives for picking up works - Conclusion of agreement for realization of purchases at pre established prices • Support for integrated production with additional units if necessary by making use of the capacity of the packing unit • Searching for marketing opportunities by contacting apple juice factories • Marketing of chestnut by ensuring the envisaged picking up organization for the produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of a market survey on packaged internal walnut • Organization of forest villagers within the framework of purchase guarantees for the purpose of walnut picking up and turning it into internal walnut • Marketing the produce by packing the walnuts through making use of the present packing unit • Research on those types of agricultural produce such as Daphne, hip and thyme as spice • Market researches about the subject produce • Establishment of new units if necessary after making full use of the current packing plant capacity • Formation of washing and drying units • Ensuring picking up of the selected produce by organizing purchase guarantees for them • Creation of export potential by certification that all the produce are ecologically produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of apple juice feasibility studies and organizing the investment if it is feasible • Performance of feasibility studies on walnut fat production facilities and organizing the investment if feasible • Preparation of feasibility studies on the Daphne fat production facilities

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Bartin Municipality
 2. Ziraat Bankasi (The Bank of Agriculture) credits
 3. Ministry of Agriculture
 4. Ministry of Industry and Trade

D – DEVELOPMENT OF SIDE PRODUCTS FROM BUFFALO MILK

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informing the present dairy works about production from buffalo milk• Completion of market researches about buffalo yogurt and cheese	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formation of a milk collection network by informing the current buffalo owners• Performance of researches about suitable packaging• Formation of a network of buffalo yogurt and cheese	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Realization of production and taking it to the market
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NOTE: It is possible for producers planning to make production in this field to benefit from municipal resources about possible market researches.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

1. Ministry of Agriculture
2. Provincial Administration Funds
3. Ziraat Bankasi (The Bank of Agriculture)

E – USE OF RIVER SILT / ALLUVIUM TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

- Informing producers that river silt / alluvium is an alternative to chemical fertilizers
- Informing producers that river silt / alluvium is an improvement medium for those fields contaminated by chemical lava

- Establishment of experimental farms to persuade producers about use of silt / alluvium instead of fertilizer
- Ensuring that other producers observe and get acquainted with the experimental farms
- Formation of policies to take out silt / alluvium out of the river in a manner not affecting its natural structure

- Formation of a structure of producers suitable for eco agriculture that uses river silt / alluvium
- Organization of local distribution and marketing by making use of silt / alluvium and packing it in such a volume not affecting the natural structure of the river

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Technical and financial contributions by the Ministry of Agriculture
 2. Ministry of Industry and Trade
 3. Governor's Office Provincial Administration Funds
 4. Technical contributions by the Chamber of Agricultural Engineers
 5. DSI

III – DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR THE COMMERCIAL SECTOR

The commercial sector, which does not display characteristics similar to those of productive sectors such as industry, manufacturing, tourism and the like, is not a sector having the capability of creating markets on its own.

Issues concerning in which fields and at which rates the commercial sector can take place are entirely determined by free market conditions and during this process of determination, the commercial sector is driven by other sectors as the most passive sector.

An analysis of the crisis the commercial sector in Bartın has fallen into due to the shrinking markets indicates that what constitutes the biggest element is the decline in the market purchasing power because of rural and urban impoverishment, rather than the products on sale.

A – UTILIZATION OF THE POTENTIAL OF CURRENT FACULTY AND HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS BY THE COMMERCIAL SECTOR

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

- Identification of the types of services demand by polling students
- Identification of the problems and bottlenecks encountered by students in Bartın
- Identification of those of the present commercial fields providing services demanded by students and holding activities to promote the subject activities to students (announcement boards, bill boards, posters, advertisements, different promotions, etc.)

- Communication of the polling results to those engaged in commercial activities extensively and encouragement for purpose of diversification of investment areas
- Joint identification of necessary measures so that the commercial sector can put student potential to good use and cooperation involving the sector and the municipality

- Setting up markets suitable for demands by students

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Bartın Chamber of Trade and Commerce
 2. Bartın Municipality
 3. Volunteer NGOs (Non – governmental Organizations)
 4. Universities

4 – UTILIZATION OF BARTIN’S TRANSPORT SUPERIORITY BY THE COMMERCIAL SECTOR

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of the transport hinterland which can make use of the port transport means by taking Bartın’s port superiority as an axis • Determination of export – import relations with those countries located on the coasts of the Black Sea as a first step by establishing links with the Chambers of Trade and Industry within this hinterland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sending promotional brochures to the companies in export – import relations with the countries located on the coasts of the Black Sea, about Bartın’s port facilities • Increasing the capacities of port storage areas and facilities parallel to the potential demand findings • Giving priority to necessary contacts for construction of a railway between Bartın Port and Saltukova 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming public opinion and support for meeting Karabük’s port requirements vi a Bartın as a first step, by providing a railway link to Bartın Port
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- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Bartın Municipality
 2. Bartın Chamber of Trade and Commerce
 3. Volunteer NGOs (Non – governmental Organizations)
 4. Contributions by public agencies and organizations

C – UTILIZATION BY THE COMMERCIAL SECTOR OF THE TOURISM POTENTIAL IN BARTIN

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

- Determination of the purchasing power of local and foreign tourists and their market preferences by contacting tour organizations
- Encouragement of local handicrafts and stimulation of specialized commercial activities in this field
- Redressing of the workplaces in commercial operations in a manner to contribute to the city aesthetics

- Building up public awareness and support for concentration of entertainment and recreational facilities, restaurants, stores etc. along these routes after determination of the tour routes in the city
- Encouragement for relocation of those commercial operations which must not be downtown, to appropriate locations and formation of public pressure in that direction

- Research on and stimulation of measures to improve the service quality of the commercial sector

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Bartin Municipality
 2. Provincial Tourism Directorate
 3. Bartin Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 4. Contributions by volunteer organizations

D – INCREASING THE COMMERCIAL CAPACITY OF BARTIN PORT

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that all the NGOs and political parties discuss the social gains to be obtained from the hand over of the Bartin Port to the civilian property • Identification of methods to be used for each unit to convey their demands after the general reconciliation • Lodging necessary applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing up a breakdown of the activities on the military section of Bartin Port • Re organization of different fields of activity and formation of an operational coordination structure • Capacity expansion in the current investments and identification of extensions to be made for effective use • Calculation of costs • Identification of different port services that can be provided by the port and performance of feasibility studies • Reinforcement of the road link to Bartin Port and raising demand for construction of the railway link 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusion of the take over of the military part of Bartin Port • Promotion of the port capacity that increased with the military installations • Opening the port to civilian traffic • Preparation of physical plans for development of commercial operations and ground services such as restaurants, hotels, souvenir shops, etc • Realization of investments
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FINANCIAL RESOURCES: 1. Contributions by all the parties in Bartin

E – UTILIZATION OF BARTIN PORT FOR PASSENGER TRANSPORT

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

- Raising a social demand for inclusion of Bartın in the Black Sea trips by contacting the State Shipping Lines
- Study on the ports in the countries on the Black Sea coast for identification of the national cross – border trade and tourist traffic
- Construction of passenger transport related extensions such as passenger halls inside Bartın Port

- Formation of tour routes suitable for the stop over duration of Black Sea Ferry passengers of the State Shipping Lines in Bartın and guide services
- Identification of the port by which regular transport will be provided from the countries on the Black Sea coast and establishing contact with ports to which charter type transport can be organized
- Performance of necessary researches to rent ferries suitable for open sea

- Construction of necessary superstructure extensions for requirements to meet Bartın Port passenger capacity
- Inauguration of regular and charter ferry cruises by assuming sponsorship

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Bartın Chamber of Trade and Industry
 2. Bartın Governor’s Office Provincial Administration funds
 3. Owner of tourist facilities
 4. Bartın Municipality

IV – DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

A – MAIN CONCLUSIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

The manufacturing industry in Bartın has been extensively examined in the scope of Phase II Conclusive Report on the Sustainable Development Plan.

One of the major findings about the manufacturing industry in Bartın is that the general problems of small and medium size enterprises called as KOBİ in the sector are experienced in Bartın as well. Problems, which are peculiar for the region, have been determined at the discussion meetings.

A – STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PROFITABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT CAPACITIES OF THE EXISTING ENTERPRISES

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

- Establishment of Bartın Chamber of Industry, ensuring necessary organization
- Provision of the following to the current enterprises having the nature of a KOBİ under the auspices of the Chamber:
 - Provision of services through a joint law office aiming at monitoring the legislation and settlement of legal problems
 - Encouraging membership and joint action through services such as working out solutions for accounting problems
- Performance of market researches on the basis of sub sectors, organization in the direction of production that makes use of demand emerging in the market and evaluation of organizational issues that will support production diversification directed at the market
- Researches on new financing means for KOBİ's and formation of an organized demand over its use

- Assessment of issues related to production employment, capital structure, machinery and equipment and operational problems on the basis of sub sectors and performance of new planning studies aiming at researching new range of products and potential market opportunities which may arise in case of joint solution of problems
- Identification of the current and potential problems over joint production and marketing in advance and formation of strategies to overcome them
- Determination of pre conditions for TSE and ISO standards for the present products and encouragement of production in compliance with the standards

- Attaining high standard product quality, making export oriented production and forming the export markets in an organized manner

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Bartın Chamber of Trade and Industry
 2. Halk Bankası
 3. Turkish Development Bank
 4. Ministry of Industry and Trade
 5. Individual entrepreneurs
 6. Volunteer organizations

B – STRATEGIES FOR IDENTIFICATION OF THE NEW AREAS OF INVESTMENT

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of preliminary researches on the investment environment • Assessment of the flexibility that can provide product diversification, at the pre investment stage • Utilization of export potential for export priority and attachment of priority to production areas related to the markets with development potential • Preparation of production plans related to effective utilization of the existing resources (manpower, machinery, capital, technology, etc.) • Assessment of the special conditions Bartın offers in view of the relevant legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of possible impact on the environment prior to formation of the location selection decision for the investment • Researching techniques related to elimination of the effects of investments likely to have adverse impact on the environment, determination of costs on product prices and if price competition cannot be achieved, research about the location, which will have the least impact or giving up on the investment decision • Determination of operational costs in advance and creation of financing resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realization of investment and production • Realization of sales to the pre determined markets • Research on new markets • Achievement of product diversification if necessary and performance of organization for new marketing opportunities
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- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Bartın Chamber of Trade and Industry
 2. Bartın Municipalité
 3. Individuels Entrepreneurs
 4. Türkiye Halk Bankası
 5. Ministry of Industry and Trade
 6. Turkish Development Bank
 7. Volunteer organizations

C – DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR AGRO-BASED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of feasibility studies for manufacture of chest nut derivatives • Provision of financing to set up a chest nut candy factory • Chestnut picking up: Necessary organization for regular inflow of raw materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conclusion of contracts with current cooperatives for picking up works ○ Conclusion of agreement for realization of purchases at pre established prices and payments to villagers • Support for integrated production with additional units if necessary by making use of the capacity of the packing unit • Searching for marketing opportunities by contacting apple juice factories • Marketing of chestnut by ensuring the envisaged picking up organization for the produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of a market survey on packaged green walnut • Organization of forest villagers within the framework of purchase guarantees for the purpose of walnut picking up and turning it into green walnut • Marketing the produce by packing the walnuts through making use of the present packing unit • Research on those types of agricultural produce such as Daphne, hip and thyme as spice • Market researches about the subject produce • Establishment of new units if necessary after making full use of the current packing plant capacity • Formation of washing and drying units • Ensuring picking up of the selected produce by organizing purchase guarantees for them • Creation of export potential by certification that all the produce are ecologically produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of apple juice feasibility studies and organizing the investment if it is feasible • Performance of feasibility studies on walnut fat production facilities and organizing the investment if feasible • Preparation of feasibility studies on the Daphne fat production facilities
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NOTE: It is considered useful for those manufacturers planning to make investment in this field to contact our Municipality for evaluation of investment export opportunities.

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Bartin Municipality
 2. Provincial Agricultural Directorate
 3. Ziraat Bankasi (The Bank of Agriculture)
 4. Development Bank
 5. Chamber of Agricultural Engineers
 6. Volunteer organizations

D – STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE CURRENT POTENTIAL IN THE FOODSTUFFS INDUSTRY (DAIRY PRODUCTS)

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the range of products by the enterprises, which process dairy products and belong to private concerns (two) and to the Provincial Administration (one) in Bartin and Establishment of joint milk collection etc organizations to achieve regular milk supply stations • Obtaining TSE standards for products • Performance of researches on creation of markets outside Bartin through joint efforts such as advertising, new packages, etc. • Researches on joint marketing of dairy products, contacts with wholesale centers and performance of efforts to increase the market share 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of capacity expansion efforts parallel to utilization of the current capacity and increase of sales capacity • Development of the network of milk collection under hygienic conditions and intermediary • Assessment of different market opportunities through product diversification • Researches on markets for buffalo yogurt and cream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouragement of buffalo husbandry over buffalo yogurt and cream production
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NOTE: It is considered useful for those manufacturers planning to make investment in this field to contact our Municipality.

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Technical assistance by Bartin Municipality
 2. Provincial Administration funds
 3. Provincial Agricultural Directorate
 4. Ziraat Bankasi
 5. Chamber of Agricultural Engineers
 6. Individual entrepreneurs

E – STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE CURRENT POTENTIAL IN THE FOODSTUFFS INDUSTRY (CANNED FOOD)

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing up a breakdown of the canned food and the secondary products, a local sweet, manufacturing industry in the area and identifying bottlenecks • Researching joint solutions that will combine both manufacturing lines if necessary so that canned food manufacturing can also include strawberry jam and marmalade etc. • Researches on utilization of fruits such as hip, cornel, etc., for production of marmalade, candy, etc., at current facilities • Utilization of food products such as pickles, etc., which can be bottled • Researches on marketing opportunities for the subject products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of requirements such as necessary additional equipment, etc., for new manufacturing types and pre investment financing requirements • Identification of financial resources by which financing requirements addressing pre investment and operation can be met and meeting demand • Establishment of the marketing network and formation of distribution links by which mass marketing can be done in advance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realization of manufacturing and marketing
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NOTE: It is considered useful for those manufacturers planning to make investment in this field to contact our Municipality for evaluation of investment export opportunities.

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Technical assistance by Bartın Municipality
 2. Provincial Administration Funds
 3. Provincial Agricultural Directorate
 4. Provincial Directorate of Industry and Trade
 5. Ziraat Bankası credits
 6. Halk Bankası
 7. Development Bank
 8. Chamber of Agricultural Engineers

F – STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOODEN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY:

PURPOSE: Exploitation of marketing opportunities related to utilization of the increasing benefits of the co existence of the enterprises by making use of the advantages of the current manufacturing industry

STAGE I	STAGE II	STAGE III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researches on the areas of wooden manufacturing and marketing opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening international publications • Following activities of a national and International scale such as fairs, etc • Formation of a demand profile by contacting IGEME • Identification of demand trends in the furniture sector • Identification of demand trends in the fields such as decoration, souvenirs, toys, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of types of product with priority market demand, ensuring re organization over the current manufacturing industry in a manner producing such products • Identification of potential product types for investors agreeing to cooperation and market researches performance • Researches on introduction of wooden dominated toys sector and identification of models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realization of production for potential markets concerning the furniture sector • Realization of wooden dominated toys production • Realization of wooden based production in the souvenirs shop • Following demand changes in the sector through national and international fairs and publications

- FINANCIAL RESOURCES:**
1. Technical assistance by Bartin Municipality
 2. Technical assistance by the University of Hacettepe, Faculty of Wooden Products of Industrial Engineering
 3. Private enterprises

PART III

STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIFE QUALITY

The concept of “life quality” encompasses quite a lot of elements including the life span and the quality of service offered to the individuals and accessibility of such services during the slice of time as life goes on. From this view point, in addition to indicators concerning the health of many individuals such as life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, life expectancy and rates of vaccination against diseases, adequacy of basic infrastructure service like sewerage, roads, etc., prevention of pollution of air, water, soil, etc., benefiting from recreational opportunities, preservation and management of natural resources, provision of suitable accommodation, etc., and rehabilitation of visual and audio and physical environment comprise of the concept of life quality. From this viewpoint, all of the efforts aiming at raising “the life quality” are part of the drive for “rendering a city healthy and sanitary”.

Bartın Municipality has displayed its resoluteness over rendering the city healthy and sanitary by applying to the Network of Healthy Cities established by the World Health Organization in 2001. About to get certification from the Network of Healthy Cities as a Project City, Bartın Municipality feels the need to carry out works for provision of healthy living conditions to individuals in the city besides issues such as improvement of individual health conditions, which fall in the scope of tasks of the Ministry of Health. In other words, Bartın Municipality shares the main recognition by the World Health Organization, which perceives health not in a narrow meaning such as mere elimination of health problems of an individual but in a much wider meaning addressing the creation of environmental conditions having infrastructure, which can rise generations whose psychological and physical health has been guaranteed.

In this respect, Bartın Municipality has adopted poverty, which has negative impact in view of individual and social health, as a priority issue.

Under the previous part, the main development strategies for elimination of income poverty have been developed in view of the influential sectors.

An improvement of 10 % is expected over the Main Health Indicators for Bartın between the period of 2001 – 2006. The most significant justification for this expectation is that the State Hospitals and SSK hospitals have been renovated and that there is a campaign to increase public awareness about protective health services and hygienic conditions.

Availability of public goods and services, which are offered to everybody equitably in a manner independent of income brackets, is the basic starting point for the measurements concerning the life quality. Therefore, yet another aspect of the living standard, which comes up as much as its criteria

related to the physical environment is whether the democratic participation channels work properly, namely, the existence of social mechanisms inspecting the distribution of goods and services, which are expected to be distributed to all equitably, and its level.

Bartın Municipality perceives the problem in improvement of the living standard as not only a merely physical infrastructure process but also a process of social transformation at the same time. In other words, it is in no way possible to defend the adequacy of the physical improvement lacking democratic participatory channels. Based on this hypothesis, Bartın Municipality has the task of platforms where not only the physical investments but also the social transformation will take place and debated. Development of democratic living environs is directly tantamount to the improvement of the life quality.

In this respect, it is considered useful to categorize the strategies for improvement of the life quality under three main headings:

- A- Strategies for improvement of the main health indicators
- B- Strategies for improvement and development of the conditions offered by the physical environment to the inhabitants of the city and physical planning
- C- Development of strategies for democratic participation and solidarity in social life.

A – STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MAIN HEALTH INDICATORS

I - PUBLIC HEALTH

In 2002, major health investments were realized in Bartın, with increases in the numbers of health personnel and physicians. In addition to the new General Hospital, SSK Hospital has begun providing health services on an adequate level and this has considerably reduced dependence of the inhabitants of Bartın on Ankara for health services.

In addition to the health services being performed within the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Bartın Municipality makes available to the destitute citizens in the city an integrated visiting health service with one ambulance, physicians and health staff it has in the scope of the “Health for All Project”.

“The Health for All Project” safeguards regular medical check ups for those destitute population lacking any health insurance coverage or holding green cards and ensuring that any shortages of basic goods and foodstuffs determined by health staff during their visits are met by the “Loving Kindness” group established by volunteers of Bartın Municipality and by municipal resources, in addition to free supply of medicine.

There are 74 families benefiting from Bartın Municipality's "Health for All Project" on a regular basis. These families generally comprise of widow women with children, handicapped, destitute people suffering from chronic diseases requiring constant care and destitute elderly people. Besides this regular health service, there is concrete cooperation between Bartın Municipality and Hacettepe University over improvement of health services. In this scope, correct physical fitness was taught to the inhabitants of Bartın at an event organized in the framework of the theme of "More for Health" with contributions from the Department of Physical Treatment and Rehabilitation, Hacettepe University, on the World Health Day on April 7, 2002, by distributing out free there belts to them and pamphlets about the physical fitness suggested for particular types of ache were distributed to the public after the instruction based on practice. The inhabitants of Bartın have established necessary cooperation with Hacettepe University for repetition of the subject event due to popular demand.

The findings and proposed solutions concerning the priority issues, which call for particular attention in view of the basic health indicators, are as follows:

MORTALITY

According to the date by the Provincial Health Directorate for 2000, the mortality rate for all the ages on a provincial scale was 220.20 per 100,000. The most significant findings with regard to the averages are that this is 849.7 per 100,000 for the group aged 0 – 1, 358.7 per 100,000 for the group aged 50 – 64 and 1468.5 per 100,000 for the group aged 65 and over. Although the deaths of those aged 65 and over can be evaluated in the category of natural aging, the highness of the mortality rate for the group aged 0 – 1 tops the agenda as a serious issue. The ratio of vaccination for the group aged 0 – 1 fares around the national averages and it is a fact that the reasons for deaths in this age group mostly stem from wrong and deficient nutrition.

A – PROBLEM:

The cause for deaths in the group aged 1 – 0 is mostly mal nutrition and low weight at birth.

SOLUTION:

- 1- Combating poverty
- 2- Diffusion of education on maternal and infant health
- 3- Organization of public education works in coordination with the Dept. of Home Economics about the issue of correct and adequate nutrition
- 4- Food and health aid to the needy families

RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATIONS:

- Provincial Health Directorate

- Bartın Municipality

- Hacettepe University
- Bartin TV

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

- Ministry of Health resources
- Municipal financial contributions
- Volunteer contributions
- Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund

B – PROBLEM:

As mal nutrition constitutes the basic justification for ischaemic cardiopathies, vascular cerebral diseases, which are among the causes for the deaths in the group aged 50 – 54, respiratory system diseases emerge as the occupational disease in the region where the mining sector is dominant.

Yet another cause for death threatening the group aged 50 – 64 is traumas and poisoning.

SOLUTION:

Arrangement of public education courses about mal nutrition which causes heart and vein diseases (in cooperation with Hacettepe University)

Diffused education about the measures to be taken with regard to home and occupational accidents (in cooperation with Hacettepe University)

Supervision of occupational diseases and preventive measures

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS:

- Provincial Health Directorate
- Hacettepe University
- Bartin Municipality
- Bartin TV
- Ministry of Labor and Social Security

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

- Ministry of Health resources
- Ministry of Labor and Social Security resources

II – IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH QUALITY:

A – PROBLEM:

Mal nutrition taking place due to the negative impact of the current luxury consumption habits on the nutritional habits of the fixed, medium and lower medium income brackets

SOLUTION:

1 – Preparation of brochures and organization of activities such as panels, seminars, etc., for the purpose of building public awareness about the social costs of compromising on the basic health quality because of the luxury consumption inclinations

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS:

- Provincial Health Directorate
- Bartin Municipality
- Hacettepe University

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

- Ministry of Health
- Bartin Municipality
- Volunteer contributions

B – PROBLEM:

Consumption of tobacco and alcohol

SOLUTION:

Organization of educational programs about the impact of tobacco and alcohol consumption on the deterioration of the life quality, especially building awareness for the young population in that respect

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS:

- Provincial Health Directorate
- Provincial Education Directorate
- Bartin Municipality
- Hacettepe University
- Volunteer organizations

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- Bartin Municipality
- Volunteer financial contributions

C. PROBLEM:

Increasing accessibility of food, accommodation and health services for the urban poor

SOLUTION:

- Continued Implementation of “Health for All Project” at an increasing tempo and diffusion

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS:

- Bartin Municipality
- Volunteers under the Loving Kindness Scheme
- Provincial Health Directorate
- Bartin Governor’s Office

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

- Bartin Municipality
- Social Assistance and Solidarity Fund
- Volunteer contributions

HEALTH FOR ALL PROJECTS:

Thanks to a fully equipped ambulance donated by the Association of the Citizens of Bartin in Germany and one doctor and one nurse, general health check up services are extended to the city’s destitute population, bed-ridden patients and the handicapped and the families of the martyrs during visits to their homes once a week and in addition to provision of health services to those having no social security, requirements such as medicine, etc., are met by the contribution of the volunteers free of charge.

During the free check ups, basic needs of the needy families are also identified, with requirements for food, cloths, goods, etc., being partially met by the municipality while they are largely met by the volunteers working for Bartin Municipality’s Loving Kindness Project through their active contributions.

The families who are taken care in the scope of the “Loving Kindness” scheme can also benefit from municipal health services.

B – STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITIONS PROVIDED BY THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT TO THE CITY INHABITANTS

The population we call urbanization brings about the formation of a structured physical environment in certain areas. Structured environment, which is the basic indicator of man's habits of using space, which are expected to be a mechanical reflection of his cultural accumulation and experience, is faced with rapid renovation. Although the transformation that follows renovation is expected to be development, this process is unfortunately experienced as a process of devastating the cultural heritage and natural attractions for speculation over plots of land in our country.

In the light of these data, it is seen that the following strategies gain priority with regard to those strategies that have to be developed for the purpose of improving the conditions the physical environment in Bartın offers to the city inhabitants:

- 1- Measures and strategies to provide safety in those regions having risks for natural disasters,
- 2- Strategies for rehabilitation of the urban environment,
- 3- Realization of the basic infrastructure services and development of environmental parameters,
- 4- Strategies for preservation and development of the city's natural attractions and cultural heritage,
- 5- Strategies to increase recreational means in the city,
- 6- Urban renovation works and
- 7- Strategies for support of the atmosphere of social peace and solidarity in the city.

These works call for long lasting efforts. Given the permanent social effects of a deteriorating environment, it is of a nature to become the common product of all of these works to turn the atmosphere of social peace and solidarity, which has deteriorated because of mutual conflicts and wrangling which have almost taken on the characteristics of vendettas due to the disputes over the city development plans, back into the spirit of traditional fellow citizenship and this calls for common efforts in the long run.

I. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST RISKS OF NATURAL DISASTERS

It is common knowledge that in addition to having First Degree Earthquake Risk, because of the development it registered along the beds of the river in an unplanned manner, Bartın is a city with 80 % of its population heavily hit by a flood in 1998. Therefore, it is a first priority issue to provide life and material safety in Bartın. Scenarios likely to be experienced by Bartın, which suffers considerable economic losses due to the floods recurring almost every two years, is easily guessed by everybody in case of the recurrence of the earthquake in 1968, given the current building concentration neglecting such a risk.

Given the fact that any physical formation is irreversible, the issue of guaranteeing the conditions allowing the population who will be affected by any probable natural disasters for the whole of Bartın, to reorganize their living after the disaster is no less important than the planning studies to be done as a priority problem. From this viewpoint, the following emerge as the two basic headings having equal importance in view of our subject:

- a- Planning strategies sensitive of natural disasters
- b- Compensation of damages of natural disasters likely to occur

A – STRATEGIES FOR SENSITIVE PLANING AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS

In the aftermath of the earthquakes taking place in our country in 1999 one after the other, Bartın Municipality rapidly reviewed the present city development plans and it has been found out that decisions had been taken for multi-story buildings even in those areas for which risks have been indicated under the “observational” geological studies, which served as a basis for the city development plans drawn up by the Bank of Provinces (İller Bankası). In this respect, upon proposal by Bartın Provincial Representation of TMMOB Chamber of Civil Engineers, Hacettepe University was commissioned to perform a research on point ground parameters to determine the ground safety coefficient.

When our municipality was warned by the academicians of İTÜ geological lecturers about the inadequacy of the point studies commissioned and the drawbacks that might arise out of its use, decision was taken to commission the performance of a geological study, which would contain the zones having common risks, which covered the municipal and adjacent areas. The Report On the Geological and Morphological Characteristics of Bartın and its environs and its enclosure, Study Maps with a scale of 1 / 25000 were completed in August 2001.

The Master City Development Plan on a scale of 1 / 5000 has been prepared by Bartın Municipality in the light of these data and in line with the prepositions of the development plan, priority zoning has been performed and it is planned to commission the performance of the geological and geo technical studies and application city development plans based on a scale of 1 / 1000 in stages because the financial resources of the municipality are restricted. With regard to any requests for construction in those alluvium areas, it is demanded by the municipality that geological studies based on drilling be also attached along with them. This practice aims at ensuring construction of structures safeguarding human health and safety and drawing public attention to the risks exposed by the alluvium areas.

A – PLANNING STRATEGIES SENSITIVE OF NATURAL DISASTERS

Purpose: By identifying the zones carrying the risk of flood, landslide and earthquake, to limit development in such areas and to encourage settlement in the safe zones identified.

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

- Performance of 1/25.000 scale geological studies related to the identification of inhabitable areas together with the environs of Bartin
- Taking additional measures to ensure construction safety in those geologically risky areas
- Ensuring that structures are designed in an earthquake-resistant manner
- Inspecting building construction in compliance with designs

- Performance of 1/5000 scale master city development plans which will determine construction conditions in the light of the geological studies data in the whole of the settlement area of Bartin
- Formation of basic policies that will prevent the natural risk resistant plans from leading to land speculation in the face of natural disaster risks under the 1/5000 scale master city development plans and geological studies
- Preparation of the 1/1000 scale geological studies for the areas that will encouraged in line with the policies developed

- Preparation of the 1/1000 scale application city development plans for the areas suitable for development.
- Establishment of necessary contacts for financing of basic infrastructure services in the framework of the policies for the development areas
- Provision of financing in the framework of the policies that will encourage the resettlement of the population in the high risk areas to the development areas as a first step

PROJECT PERIOD

3 years

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION

Bartın Municipality

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

Bartın Municipality

Ministry of Public Works and Housing resources

Mass Housing Administration

Bank credits, etc.

B – DIFFUSION OF THE PRACTICE OF COMPULSORY EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF POSSIBLE NATURAL DISASTER DAMAGES

When the fact that Bartın is a region exposed to First Degree Risks in view of both earthquakes and floods and the tradition of construction in violation of the city development legislation are assessed altogether, the issue makes it necessary for new, more comprehensive measures to be taken. It is a common fact that after the disasters suffered in 1999, new and restrictive regulation has been introduced under the city development legislation to be more sensitive towards the risks of natural disasters. In addition to regulatory changes made on September 2, 2000, the practice of the compulsory earthquake insurance was introduced with effect from 2001 spurred by the experience gained over the compensation of the damages that took place after the earthquake.

Given the fact that it is so exceptional to obtain housing licenses in Bartın, it will not be possible to rehabilitate the survivors in the aftermath of a possible devastation by a potential natural disaster and it is inevitable for such a situation to turn into yet another, much bigger devastation.

From this view point, it is absolutely essential for the relevant occupational chambers to build public awareness about the subject so that people can urgently conclude necessary procedures to get settlement permits for those buildings having construction licenses as a minimum and again they must warn the landlords to get amendments with the Title Deeds Registrar about the types of buildings and after that, they must also build public awareness about the importance of having Compulsory Earthquake Insurance coverage.

B – DIFFUSION OF THE PRACTICE OF COMPULSORY EARTHQUAKE INSURANCE FOR COMPENSATION OF POSSIBLE NATURAL DISASTER DAMAGES

Purpose: to ensure that those suffering damages have rights for compensation in case of a potential natural disaster

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

- Organization of activities such as seminars, panels, etc., to introduce the practice of Compulsory Earthquake Insurance to the public
- Making it harder for buildings to be sold at the Title Deeds Registrar in the form of shared plots of land unless type amendment is done

- Conclusion of the procedures which have not been done as required by Article No 10 / b of Law No 2981 / 3290 / 3366, issuing licenses to applicants as per the city development pardon and then, arrangement of title deeds allowing provision of Compulsory Earthquake Insurance
- Ensuring that those title deed holders who have got construction licenses but not resettlement permits yet make type amendment at the Title Deeds Registrar so that they are eligible for the Status of the owner of a flat ownership and then, ensuring that the Compulsory Earthquake Insurance coverage is obtained

- Diffusion of the practice of the Compulsory Earthquake Insurance in the whole of Bartın

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS:

Bartın Municipality
 Provincial Cadastre Directorate
 Bartın Provincial Representation, Chamber of Architects, TMMOB
 Bartın Provincial Representation, Chamber of Civil Engineers, TMMOB
 Provincial Coordination Council, TMMOB
 Insurance organizations

II – REHABILITATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

It is considered that certain researches be also included under the general heading of the rehabilitation of urban environment in a manner as prioritized as the strategies for elimination of pollutions forming on the main components of environment, for the purpose of preserving the structured environment and overcoming the problems stemming from deviations. When the issue is approached from this viewpoint, it is considered useful to detail the subject under the headings of:

- a- Strategies for elimination of problems taking place in a structured environment and
- b- Strategies aiming at reducing the pressures on the main environmental components.

A - STRATEGIES FOR ELIMINATION OF PROBLEMS TAKING PLACE IN A STRUCTURED ENVIRONMENT:

It is obvious that conversion of spatial use shaped out by the population demands in our cities into structures lead to irreversible, permanent costs. For this reason, the formation of decisions with regard to structured environment as part of the balance of preservation and utilization we call planning and ensuring the minimization of the impact of the structured environment that is emerging accordingly on the human and natural environment it may damage while, at the same time, meeting the demands of the individuals needing this structure, constitute the basic starting point for planning. The ethics of planning is expected to establish the balance between preservation and utilization by filtering it through the criterion of public interest, namely common social interests.

STRATEGIES FOR ELIMINATION OF THE PROBLEMS TAKING PLACE IN THE STRUCTURED ENVIRONMENT

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re assessment and conclusion of the applications made pursuant to Law No 2981 / 3290 / 3366, taking action on them accordingly, issuing licenses to any buildings eligible for licensing • Conclusion of a protocol between the Municipality and the Provincial Cadastre Directorate for the purpose of enforcing Article No 10 / b of Law No 2981 / 3290 / 3366 • Conclusion of the geological surveys for the Municipal areas and adjacent areas • Tendering the job for the 1/5000 scale Master Development Construction Plan covering both the Municipal and adjacent areas • Study on the main policies to be followed over the 1/5000 scale Master Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusion by the Provincial Cadastre Directorate of findings and registrations as per Law No 2981 / 3290 / 3366 • Distribution of title deeds to owners as per Law No 2981 / 3290 / 3366 • Tendering the job for the 1 / 1000 scale master construction development studies concerning the inhabitable areas and extremely risky evacuation regions determined as per the decisions taking shape on the basis of the 1 / 5000 scale Master Construction Development Plan • Finalization of the 1 / 5000 scale Master Construction Development Plan Zoning decisions • Tendering the job for the 1 / 1000 scale additional or positional construction development plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the 1 / 1000 scale Master Application Construction Development Plans to the Municipal Council simultaneously with the 1 / 5000 scale Master Construction Development Plan in view of works • Implementation and supervision of plans
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Project Period 5 Years
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS: Bartin Municipality
 General Directorate of Title Deeds & Cadastre
 Occupational chambers
 NGOs

PROJECT FINANCING Bartin Municipality

B – STRATEGIES AIMING AT REDUCING PRESSURES ON THE MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS:

Whenever rehabilitation (sanitation) of urban environment is mentioned about, the first thing that comes to mind is the elimination of the effects of the main environmental pollutants or if this is not possible, their reduction. We consider it useful to assess the issue in the context of the main environmental pollutants and analyze the strategies that must be developed with regard to potential dangers one by one. After reminding that public support must be secured over the issues which are of a social interest in view of the realization of the mentioned strategies and that it is the duty of our NGOs (Non–Governmental Organizations) to supervise implementation, we will be treating the issue under headings.

The fact that Bartın Environmental Directorate has just been set up, lacking laboratories and adequate staff makes it impossible for the effects of the main pollutants in our region to be measured. For the purpose of solving this important shortcoming through the most advanced technology, Bartın Municipality has ensured the inclusion of Bartın in the Turkish Environmental Inventory Research Project designed by TÜBİTAK Marmara Research Center. In the project scope, a measurement center will be set up to make measurements of all the environmental elements in Bartın and it will be ensured that the project results be shared with our Municipality.

STRATEGIES FOR REHABILITATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

A – MEASUREMENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND FORMATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

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- Formation of the criteria for an environmental inventory
 - Provision of laboratories for measurements
 - Selection of centers where measurements will be made
 - Designing the environmental inventory

- Establishment of the measurement centers
- Development of laboratory conditions
- Drawing up monthly and annual observation reports

- Determination of the payload capacities of the selected centers
- Conclusion of the inventory for the selected areas and the country

Project Period : 5 Years
Project Executing Parties : TÜBİTAK, MEM
Financing : World Bank, TÜBİTAK
Coordination : Bartın Municipality

B – STRATEGIES FOR REDUCTION OF SOIL CONTAMINATION:

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking the utilization of the arable land for other purposes as per the decisions concerning the 1 / 5000 Master Construction Development Plan • Establishment of the Provincial Environmental Directorate • Establishment of environmental payload capacities measurement station in the scope of TÜBITAK Environmental Inventory Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of soil contamination with chemicals and pesticides upon transition to eco – agricultural techniques • Checking and filtration of chimney gases • Commencement of forestry cadastre works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of solid waste management units at the municipalities located along the river • Commissioning of waste water treatment plants
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Project Period 5 Years
Project Executor Bartın Municipality
 Governor's Office Provincial Environmental Directorate
 TÜBITAK MAM
 Forestry Directorate
 Cadastre Directorate
 Provincial Health Directorate
Financing: General Budget
 Provincial Administration funds
 World Bank and others
 Foreign credit

B- STRATEGIES FOR REDUCTION OF WATER CONTAMINATION:

i. - DRINKING AND INDUSTRIAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT:

	STAGE I	STAGE II	STAGE III
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researches on foreign credit and grants for potable water and industrial water treatment plants • Searching for opportunities to have cooperation with Amasra Municipality over establishment of a Water Union • Re-assessment of the location on the basis of alternatives envisaging the establishment of the water union and its impossibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of appropriate project conditions after provision of international financing • Tendering the treatment plant contract • Establishment of operational base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioning of the treatment plant
Project Period	5 Years		
Project Executor	Bartın Municipality Amasra Municipality (in case the Water Union has been set up) Governor's Office of Bartın		
Project Financing	Bartın Municipality Foreign grants and credits		

ii- WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND RECLAMATION OF BARTIN RIVER:

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

- Identification of pollutants in Bartin River
- Preliminary research on foreign financing of Bartin Municipality Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Establishment of solid waste management for settlements on the banks of Bartin River
- Performance of measurements for waste water discharge by industrial establishments along the river

- Organization of collection of solid waste at the settlements on the banks of Bartin River
- Allocation of solid waste storage areas for the settlements on the banks of Bartin River
- Establishment of waste water treatment and waste storage areas for industries located along the river

- Establishment of Bartin Municipality Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Design of waste water treatment plants for the neighboring municipalities

Project Period 10 years
Project Executor Governor's Office of Bartin
 Provincial Environnemental Directorat
 Bartin Municipalité
 Neighboring municipalities and villages
Project Financing Bartin Municipality
 Governor's Office of Bartin
 Foreign grants and credits

iii- CONSTRAINING DISCHARGES INTO THE BLACK SEA:

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restraining pollution in Bartın River • Measurement of sea water pollution at Inkum, Güzelcehisar and Mogada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of discharges of solid waste into Bartın River • Prevention of discharges of wastes into Bartın River by industrial facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of discharges of waste water into Bartın River • Applying for the Blue Flag award
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Project Period 15 years
Client Governor's Office of Bartın
 Union of Black Sea Municipalities
 Bartın Municipality
 Municipalities of the countries on the coast of the Black Sea

Project Financing The Black Sea Economic and Development Organization
 Relevant municipalities and governors' offices

C – STRATEGIES FOR REDUCTION OF AIR POLLUTION:

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of apartment block managers for those buildings with central domestic heating and encouragement of employment of “stokers” • Reinforcement of the Provincial Environmental Directorate with air pollution measurement devices and staff • Organization of “Stokers” Training Seminars by Bartın Provincial Representation of TMMOB Chamber of Mechanical Engineers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out measurements of chimney gas emissions by industrial facilities and taking necessary filtration measures • Containing domestic chimney gas emissions and provision of diffused education & training on appropriate burning / stoking methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the air pollution parameters in view of the World Health Organization acceptable limits
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Project Period 3 years
Project Executors Provincial Environmental Directorate
 TMMOB Chamber of Mechanical Engineers
 NGOs (Non – governmental Organizations)
Project Financing Provincial Environmental Directorate budget

D – REDUCTION OF NOISE LEVEL:

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of noise measurement devices by the Provincial Environmental Directorate and Preparation of noise maps of different areas during peak hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sources of noise under the guidance of the noise maps • Review of the traffic plans in the light of the noise indicators • Identification of places requiring forestation and noise barriers • Identification of places which require construction of noise barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of cooperation in the city over forestation • Realization of construction of barriers in places where noise barriers are needed
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Project Period 2 years
Project Executors Provincial Environmental Directorate
 Bartin Municipality
Project Financing Provincial Environmental Directorate
 Bartin Municipality
 Volunteer organizations

REDUCTION STRATEGIES FOR VISUAL POLLUTION

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For purposes of raising public awareness against crimes committed against the city, organization of training seminars in cooperation with Bartın Municipality and relevant Professional Chambers. • Organization of panels and other similar activities for building public awareness in respect of adversary impact of visual pollution on human health. • Organization of mass-participation meetings for purposes of identification of sources of visual pollution in the city and removal or reduction of their impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouragement of associations and organizations for purposes of removing visual pollution. • With participation of secondary school students, removal of the impact of selected visual pollutants and regaining them for the city (wall-painting, flowering, forestation, etc). • Organization of in-vocation training seminars for purposes of selecting and encouraging structural elements that goes along with the city. • Organizing contents for “the Pretties Window Arrangement”, “The Prettiest Balcony” and “the Prettiest Garden”. • Organization of annual prize contests for buildings for exterior maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of prize contests for projects that present local architectural features of the city in contemporary forms. • Organization of conceptual design contests for purposes of evaluating proposals to ensure the housing-street-city orientation. • Diffusion of practices.
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RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS

- Bartın Municipality
- Professional organizations associated with TMMOB
- Provincial National Education Directorate
- Volunteer organizations

C – STRATEGIES FOR RAISING THE URBAN LIFE QUALITY

We have earlier mentioned that, although a improved life quality is not directly related to a more healthy urban environment, rehabilitation of urban environment alone is not sufficient for raising the living quality of a city. A high level of life quality, meaning enhanced opportunities offered by a city to its inhabitants, involves necessary measures taken to include in urban life especially those people who are stripped of it, increased facilities for leisure-time activities (recreation) and integration of inhabitants with the city.

However, cities are not such simple structures. Cities do not have only healthy workers capable of driving cars as its inhabitants; there are also pedestrians, who, compared with drivers, constitute the majority. There are also the sick and handicapped people. Non-working children and the elderly, and women who constitute half of the population also live in cities. In order that the handicapped, children, the elderly, and women could also be included in common living areas of the city during the formulation of space use decisions, certain basic decisions must be taken in advance at both macro and micro levels. Otherwise, it would be impossible to raise the living quality of a city.

Although the development of jointly usable living areas in the context of integration of inhabitants with the city is a necessary element, it is still not sufficient. The accomplishment of integration with the city in its real sense also entails that democratic platforms are established, so that inhabitants could identify their own problems and priorities to act together.

STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING URBAN LIFE QUALITY

A – STRATEGIES INCREASING THE URBAN ACCESSIBILITY

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

- Study of daily flow directions of goods/services and people during peak hours.
- Identification of areas whose accessibility is strained (infrastructure is insufficient).
- Current spatial distribution of basic needs and identification of problems, if any, arising from such distribution.

- Completion of missing basic infrastructure.
- Identification of pedestrian-priority areas.
- Spatial distribution of the handicapped.
- Identification of types of disability.
- Identification of groups of basic needs with regard to accessibility (students, sick people, business streams).

- Preparation of traffic plan.
- Location of stops and determination of routes for private public buses.
- Determination of stops and routes for privately operated transit public buses
- Enhancement of pedestrian axes.
- Formulation of measures to encourage cycling
- Determination of restrictions that must be imposed on private car owners.

PROJECT DURATION: 1 year

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS

- Bartin Municipality
- Provincial Security Directorate
- Bartin Chamber of Professional Drivers
- Professional Chambers
- NGOs (Non – governmental Organizations)

PROJECT FINANCING:

- Bartin Municipality
- General Directorate of Highways

B - STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN URBAN LIFE

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of a Women's Problems Commission with participation of the Municipality and NGOs. • Identification of different problems women face in Bartın compared with the rest of Turkey. • Organization of one-to-one meetings with women in quarters to identify problems in field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During physical planning stage, keeping women informed about especially on implementations to be carried out. • Assessment of the Municipality's planning work and implementation from the "women's viewpoint". • Ensuring that the Women's Problems Commission actively participates in the planning decision-making process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritization of arrangements needed in the city from the "women's viewpoint". • Ensuring that women play a more active role in civic life. • Strengthening of women's place and importance in social life.
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PROJECT DURATION: 3 years

PROJECT EXECUTIVES:

- Bartın Municipality
- "Loving Kindness" Volunteers
- Commissions of the NGOs on women's affairs
- Female society in Bartın

PROJECT FINANCING:

- Bartın Municipality

C - STRATEGIES FOR ENSURING THAT THE HANDICAPPED ARE AN ACTIVE PART OF URBAN LIFE

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the handicapped and types of handicaps in Bartın. • Determination of main arteries used by the handicapped. • Determination of spatial distribution of the handicapped by types of handicaps. • Formation of a commission to provide for effectiveness of the handicapped on urban decisions. • Grant to the handicapped of free use of public means of transportation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of basic infrastructure arrangements to provide the handicapped with access to main locations. • Removal of physical non-dwelling obstacles. • Organization of sports, cultural, artistic activities for the handicapped. • Extension of WC arrangements for the handicapped. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation of the handicapped in civic life. • Education of the non-handicapped citizens and the public on why the handicapped must be socially safeguarded and cared after. • Accomplishment of necessary arrangements for the orthopedic handicapped in public mass transport vehicles. • Installation of light/audio traffic signs at intersections.
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PROJECT DURATION: 1 year

PROJECT EXECUTIVES:

- Bartın Municipality
- Turkish Confederation of the Handicapped
- The Association for Solidarity with and Mutual Assistance for the Handicapped of Bartın and Their Families
- Bartın Branch of the Charities Association
- The Triple Dot Association for the Blind
- Turkish Association for the Orthopedic Handicapped
- Turkish Association for the Autistic and the Mentally Handicapped

PROJECT FINANCING:

- Bartın Municipality
- Overseas grants and credits

D - STRATEGIES FOR SUPPORTING THE ELDERLY TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN URBAN LIFE

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant of free use of public means of transport to people over 65. • Public training / educational programs on old-age problems. • Visits by “Loving Kindness” volunteers to the homeless elderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities under supervision of physiotherapists within the frame of “Fitness for Health” program for the elderly. • Cultural, sports and artistic activities for purposes of organizing leisure-time activities for the elderly. • Education on regular nutrition for the elderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and prioritization of urban demands by the elderly.
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PROJECT DURATION: 2 years

PROJECT EXECUTIVES:

- Bartin Municipality
- Provincial Health Directorate
- Hacettepe University
- Volunteer organizations

PROJECT FINANCING:

- Bartin Municipality
- Volunteer contributions

E - STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE YOUTH AND CHILDREN IN URBAN LIFE

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III

- During the first stage, construction of children's playgrounds and sports complexes for minimum 5 quarters.
- Completion of the cycling route project design.
- Preparation of a project, focusing on light sports and strolling areas and recreational centers along the river.
- Encouragement of such sports in the river area.

- During the second stage, construction of children's playgrounds and sports complexes for minimum 5 more quarters.
- Completion of the cycling route project implementation.
- Implementation of the recreational project along the river.

- Construction of children's playgrounds and sports complexes for the remaining 3 quarters.
- Landscaping of the entire area between .Eski Liman and Orduyeri Köprüsü as a recreation area.
- Integration of recreational areas between Eski Liman and Bogaz with the cycling route and implementation

PROJECT DURATION: 4 years

PROJECT EXECUTION AUTHORITY:

- Bartın Municipality

PROJECT FINANCING:

- Bartın Municipality
- Provincial Administration funds
- Overseas credits
- Prime Ministry's Promotional Fund
- Environment Ministry funds
- Youth and Sports Ministry funds

SECTION IV

STRATEGIES FOR THE SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY UNDER THE THREAT OF INTENSIVE POVERTY

Poverty, a term being specifically stressed in the Annual Human Development Reports prepared under the United Nations Development Program, is defined as the state of failure to benefit from opportunities and options that must be offered by the society. According to this definition, restricted opportunities and options that must be offered by the society is a factor which raises the level of human poverty and the situation of “the deprived” who cannot have, on account of their position, chances for making use of such opportunities and options, no matter what they are, necessitates a special social concern. In the literature, lonely aged persons, children, lonely women or women who are the head of their families and the handicapped are considered “the deprived”, who are defined as priority groups in the fight against poverty and admitted they are severely threatened by poverty. As it is generally impossible for the poor, who are included in the definition of the deprived, to overcome their state of poverty by their own efforts, special care and efforts of the Government and/or the society is needed.

Action directed towards safeguarding such social segments in Turkey, such as the provision of accommodation for the elderly and the abandoned, nurseries for children, etc have been taken under the sponsorship of the relevant State Ministry. The protective umbrella provided by the State to the deprived might prove insufficient or fall short of what is fully needed from time to time due to increasing percentages of poverty and the legal definitions for individuals covered.

Acting under the authority given by the Law No. 1580, Bartın Municipality utilizes its available financial means to provide food, medicine, education and partial accommodation to those families and individuals who cannot avail themselves of the State protection.

For purposes of developing habits of social solidarity and mutual aid and safeguarding needy individuals and families both materially and spiritually, a volunteers’ organization called “Loving Kindness” was established within the Municipality. With its volunteers increasing to 34 in only two months, the Loving Kindness is a pioneer organization and carries out multi-faceted activities, such as collection of unwanted goods, clothes, materials etc from families and provide them to the needy; making periodical visits to lonely old aged persons and meeting their daily needs; identification of families who need aids such as food, etc and provision of volunteers’ contributions to them, etc. In Bartın, so many activities are being carried out such as undertaking necessary organization for purposes of ensuring that those who need to make a contribution to their families’ budget by meeting cleaning and other service needs of families who have an illness that requires continuous care or

refuse to be placed at a social facility for the elderly and of making necessary organization for it and, if such service is provided to poor families, making payment for it through the Loving Kindness volunteers organization; all of this is aimed at reviving the spirit of social solidarity in Bartın actively.

Bartın Municipality organizes “Friday Bazaar” for those women from poor families who are willing to make a contribution to their family. During this activity being organized under the leadership of the Municipality, women are provided with chances for exhibiting regularly on a weekly basis their home-made foods and handwork, free of charge for stands, and thus their earning is a net contribution to their family income.

Another activity, being carried out by Bartın Municipality under the “Health for All” project, encompasses lonely and poor old aged persons, families of martyrs, lonely people who have an illness requiring continuous care and the handicapped. During mobile health service provided by means of an ambulance, doctor and nurse, needy families are also identified so that their other problems apart from health can be solved in cooperation with the ‘Loving Kindness’ volunteers.

Under the Health for All projects, Bartın Municipality also provides a service including collection and classification of surplus medicines under the superintendence of a doctor to re-distribute them to the needy free of charge.

Bartın Municipality is also taking efforts to introduce for Bartın a new project called the “Utilization of the Handicapped and Women’s Labor”. In the scope of this project, which is planned to be accomplished with a grant by the Japanese Embassy, aims at the provision of a building complete with necessary equipment on a plot of land owned by the Municipality in Bartın, which will house workshops to provide vocational training to the handicapped and poor women in addition to a product selling and marketing unit.

Bartın Municipality attaches importance to this project, which aims at the strengthening of the handicapped and unqualified women economically by teaching them trades. Under this project, voluntary contribution and participation are expected from relevant institutions and agencies as well as Professional Chambers and other NGOs.

For purposes of pulling down prices of bread, which is the staple food for the poor of the city who grow in number day by day, Bartın Municipality evaluates the establishment of a bakery within the Municipality, forcing its capabilities to the limit, as part of its efforts to fight poverty.

A – LOVING KINDNESS PROJECT

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Strengthening social solidarity and mutual assistance in Bartın

PROJECT DURATION: Implementation started in 2002.

PROJECT SCOPE:

Through volunteers' organization, supply of aid such as:

- Food
- Goods
- Training, etc

to those in need of them.

- Moral support to the elderly, continuously sick and handicapped persons
- Supporting women in family and society
- Activities to protect children from harmful habits (smoking, alcoholism, drugs)
- Activities to stimulate the society to support artists
- Activities to create collective solidarity and cohesion in quarters
- Functioning as a bridge, whenever necessary, in identifying quarters' needs and establishing relationships with the Municipality
- Other functions that need to be undertaken by volunteers

PROJECT EXECUTION AUTHORITY: Bartın Municipality, volunteers

PROJECT FINANCING: Bartın Municipality, volunteer contributions

APPROXIMATE PRE-INVESTMENT COSTS: Non

B – “HEALTH FOR ALL” PROJECT

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Mobile health service for poor persons, lonely old-aged persons, families of martyrs, the handicapped and persons in need of continuous care who are not covered by a Health Insurance.

PROJECT DURATION: Implementation started in 2001.

PROJECT SCOPE:

- Mobile health service
- Identification of other needs of families covered by the project for reporting to relevant authorities
- Free medical check ups as well as free supply of medicine
- Provision of protective health service

PROJECT EXECUTION AUTHORITY: Bartın Municipality

PROJECT FINANCING: Bartın Municipality, volunteers

APPROXIMATE PRE-INVESTMENT COSTS: TL 40 Billion

C – THE PROJECT FOR “SHELTER FOR WOMEN AND THE ABANDONED”

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Provision of temporary accommodation and vocational training to women who are deprived of income earning and accommodation, and their dependents.

PROJECT DURATION: Start for implementation, 1 year. 2004.

PROJECT SCOPE:

- Building construction
- Multipurpose furnishing of building

TASKS IN THE PROJECT SCOPE.

- Accommodation and boarding of women and children
- Necessary organizations for participation in vocational training

PROJECT EXECUTION AUTHORITY: Bartın Municipality

PROJECT FINANCING: Local and overseas grants

APPROXIMATE PRE-INVESTMENT COSTS: US \$ 95,000

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS: US \$ 40,000

D – THE PROJECT FOR UTILIZATION OF THE HANDICAPPED AND FEMALE LABOR

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Strengthening of the handicapped and poor women economically and socially by providing vocational training to them.

PROJECT DURATION: Start for implementation in 2003, 1 year

PROJECT SCOPE:

- Building construction
- Procurement of workshop equipment
- Establishment of a production/marketing network

TASKS IN THE PROJECT SCOPE.

- Wooden works workshop
- Wire breaking workshop
- Foodstuffs production and packaging
- Knitwear workshop
- Computer training workshop
- Health services unit

PROJECT EXECUTION AUTHORITY: Bartın Municipality

PROJECT FINANCING:

- Japanese Embassy
- Bartın Municipality
- Volunteers' contributions

APPROXIMATE PRE-INVESTMENT COSTS: US \$ 150,000

E – “PUBLIC BAKERY” PROJECT

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Containing prices of bread, a staple food, and supply of cheaper bread to the poor population.

PROJECT DURATION: 1 year.

PROJECT COMMENCEMENT: 2003

PROJECT SCOPE:

- Establishment of bakery
- Supply of feedstock
- Production
- Establishment of marketing units at poor quarters

PROJECT EXECUTION AUTHORITY: Bartın Municipality

PROJECT FINANCING: Bartın Municipality

APPROXIMATE PRE-INVESTMENT COSTS: US \$ 20,000

“FRIDAY BAZAAR” PROJECT

PROJECT OBJECTIVE: Allowing women and the handicapped identified to be in need of material support, to sell their handmade products on stands specifically allocated to them free of charge, and thus make a contribution to their family budgets.

PROJECT DURATION: -

PROJECT COMMENCEMENT: 2002

PROJECT SCOPE:

- Provision of training to applicants on production of handwork at the Public Training Center
- Provision of information to applicants on saleable products and provision of stands free of charge
- Provision of income to needy women and handicapped persons in return for their labor
- Rehabilitation of needy women and handicapped persons as active members of social life

APPROXIMATE PRE-INVESTMENT COSTS: None